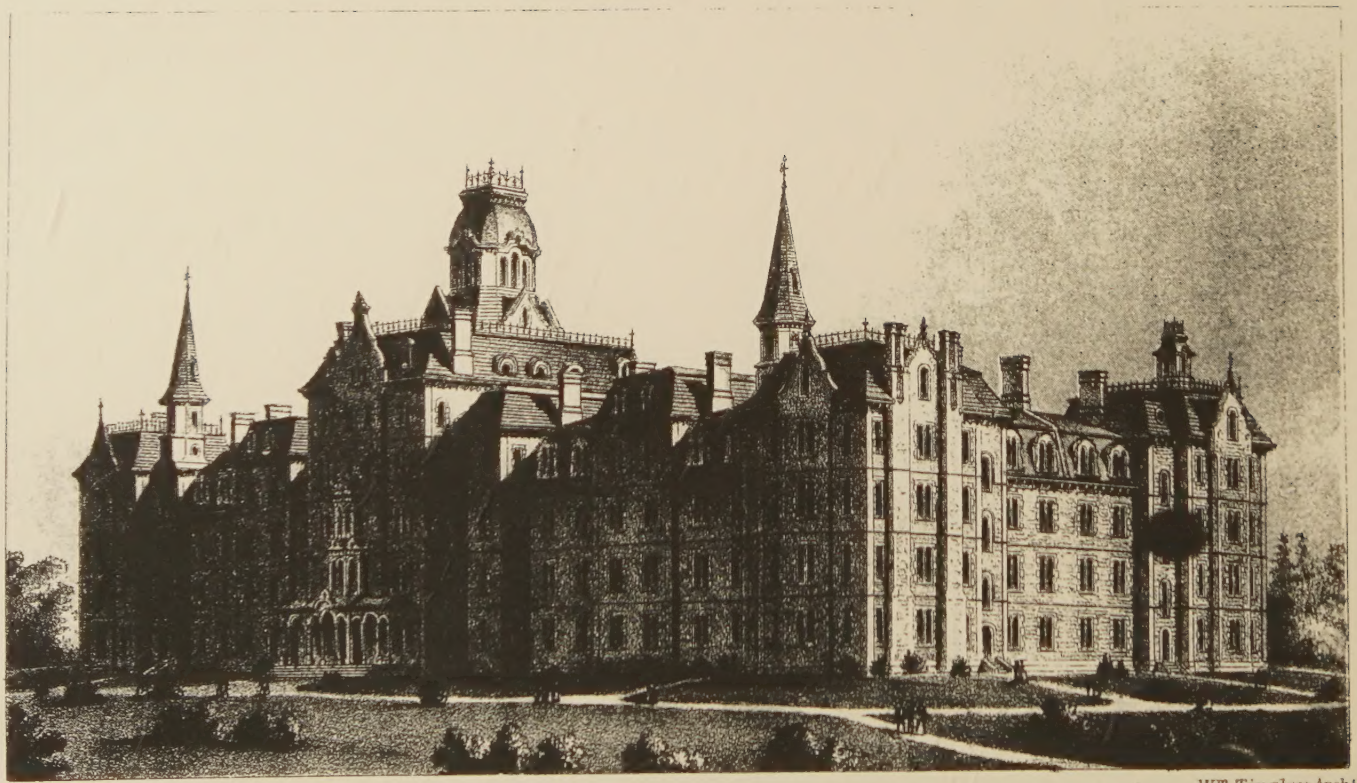
Greene County Public Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 2064238 9

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/historyofcolumbu0000jaco



Strobridge & Co. Lith. Cin. O.

Wm Tinsley, Archt

INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:

ITS

History, Resources, and Progress,

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

JACOB H. STUDER,

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873,
By JACOB H. STUDER,
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Reprinted by –

HIGGINSON BOOK COMPANY
148 Washington Street, Post Office Box 778
Salem, Massachusetts 01970

Phone: 978/745-7170 *Fax*: 978/745-8025

A complete catalog of thousands of genealogy and local history reprints is available from Higginson Books. Please contact us to order or for more information, or visit our web site at www.higginsonbooks.com.

This facsimile reprint has been photo-reproduced on acid-free paper. Hardcover bindings are Class A archival quality.

CARD.

I desire to return to the Citizens of Columbus, the Press, the City Council, and the Board of Trade, my thanks for the encouragement and aid given me, in the publication of this work. Acknowledgment is also made for the free use of William T. Martin's History of Franklin County, published in 1858.

Critics will no doubt find much in the book that can be improved, especially that class of them who never create, but devour—who believe only in themselves. I will only ask them to be charitable.

The production of a work of this character has been my desire for years. If it meets the approbation of the denizens of my native city, my object has been attained.

Very respectfully,

JACOB H. STUDER.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Institute for Educating the Blind, ... *Frontsipiece.*
Map of the City.
Goodale Park, ... 24
German Central School Building, ... 35
City Market House, ... 45
Gwynne Block, ... 55
Parker Building, ... 65
City Park, ... 89
Hayden's Building, ... 96
Sullivant School Building, ... 105
City Hall, ... 112
Gay Street Engine House, ... 131
South High Street Engine House, ... 133
City Water Works, ... 137
Court House, ... 144
New Infirmary, ... 154
St. Joseph's Cathedral, ... 161
Trinity Episcopal Church, ... 175
First Congregational Church, ... 200
Starling Medical College and St. Francis Hospital, ... 239
Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, ... 260
Academy of St. Mary's of the Springs, ... 268
Otterbein University, ... 272
High School Building, ... 282
Loring School Building, ... 286
First State Buildings, ... 320
New State House, ... 331
New Asylum for Lunatics, ... 351
New Deaf and Dumb Institute, ... 358
New Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, ... 363
Masonic Hall, ... 382
Odd Fellows' Temple, ... 395
Opera House, ... 337
First National Bank, ... 545
Exchange National Bank, ... 547
Sessions' Block, ... 549

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Six decades in the history of Columbus; a State capital wanted; appointment of commissioners to select site; Franklinton talked of; report of commissioners; proposals of Starling and others; act accepting proposals and establishing the State capital; Columbus platted; refugee lands; name of capital; direction and width of streets and alleys; first public sale of lots; primitive condition of town; John Brickell's cabin and garden spot; first water-mill and distillery; out-lots laid off; immigration, improvements, and sales of lots; mails carried on horseback; Zinn's mail-coaches; post-office established; first newspaper, first marriage, first saw and flouring mills, jeweler-shop, stores, tavern, school census; market-house, bridge, almanac, the first physician, and the first two churches; street obstructions removed; town incorporated; first bank; first State-house built; Public Square cleared of timber; first penitentiary built; removal of seat of government to Columbus; settlement with Starling and company; the articles of association; their agents; the donations they received; the town plat..... 13

CHAPTER II.—Failure of McLaughlin and Johnston; depression of business; lots sacrificed at forced sales; Starling's title disputed; litigation; claim set up against Kerr and McLaughlin's grantees; legal proceedings; last days of the four original proprietors; basis for a medical college in Columbus; early manufacturing; fate of first saw and flouring mills; patent saw-mill; cotton spinning; new process for dressing flax; woolen factory; steam saw-mill; origin of Ridgway's foundry; United States court-house built; description; its occupation by the courts; removal of courts to Cincinnati; clerks and marshals; Franklinton the first county-seat; its prosperity and decline; county-seat removed to Columbus; judges of Common Pleas; building for county offices; removal of offices to court-house; hunting and fishing; call for a grand squirrel-hunt; the result; Ohio Canal begun; De Witt Clinton's welcome to Columbus; his prediction; celebration of commencing the Columbus side-cut; toasts; its completion celebrated; arrival of canal-boats; their joyous welcome; Columbus looking up..... 25

CHAPTER III.—The cholera in 1833; number of victims; act for erection of a new State-house; envy; citizens accused of intermeddling with legislative proceedings; new State-house act repealed; removal of State capital agitated; objections to Columbus; subject referred to a committee; reports of the majority and minority; resolution for removal passed by the Senate, but lost in the House; Sullivant's bridges across the Scioto; the franchise bought and a free bridge built; Sandusky Turnpike Road Company incorporated; grant of lands; survey and construction of the road; dispute about the

meaning of the charter; the road a mud pike; toll-gates torn down; repeal of charter; State road established on the route; company seek to recover damages; additions to Columbus; growth of the city; population 36

CHAPTER IV.—Road-making era; the Portsmouth turnpike constructed in county sections; the Harrisburg turnpike; county donation; the Worthington plank-road; the first directors; the Sandusky turnpike and plank-road; the Granville plank-road and turnpike; the Groveport turnpike; the Lockwin plank-road; cost per mile; the plank used; the first and second balloon ascensions from Columbus; execution of Clark and of Esther, a colored woman; their crimes; arrest of "Jerry" as a fugitive slave; the claimant and "Jerry's" return to slavery; excitement in consequence; indictment for kidnapping; trial and result; decision of Supreme Court; legal proceedings instituted in Kentucky; how Jerry obtained his freedom; cholera in 1849; board of health; its report of victims; deaths of well-known citizens; return of cholera in 1850; terror of the citizens; number of fatal cases reported; names of citizens included in the list; cholera in 1853 and 1854; legislation at a stand-still in the sessions of 1848–49 and of 1849–50; statement of the dispute in each case; continued growth of Columbus; rapid increase of population; value of real and personal property 42

CHAPTER V.—Opening of the decade; roads and city improvements; first Sængerfest; flag presentation; exercises in Stewart's Grove; farewell concert and ball; meeting to invite Kossuth; committees appointed; procession on Kossuth's arrival and speeches; reception the next day; Hungarian association; Kossuth's visit and address to the legislature; meeting at the City Hall; Henry Clay's obsequies; the processions and badges of mourning; meeting of citizens; defalcation in State treasury; resignation of the treasurer; indignation meeting; death of Dr. Kane; remains to pass through Columbus; committees appointed; State Fencibles; arrival of the remains; deposited in the Senate chamber; exercises there on Sunday; procession to depot on Monday; third balloon ascension by M. Godard; execution of Myers for murder in the penitentiary; his stolidity; war meeting; the resolutions adopted and speeches made; arrival of troops; Camp Jackson; Columbus companies first in the service; appropriation for soldiers' families by the city council; Columbus surgeons appointed to regiments; Camp Chase established; Camp Thomas; retrospect of decade; slight increase of population; decrease of marriages; western emigration fever; increase in value of real estate; city improved; Broad street; benefit of the war to trade, manufactures, and the general business of the city 54

CHAPTER VI.—Incidents of the war; report of Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society; its work; exhibition at the High-school building; bazaars at Ambos Hall, at Naughton Hall, and at the Atheneum; provisions brought in from the country for soldiers' families; entertainment at the Opera House; soldiers' homes; object of Tod Barracks; dimensions of the buildings; John Morgan's escape from the penitentiary; his cell and the cells of his six captains; the air-chamber and its construction; how it was entered; tunneling under foundation; getting over the wall; note to the warden; thanksgiving proclamation; news of Lee's surrender; great rejoicings and grand illumination; thanksgiving turns out a jubilee; procession and speeches; news of President

Lincoln's assassination; tokens of sorrow; meetings on Sunday; city council's resolutions; citizen's meeting; action of I. O. O. F.; arrival of the President's remains; citizen pall-bearers; the procession, the hearse, and team; the fire department; emblems of mourning; the rotunda; viewing the remains; funeral oration; Sængerbund festival; meeting of citizens; preparations; decorations at Schreiner's Hall and elsewhere; flags displayed; reception concert; flag presentation; the grand concert; the prize concert; the picnic and ball; council meeting to invite General Grant; his arrival; the procession; school children; the general presented to the people; banquet at the Neil House; interesting documents discovered; railroad conductors in convention; Humboldt's centennial anniversary; peace celebration; procession; "Peaceful Germania;" exercises at the City Park; Chicago relief meeting; generous subscriptions; ladies' relief meeting; total contributions..... 72

CHAPTER VII.—Columbus, its growth and prospects; location and brief description; the State-house; other buildings; carpings of the envious; area increased sixfold in nine years; population by wards since 1850; ratio of increase since 1820; comparative increase of city and county; population doubled since 1860; probable future increase; increase of new buildings; a look ahead; Columbus a railroad, manufacturing, and trade center; land cheap, and more dwellings in demand; the city healthy; its superior fire department; its immunity from heavy losses by fire; street railroads, churches, newspapers, and schools; reasons why Columbus should be selected for business and for a residence; investing in real estate in and about the city; city and county statistics; population; agricultural products; live stock; real and personal property; marriages; probate matters; deeds and mortgages; new structures; turnpikes, county buildings, banks, and banking; Franklin compared, as to taxation, with other counties; comparatively low price of lands in and around Columbus; prospects of increase; our facilities for obtaining iron and coal, and advantages for manufacturing; guaranty as to the future; growth of Cities.... 97

CHAPTER VIII.—The new City Hall; general description; the borough of Columbus; borough officers; city of Columbus; councilmen, mayors, recorders, clerks, treasurers, solicitors, surveyors, engineers, clerk of markets, street commissioners, division into wards, finances, value of property; fire department, alarm telegraph, water-works..... 112

CHAPTER IX.—Where the courts were first held; the Supreme Court; court in bank; the law library and librarian; clerk of the Supreme Court; its official reporters and judges from Columbus; court of common pleas and its president and associate judges; its judges under the present constitution; the district court; the superior court and its abolition; the probate court and its judges; common pleas clerks; prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, coroners, county commissioners, county auditors, county treasurers, county recorders, county surveyors; the title deeds to the court-house site; general description of the court-house and its occupancy; additional building on the south; the first jail; the the present jail; the first county poor-house or infirmary; how it was managed and by whom; an inmate over a century old; why the location was changed; directors elected; superintendents and physicians; additional grounds purchased; hospitals; alterations and additions to original building; infirmary statistics; a new site and a model infirmary..... 143

CHAPTER X.—Diocese of Columbus; Catholic churches; Episcopal churches; Methodist Episcopal churches; Presbyterian churches; Congregational churches; Baptist churches; Lutheran churches; Independent German Protestant churches; the Universalist Society; United Brethren in Christ; the Central Christian church; Hebrew temple; cemeteries: Green Lawn, Calvary, Hebrew; the North, old Catholic, and East grave-yards..... 161

CHAPTER XI.—Columbus Female Benevolent Society; Industrial schools; Hannah Neil Mission; Woman's Home; Harec Charity Fund; Hare Orphans' Home; St. Francis Hospital; House of the Good Shepherd..... 227

CHAPTER XII.—The Press—Ohio State Journal, Ohio Statesman, Daily Dispatch, Columbus Gazette, Westbote, Sunday Morning News, Educational Monthly, Odd Fellows' Companion, Lutherische Kirchen Zeiting, Mutes' Chronicle, Ohio Convention Reporter, Lutheran Standard, Algemeine Volkszeitung, Bulletin; the papers of the past; former German papers; miscellaneous papers 242

Agricultural College; Starling Medical College; Capital University; German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary; Academy of St. Mary's of the Springs; Sisters of Notre Dame; St. Aloysius Seminary; Otterbein University; the public schools; Holy Cross Church and St. Patrick's Church Schools; business colleges..... 261

State library; public library; circulating library; Tyndal Association..... 288

CHAPTER XIII.—Agricultural resources; coal; its production in different countries; what it has done for England; what it is capable of doing for Ohio; where the great coal-field of Ohio lies; Columbus in its relation to the central coal-field; coal and iron may both be used to make it a great city; the great seam of the central field; its extent and thickness; quality of the coal; its use for household purposes, for steam, for the smelting of iron, and for gas-making; advantages of Columbus for enterprise and the investment of capital; iron; the use of iron the index of civilization and progress; increase in its manufacture and consumption; probable increase of its manufacture in the United States; the share Ohio should take in its production; what advantages Columbus has for becoming an iron city; varieties of iron ore in the Ohio mining region; black band, kidney ore, block ores, etc.; iron ore in the Second Geological district; localities where iron ore is found below the great coal seam, and the analyses of samples; where it is found above that seam, and results of analyses; comparison of the ores with those of the Cleveland district in England; coal, iron, and furnaces in the Hanging Rock iron district; furnace statistics; charcoal and bituminous coal for furnaces; increase of iron in price; the supply falling far short of the demand; Great Britain failing to meet the demand; prospect of success in iron manufacture and trade; Columbus a most eligible point for investment and enterprise in all branches of the iron business..... 298

CHAPTER XIV.—Erection of the first State-house; its dimensions; inscriptions in verse; the final doom of the old Capitol; dirge of the old bell; property saved and lost; where succeeding legislative sessions were held; the building for State offices; its description; rooms appropriated to different offices; planting of elm trees; the iron fence; appropriation for a new one; grading and ornamenting the square; the Artesian well; the new Capitol; general view; its cost and the time

it took to build it; its dimensions, etc.; first building act; the commissioners; beginning of work; plans presented; plans selected; estimates of cost; work begun in earnest; corner-stone; deposits in it; Governor Morrow's address; object in view; work suspended, and resumed; active operations; progress of the work under new commissioners, and a new architect; interior work; ventilation and warming; banquet on the opening of the new Capitol; addresses; music and dancing; first legislative session in the new Capitol; completion of work; flag-room; rooms of State Board of Agriculture; Perry's victory; the rotunda floor; the Lincoln memorial; the statues; asylum for lunatics; purchase of the first site; laying of the corner-stone; description of same; the asylum burned; rebuilding the asylum; a new site; sale of the first site; building a new asylum; description of same; institution for the blind; superintendents; trustees; new building; description of same; statistics of the institution; deaf and dumb institute; description of same; public opening; asylum for idiotic and imbecile youth; purchase of a site; the buildings; bequest; State arsenal; United States arsenal; United States post-office; introduction of the penitentiary system into Ohio; building of first penitentiary; description; inspectors and keepers; State agent; successive keepers and clerks; prison trades; a rush and escape; what become of the old prison buildings; litigation about the old penitentiary tract; laid off into lots; appropriation to McLaughlin's widow; cholera in the prison in 1833; its fatality in 1849; the first nine days of the epidemic; physicians called in; the panic; prisoners let out of cells; no attempt to escape; culmination; deaths of Drs. Lathrop and Gard; subsidence; number of deaths; the State quarry, its purchase, situation, and general description; act for a new penitentiary; the first directors and their first report; the site selected; plan of the new building; commencement of work; removal from the old to the new prison; the new system; cost of the new building; purchase of additional grounds; wardens and clerks; present officers; receipts; present number of prisoners; contracts for convict labor; prison library; religion in the prison.....321

CHAPTER XV.—The Masons, Masonic lodges; Knight Templars; Odd Fellows, lodges and encampments; Improved Order of Red Men; Druids, Knights of Pythias, Knighthood, German Beneficial Societies; Catholic German Benevolent Societies; Columbus Typographical Union; Arbeiter Verein, Bne Berith; Knights of St. Crispin; Theodore Parker lodge; United American Mechanics; Butchers' Association; St. Joseph's Mutual Association; Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union; Columbus Ministerial Association; Clerical Aid Society; Preacher's Relief Society; Gruitli Verein; Firemen's Association; Hackmen's Union.....382

CHAPTER XVI.—The first theater; State Street Theater; Atheneum; Opera House; musical societies: Mænnerchor, Liederkranz, Harmonie, De Beriot Club, Eckhardt Club.....433

CHAPTER XVII.—State Board of Agriculture; Horticultural Society; Franklin County Agricultural Society; Trinity Guild; Young Men's Catholic Association; Young Men's Christian Association, and religious societies in general; Franklin County Bar Association; Columbus Turnverein; association of 133d Regiment; German Target Club; Golden Light Lodge; Babbling Brook Lodge; Eureka Degree Temple; Pure Fount Temple of Honor; St. Patrick's Total Abstinence.....445

CHAPTER XVIII.—Columbus railroads; Central Ohio; Columbus and Hocking Valley; Columbus and Ferrara; the Scioto Valley; Columbus and Toledo; Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Pittsburg and Steubenville; Holiday's Cove; Columbus, Piqua and Indiana; Richmond and Covington; Little Miami, and the Columbus and Xenia; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and Springfield Branch, "Bee Line;" Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati; Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland; Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus; Columbus and Maysville; Columbus, McArthur and Gallipolis; Columbus and Northwestern.....475

CHAPTER XIX.—Columbus Board of Trade; Clinton Bank of Columbus; State Bank of Ohio; Franklin Bank; City Bank; Exchange Bank; the National Banks; private bankers; building and loan associations; fire insurance business; street railroads; Columbus Gas-light and Coke Company.....53

CHAPTER XX.—Manufacturing interests; Columbus asa manufacturing center; statistics of the manufacturing industry 563

CHAPTER XXI.—Trade; Columbus wholesale trade; statistics of the trade in the city for 1872.....576

FIRST DECADE, 1812 TO 1822.

CHAPTER I.

It is now seventy years since the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, and sixty years since Columbus was selected for its capital. We propose to trace briefly the history of the latter in six chapters, each embracing a period of ten years.

SELECTION OF THE STATE CAPITAL.

It was not of its own seeking that Columbus became the capital of Ohio. That was its destiny from the beginning. At the time the law was enacted that made it the state capital, its site was covered by an almost unbroken forest, and not a human being was resident within its original limits.

Ohio wanted a capital at or very near the center of the State. Chillicothe was originally the seat of government. In order to make this seat more central and permanent, the legislature, in February, 1810, appointed five commissioners—James Findlay, W. Silliman, Joseph Darlington, Reisin Beall, and William McFarland—to examine and select the most eligible site. The commissioners were to meet at Franklinton, on the first of September following.

Franklin county was organized in 1803, with Franklinton for its county seat. This town was situated in a bend of the Scioto river, south of the point of its confluence with the Olentangy or Whetstone, and about one mile west of the site of the present state-house. The town was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivant, a young man from Kentucky, engaged in surveying lands and locating land warrants in the Virginia military district, west of

the Scioto. Its settlement began soon afterward, and it grew apace. From having been made the county-seat, and from other causes, it soon became, for that time and country, a place of considerable importance, and was talked of as the future capital of the State. But the plan upon which it was laid out, and especially its low situation, were, by many, deemed objectionable.

The five commissioners met at Franklinton as directed. They examined that and several other places proposed as sites for the state capital. In their report to the legislature, dated September 12, 1810, the commissioners recommended a site twelve miles above Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto river, where the town of Dublin, in Franklin county, was afterward located. Here the subject rested until the next session of the legislature. At that session, in February, 1812, a company composed of Lyne Starling, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin, and James Johnston, proposed that, if the legislature would establish the seat of the state government on the high bank, east of the Scioto river, nearly opposite Franklinton, in township five, range twenty-two, of the refugee lands, and would, on or before the first Monday of December, 1817, begin to hold its sessions in a town to be laid off thereon by the company, and continue to hold the same there until the year 1840, the company would:

First. Lay out a town on the lands mentioned, on or before the first day of July, 1812, agreeably to a plan presented to the legislature.

Second. Convey to the State by general warranty deed, in fee simple, such square in the town, containing about ten acres, for public buildings, and such lot of ten acres for the penitentiary and dependencies, as a director or such person or persons as the legislature should appoint, might select.

Third. Erect and complete a state-house, offices, and penitentiary, and such other buildings as should be directed by the legislature to be built, of stone and brick, or of either—the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of such size and dimensions as the legislature should require: the penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before the first of January, 1815, and the state-house and offices on or before the first Monday of December, 1817.

When the buildings should be completed, the legislature and the company were, reciprocally, to appoint workmen to examine and value the whole buildings, which valuation should be binding: if it should not amount to fifty thousand dollars, the company were to make up the deficiency in such further buildings as should be directed by law; but if the valuation should exceed fifty thousand dollars, the legislature were, in such way as it might deem just and equitable, to remunerate the company for such excess.

Annexed to these proposals was the penal bond of the company, dated February 10, 1812, conditioned for the faithful performance of the agreements and obligations therein set forth.

An act was passed, February 14, 1812, accepting the proposals and bond of the company, and permanently establishing the seat of government of this State on the lands named therein, the legislature to "commence their sessions thereat on the first Monday of December, 1817, and there continue until the first day of May, 1840, and from thence until otherwise provided by law." The act provided for the appointment by the legislature of a director to superintend the surveying and laying off of the proposed town—to direct the width of its streets and alleys and select the square for the public buildings, and the lot for the penitentiary and dependencies. It was also provided that McLaughlin, Kerr, Starling, and Johnston should, before the first day of July, at their own expense, cause the proposed town to be laid out, and a plat of the same recorded, distinguishing thereon the square and the lot to be conveyed to the State.

COLUMBUS LOCATED.

Under this act, Joel Wright, of Warren county, was appointed director or agent of the State; and Joseph Vance, of Franklin county, was selected to assist him. Under their joint superintendence was platted a town destined to be the capital of Ohio, and the thriving metropolis of the central portion of the State.

The refugee lands, upon which our state capital was located, comprised a narrow tract four miles and a half wide, from north to south, and extending forty-eight miles eastwardly from the

Scioto river. It took its name from the fact that it was appropriated by Congress for the benefit of persons from Canada and Nova Scotia, who, in our revolutionary war, espoused the cause of the revolted colonies. The lands in this tract were originally surveyed in 1799, under the authority of the general government, and divided, as other public lands, into sections of six hundred and forty acres each. But in 1801, they were divided into half-sections, and numbered as such. Patents were issued for half-sections, designating them by these numbers.

On the recorded plat of the town, the streets and alleys crossed each other at right angles, bearing twelve degrees west of north, and twelve degrees north of east. High street, running north and south, was one hundred feet wide; and Broad, an east and west street, was one hundred and twenty feet in width. The other streets were eighty-two and a half feet wide, and the alleys generally thirty-three feet. The in-lots were sixty-two and a half feet front, and eighty-seven and a half feet deep. The out-lots, east of the town plat, each contained about three acres.

On the 18th of June, 1812, the same day on which the United States declared war against Great Britain, the first public sale of lots took place. It had been extensively advertised. The terms of sale were extremely liberal. Only one-fifth of the purchase-money was to be paid in hand; the residue in four equal annual installments, without interest, unless default was made in prompt payment. The lots sold were principally on High and Broad streets, and brought prices varying from two hundred to one thousand dollars each. Immediately after the sale, improvements began to be made rapidly. The first buildings erected were small frame-houses and shops, inclosed with split clapboards, instead of sawn weather-boards which were not easily obtainable.

THE INFANT CAPITAL.

Thus we see Columbus, in the summer of 1812, started on the career of development and future greatness. At the time of the public sale of lots, its prospects were by no means enticing. The streets and alleys marked on the plat had to be traced

through a dense forest. Its site and immediate surroundings presented but few evidences of the former presence of civilized man. There was a small spot of cleared ground on Front, a little north of State street; and a small field and cabin on the river bank, at the western terminus of Rich street. John Brickell lived in a cabin and cultivated a small garden in the old Indian encampment in front of the site of the present penitentiary, being part of the ten-acre lot conveyed to him by Lyne Starling, long before the town of Columbus was located. The site of the first water-mill in Franklin county, erected by Robert Balentine, was on a small stream, near the spot where Hayden's rolling mill now stands; and near the location of Hayden's (formerly Ridgway's) foundry, was the site of a small distillery, built by one White, in which was distilled the first whisky ever made in this county. The mill and distillery were put in operation about the beginning of the present century, but soon became of the things that were, but are not. South of the noted Indian mound, from which Mound street took its name, was a small cleared field, on a tract of land which, in 1814, was made by John McGowan an addition to the original town plat, and designated as "South Columbus."

The proprietors, some time after they had laid off the new town and the eastern out-lots, caused to be recorded a separate plat of forty or fifty out-lots, north of the town, each containing a little over two acres. From a part of two of these lots, they conveyed to the town an acre and a half for a graveyard.

For the first three or four years after the decree had gone forth that Columbus was to be the future capital of Ohio, immigrants sought homes within its borders. Improvements and general business went forward with the increase of population. Frequent sales of lots were made by the proprietors—usually by title bond. A third, fourth, or fifth of the price was paid in hand, and promissory notes given for the payment of the residue in annual installments—without interest, if punctually paid when due; otherwise, bearing interest from date. The proprietors then executed a bond conditioned for the execution of a deed to the purchaser of the lot upon the punctual payment of the rates. It often happened that after a payment or two, and

some improvement had been made, a default in subsequent payments would cause the lot to revert to the proprietors. The prices of lots, for seven or eight years after the public sale in June, 1812, ranged from two to five hundred dollars each.

The capital of Ohio had its birth and passed its early infancy on a rough, wild, and secluded portion of the now beautiful and productive valley of the Scioto. It had scarcely any road or mail facilities. The travel, east and west, left Columbus to the north, passing through Zanesville, Lancaster, and Chillicothe. The mails came in on cross lines, and were carried on horseback. The first successful attempt to carry them in any other manner, was made in 1816, by Philip Zinn, under a contract to carry a mail once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus. About 1819, Mr. Zinn carried the mail in coaches to and from Delaware. The Columbus post-office was established in 1813, with Matthew Matthews for the first postmaster, who, in the spring of the next year, was succeeded by Joel Buttles.

Notwithstanding its small population and its comparative isolation from the outside world, Columbus could not do without that great modern necessity—the newspaper. There was one published weekly at Worthington, the first ever started in the county, and called the *Western Intelligencer*. It was removed to Columbus in 1814, and the title changed by adding to it the words "*and Columbus Gazette.*" The first part of the title was afterward dropped; and it was issued for many years under the name of the *Columbus Gazette.*

MANY FIRST THINGS.

Having mentioned the first newspaper, we proceed to notice many other first things in and about Columbus. All enterprises of "great pith and moment" have their small beginnings, and Ohio's capital had hers. And first, we find it recorded that the first marriage in Columbus took place in February, 1814, and was that of George B. Harvey to Miss Jane Armstrong. The second wedding, that of Joseph Dillo to Miss Polly Collett, soon followed.

The first saw-mill was built on the Scioto, by John Shields

and Richard Courtney, in 1813, a short distance below the site of the present penitentiary. Three years afterward, Mr. Shields built a flouring mill on a *run* in the southwest portion of the town.

In 1815, or 1816, the first jeweler's shop in Columbus was opened by William Platt.

The first stores opened in Columbus were these: One belonging to the Worthington Manufacturing Company, in charge of Joel Buttles, in a small brick building, on the west end of the lot afterward covered by the Broadway Exchange building; and one owned by McLean & Green, kept in a cabin on the south side of Rich street, just east of the corner subsequently occupied by the Mechanics' Hall building.

The first tavern was opened, in the spring of 1813, by Volney Payne, in a two-story brick house erected by John Collett for that purpose, on the west side of High street, where the "Johnston Building" now stands. Several other taverns and houses of entertainment were soon afterward opened.

The first school opened in Columbus was in a cabin on the Public Square. To this, in 1814–15, succeeded numerous private or subscription schools—the free-school system not having been then introduced.

The first census of the infant capital was taken by James Marshall, in the spring of 1815. It showed a population of seven hundred. In 1820, it had more than doubled, having increased to fourteen hundred and fifty.

About 1815, lawyers began to locate in the new town. The first of these were David Smith, Orris Parish, David Scott, and Gustavus Swan. These were soon followed by many others.

The first market-house was erected in 1814, in the middle of High street, near its intersection by Rich street. It was built by the contributions of citizens in the vicinity of its location. Three years afterward the town council declared it a nuisance; and a new market-house was built on State street, immediately west of High.

The first bridge over the Scioto river was built by Lucas Sullivant about 1813, under a charter from the legislature. It crossed the river at the west end of Broad street, on the road to

Franklinton, where now stands the present National Road bridge.

William Lusk, in 1817, published his first almanac in Columbus. It continued to be published annually for about thirty-five years.

The first physician who located in Columbus was Dr. John M. Edmiston. In 1815 or '16, Dr. Samuel Parsons removed from Franklinton to Columbus, where he fixed his permanent residence.

In 1814, the first two churches built in Columbus were erected. One was a small hewed log-house, used by the Methodists as a place of worship. It stood on the same lot upon which was afterward erected the Town Street Methodist Church. The other was a log-cabin built by the Presbyterians, near the corner of Spring and Third streets, and used as an occasional place of worship, until it was superseded, in 1818, by a frame building erected on the west side of Front street, south of Town.

For several years after Columbus had begun to grow, its streets were so obstructed by stumps, brush, and logs, that teams were obliged to move in zigzag directions, in order to get around these obstacles. These impediments were, however, gradually removed by the citizens, who used them for fire-wood and building materials. In 1815 or 1816, about two hundred dollars was raised by subscription and used for removing the remaining obstructions from High street. Soon after the incorporation of the town, the streets were gradually improved by order of the council.

The town was incorporated on the 10th day of February, 1816, as "The Borough of Columbus." On the first Monday of May following, Robert W. McCoy, John Cutter, Robert Armstrong, Henry Brown, Caleb Houston, Michael Patten, Jeremiah Armstrong, Jarvis Pike, and John Kerr were elected members of the first board of councilmen.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus was incorporated February 23, 1816, and on the first Monday of September following, it was organized by the election of directors, with Lucas Sullivant for president, and A. J. Williams, cashier.

THE FIRST STATE BUILDINGS.

In pursuance of their contract with the State, the proprietors of Columbus set to work with characteristic energy, and in 1813 excavated the ground on the southwest corner of the Public Square for the foundation of a state-house. The building was erected the following year. It was a plain brick structure, seventy-five by fifty feet, and two stories high. A two-story brick building, one hundred and fifty feet in length, by twenty-five in width, and fronting on High street, was erected in 1815 for state offices, fifty or sixty feet north of the state-house. Both buildings were constructed under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the agent for the State.

The Public Square, on which these buildings stood, was, in 1815 or 1816, cleared of the native timber and underbrush by Jarvis Pike, generally known as Judge Pike, who inclosed the lot with a rough rail fence, and farmed the ground three or four years, raising upon it wheat, corn, etc. The fence having got out of order, and not being repaired, was at length destroyed, and the square lay in common for a dozen years or more.

Under the direction of William Ludlow, the state agent, the first penitentiary building was erected in 1813, on the ten-acre lot designated for that purpose. It was a brick structure, fronting on Scioto street, three stories high, on a ground plat of sixty by thirty feet. The prison-yard was one hundred feet square. Another and larger prison was constructed in 1818 on the same lot.

The public buildings having been completed nearly two years before the expiration of the time limited by the contract, the legislature, on the 17th of February, 1816, passed an act establishing the seat of the state government at Columbus, from and after the second Tuesday of October following. The state offices were accordingly removed from Chillicothe to Columbus, and the session of the general assembly, beginning on the first Monday of December, 1816, was held in the state-house at the latter place. Columbus thus became, fifty-six years ago, the permanent seat of the state goverment of Ohio.

The proprietors of the town having, according to contract,

conveyed by deed the two ten-acre lots to the State, and finished the public buildings, presented their account for the erection of the buildings. By an act passed January 29, 1817, the governor was authorized to adjust and settle the account. In the settlement that followed, after deducting from the charge for carpenter work six or seven per cent., and the fifty thousand dollars the proprietors had agreed to donate, there was found to be due them a balance of thirty-three thousand dollars. This was paid over to them by the State—and thus was amicably closed their large and responsible contract to locate a town for the state capital; donate twenty acres in two separate lots of equal size; and erect the necessary public buildings thereon, donating fifty thousand dollars to aid in their construction.

THE PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION.

Immediately after the acceptance of their proposals by the legislature, the proprietors—Lyne Starling, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin, and James Johnston—entered into articles of association as partners, under the act accepting their proposals and establishing the seat of the state government. In these articles it was stipulated that a common stock should be created for the material benefit of the partners. To this stock Starling was to contribute half-section twenty-five, with the exception of ten acres previously sold to John Brickell; Johnston's contribution was to be half-section nine and the half of half-section ten; and McLaughlin and Kerr, who had previously been partners and were considered as a third party to this agreement, were to contribute half-section twenty-six. The proceeds of the sales of lots were to remain as common stock, until their contract with the State should be completed.

An agent was to be appointed to make rules and superintend the business of the association. Each of the three parties was to pay to the agent $2,400 annually, on the first Monday of January, for five successive years, and such further sum as might be needed to complete the public buildings. The title to the land contributed to the common stock was to be warranted by the party contributing the same. Each party was to derive a mutual benefit from all donations obtained by subscription or other-

wise. Upon the completion of their contract with the State, a final settlement was to take place, and the profits or losses equally divided.

John Kerr was appointed, in April, 1813, the first agent of the associates, and continued until June, 1815, when he declined longer service, and Henry Brown was appointed in his place. The latter continued to serve as agent till the business of the association was closed in April, 1817. A distribution of the unsold lands, and of the evidences of indebtedness for lots sold, as well as of other property belonging to the association, was then made, and each party released the others from all obligations under the articles of association; and the several parties executed to each other quitclaim deeds—so that the lands originally contributed to the common stock, and remaining unsold, became the separate property of the different members of the association.

The amount of donations, which the proprietors obtained to enable them to fulfill their contract with the State, has been variously stated at fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Rev. James Hoge conveyed to them eighty acres on the south end of half-section eleven to enable them to make the plat of the town of the size and form desired. Of the lots laid out on this grant, the proprietors retained one-half, and reconveyed the remainder to Dr. Hoge. Thomas Allen, for a like purpose, conveyed to the proprietors twenty acres in the southwest portion of half-section ten. As in the case of Dr. Hoge, the proprietors reconveyed to Mr. Allen his part of the lots, and retained the residue as a donation. The town plat, including out-lots and reserves, covered the whole of half-sections twenty-five and twenty-six, and parts of half-sections ten and eleven. The reserves were afterward laid off into in-lots and made additions to the original plat, as were also many of the out-lots as successive years rolled by, and the new capital expanded its limits.

GOODALE PARK.

Location—North High Street, West of Capital University.

LINCOLN GOODALE presented to the City of Columbus forty acres of land for a Public Park, by deed dated Nov. 15, 1851, the same to be for the free and common use of the inhabitants of the city.

CHAPTER II.

SECOND DECADE, 1822 TO 1832.

DURING the first eight or nine years of its existence, the infant capital of Ohio improved rapidly. Then came

A PERIOD OF DEPRESSION.

About 1820, owing to the failure of two of the original proprietors, McLaughlin and Johnston, and of many other owners of real estate in the town, numerous lots were offered at public sale by the United States marshal and the sheriff of Franklin county. Money was scarce; and the lots would not sell at the required two-thirds of their appraised value. In consequence of this, they were re-appraised and offered again. This process was repeated until lots which had, a few years before, been considered worth two and three hundred dollars, were struck off at ten and twenty, and, in the less central parts of the town, at even seven and eight dollars. This depreciation of real estate served to depress business in general, and the evil was further aggravated by the springing up of

QUESTIONS OF TITLE.

It was in 1822 or 1823 that the title to Lyne Starling's half-section, on which Columbus was in part located, began to be disputed. The general government had originally granted that half-section to one Allen, a refugee from the British North American provinces in the time of the revolution. The grantee conveyed it to his son, by whom it was mortgaged. It was sold under the mortgage to Lyne Starling.

The heirs of Allen the elder disputed Starling's title. They took exception to the sale of the elder Allen to his son, and to the authentication of the son's mortgage. They especially excepted to Starling's title under the mortgage sale, on the ground that there was no evidence that an appraisement of the land had been made as required by the statutes of Ohio. Ejectment suits were brought, both in the Supreme Court of Ohio and in

the United States Circuit Court, against the owners of the best improved and most valuable lots in the disputed tract.

Mr. Starling, who had warranted the title to the purchasers of the lots, defended these suits. He engaged Henry Clay as his attorney, who was then practicing in the United States courts at Columbus. But Mr. Clay having been, in the spring of 1825, appointed Secretary of State under the administration of John Quincy Adams, could not attend to the cases. Mr. Starling next engaged Henry Baldwin, then of Pittsburg, by whom the defense was conducted with signal ability. Some time in 1826 a final decision was made in favor of the validity of Starling's title.

Scarcely had the dispute as to the title to Starling's half-section been quieted, when a claim was set up to Kerr and McLaughlin's half-section. They had purchased from one Strowbridge. The claim was founded on an alleged defect in Strowbridge's deed, which was executed, not by the grantor in person, but by an agent or attorney in fact, who stated in the conveyance that he signed and sealed it *for* Strowbridge, instead of saying that Strowbridge had executed it *by* him, the agent. It was contended that the deed was not Strowbridge's, but that of the agent, who claimed no title. Some one having obtained a quit-claim deed from Strowbridge's heirs, brought suits in ejectment against the occupants of the most valuable lots in the Kerr and McLaughlin tract. But this proceeding was checkmated by a suit in chancery to quiet the title, entered in 1827. The title of Kerr and McLaughlin was held to be valid,—and thus ended all disputes as to the titles of the original proprietors and founders of Columbus.

THE FOUR PROPRIETORS.

Having thus seen how claims set up against proprietary titles of lands in Columbus came to naught, it is in place here to note briefly the final outcome of the business and lives of the four original proprietors of a little town struggling into life out of the depths of a dense forest, now a thriving city, and the prosperous capital of a great state.

John Kerr left a young family and a large fortune at his death in 1823; but the estate was soon dissipated after his decease.

Alexander McLaughlin, who had taken rank as one of the wealthiest men in the State, failed in business in 1820, and never afterward retrieved his fallen fortune. He supported himself in later life by teaching a common country school. Though a man of good sense, with a fine business education and qualifications, he had entered so deeply into speculation that the depreciation of real estate, occurring about 1820, rendered him totally unable to meet the obligations he had incurred, and his large landed estate was sacrificed under the hammer. He died in 1832.

James Johnston failed in business about the same time and from the same cause as did McLaughlin. He left Columbus in 1820, and resided in Pittsburg the residue of his life. He died in the summer of 1842, at a very advanced age.

Lyne Starling survived the other three proprietors by several years, and was the wealthiest of them all. Having in 1819 and 1820 made a pleasure tour through Europe, he spent the remainder of his days chiefly in Columbus. He was never married. He died in the fall of 1848, at the age of sixty-five. About six years before his decease he donated thirty-five thousand dollars for the founding of a medical college in Columbus. Upon this basis an institution has been founded, which bears the name of Starling Medical College, in honor of its principal donor.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

Though Columbus is now rapidly becoming a prosperous manufacturing center, its early efforts in that direction, either from want of the requisite capital or skill, or of both, were not very encouraging. But persistence has never been wanting in those of our citizens whose thoughts have been turned toward making manufacturing industry profitable. Now we are beginning to see in fair prospect the realization of their most sanguine hopes.

We have mentioned in Chapter I the erection of the first mill (a saw-mill) in Columbus, by John Shields and Richard Courtney, in 1813, and the erection, three years afterward, of a flouring mill, by Mr. Shields. The first mill was regarded as good property, but after passing through several hands in a few years, it was suffered to go to decay and ruin. To the flouring

mill the water was brought from the east side of High street, in a race along the bank, falling upon an overshot wheel. This mill was in operation a dozen years or more, and was owned by a succession of individuals. It then went to destruction, and left "not a wreck behind." Along the hollow or valley of the *run*, in the south-west part of the town, there arose in succession, during the early period of our city's history, breweries.

In 1819, Moses Jewett, Caleb Hinston, and John E. Parker built on the bank of the Scioto, just above the western terminus of Rich street, a patent saw-mill. The saw was circular, and was to cut steadily ahead, with no back strokes. The experiment was a costly one, and the experience dearly bought, with no valuable results.

Two years afterward, Colonel Jewett and Judge Hines undertook to manufacture cotton yarn by horse-power, in a frame building on Front street, between Rich and Friend streets. After some time spent in experimenting with that, and with the circular saw in the mill, the spinning machinery was removed into the mill, where the manufacture of yarn by water-power was continued for some years. The enterprise was finally abandoned; and the frame on Front street, long known as the "Old Factory," where the cotton spinning was first begun, vanished, many years ago, from sight, and almost from memory.

About the time the cotton-spinning was in operation, Judge Hines, who had invented a machine for dressing flax without the process of retting, constructed and put in operation, in connection with William Bain, a machine for that purpose, at the southeast corner of High street and South Public Lane. It had a tread-wheel propelled by horse-power. Having, after some time passed into the hands of Lafayette Tibbetts, it was continued in operation for a year or more after its construction, or till some time in 1824, when Tibbetts failed, and the enterprise was abandoned.

In 1832, a woolen factory, for carding, spinning, and weaving, was erected by Ebenezer Thomas and others, on a lot now on the corner of High and Noble streets. It was operated by horse power on a tread-wheel. It was not profitable, having been experimented upon by several different owners. The

building and machinery were removed in 1834, by George Jeffries, and reconstructed on the west abutment of the canal dam. Here the factory was operated for two or three years by water power. The machinery was then sold by piecemeal under the hammer,—and so ended this manufacturing establishment.

John McElvain, in 1831 or 1832, built a steam saw-mill at the head of the canal, where Hunter's warehouse afterward stood. Different persons had it under control for seven or eight years. It was probably not very profitable, as at the end of that time, the engine and machinery were sold, and a warehouse erected on the same site, the mill frame being used for part of the warehouse. The latter was consumed by fire in 1843, but was afterward rebuilt.

The first successful manufacturing establishment, besides ordinary mechanic shops, was the foundry and plow manufactory of Joseph Ridgeway, put in operation in 1822.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE.

A United States court-house was erected in Columbus, in 1820. It was built on the Public Square, in a line with the first state house and state offices, and fifty or sixty feet north of the latter. It was a plain brick building, with a rough stone foundation, and two stories high. It was forty-five or fifty feet square: the roof rose from the four sides to a circular dome in the center. In front, there was a large entrance hall, and from this a broad winding stairway to the second story, whence was afforded a fine view of High street, There was a hall through the center of the lower floor, with two rooms on each side, to serve as offices for the clerk and marshal of the United States courts, and for jury-rooms. In the second story was the court-room and a jury-room.

The building was erected in part through an appropriation by the legislature of uncurrent funds of the Miami Exporting Company, then in the state treasury; but the greater portion of the cost was borne by the citizens of Columbus, who raised the money by subscription, in order to have the United States courts removed from Chillicothe to the state capital. In spite of great and determined opposition, they finally succeeded, and the United

States courts were removed to Columbus, in 1821, and continued to be held here until 1855, when the state having been divided into two districts, the courts were removed to Cincinnati. Soon after this removal, the court-house was taken down.

The following is a list of the clerks and marshals of the United States courts while they were held in Columbus:

At the time of their removal from Chillicothe, Harvey D. Evans was clerk, and Dr. John Hamm, of Zanesville, was marshal. Evans dying in July, 1825, William K. Bond, then of Chillicothe, succeeded to the clerkship. In 1829 or 1830, Bond was succeeded by William Miner, who filled the office at the time of the removal of the courts from Columbus, and for some years afterward. After Dr. Hamm, the following were marshals in succession: William Doherty; General John Patterson, of Jefferson county; John Patterson, of Adams; Demas Adams; John McElwin; D. B. Robertson, of Fairfield county; G. W. Jones, of Knox county; and H. H. Robinson, of Cincinnati.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY-SEAT.

As Columbus grew, Franklinton, the first county-seat of Franklin county, went into a decline. During the second war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, Franklinton, being the headquarters of the northwestern army, was at the zenith of its prosperity. After the conclusion of peace, it gradually ceased to be a place of much business or importance, but still remained the county-seat.

In 1824, Columbus became the county-seat, and the county courts were held in the United States court-house, until 1840, when the present county court-house was finished.

The court of common pleas, at the time of its removal to Columbus, was composed of Gustavus Swan, president judge, and Edward Livingston, Samuel G. Flenniken and Arora Buttles, associate judge; A. J. McDowell, clerk, and Robert Brotherton, sheriff.

In 1828 or 1829, a long one story brick building was erected in the rear of the United States court-house, for county offices. It was divided into four apartments, with an outside entrance-

door to each. The clerk of the courts occupied the north room; the county recorder, the next room on the south; the county treasurer, the next room beyond; and the county auditor, the fourth or south room. The county offices were kept in these rooms from the time the building was ready for their occupation, until the summer of 1840, when they were removed to the present court-house, at the corner of Mound and High streets.

The county building, on the state-house square, was removed in the spring of 1857, when the square was graded.

GRAND SQUIRREL HUNT.

As in all new settlements, so in this, in the center of Ohio, hunting and fishing were favorite amusements. Fish and game being abundant, there was both pleasure and profit in the pursuit. The seine was sometimes used in fishing, but oftener a brush-drag, requiring a dozen or twenty men to manage it. There was a twofold object in hunting—one to obtain fresh game for the table, and the other to protect the crops from the ravages of birds and other wild animals. It was this latter object, doubtless, that led to the celebrated squirrel hunt on the last day of August, 1822, for which a call was published in the Columbus *Gazette*, of August 29th. The call was signed by the following prominent pioneers: Ralph Osborne, Gustavus Swan, Christian Heyl, Lucas Sullivant, Samuel Flenniken, and John A. McDowell. It nominated and invested two persons in each of the seventeen townships, into which the county was then divided, "to meet in a hunting caucus," at the house of Christian Heyl, in Columbus, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, August 31st.

The squirrel hunt, contemplated in the call, we are informed, in a subsequent number of the *Gazette*, took place at the time appointed.

After the hunt was over, nineteeen thousand six hundred and sixty squirrel scalps were produced. The *Gazette* added, that it was impossible to state the number actually killed, as a great many hunters had not come in.

CANAL CELEBRATIONS.

On the 4th of July, 1825, the commencement of the Ohio Canal was celebrated at Licking Summit. Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, was present, accompanied by Solomon Van Rensalaer, and Messrs. Rathbone and Lord, who made the first loan to Ohio for canal purposes.

Governor Clinton, on the Wednesday following, was escorted to Columbus, by General Warner and suite, Colonel P. H. Olmsted's squadron of cavalry, Captain Hurzel's light infantry, Captain Andrew McElvain's rifle corps, and Captain O'Harra's artillery.

In the state-house, in the presence of a large number of citizens, Governor Clinton was welcomed by Governor Morrow to Ohio's fertile and productive lands, and to its young and growing capital. Governor Clinton, in his response, eulogized our state and its canal enterprise, closing with this remarkable but over-sanguine prediction :

"In five years," said Governor Clinton, "it (the canal) may, and probably will be completed, and I am clearly of the opinion that, in ten years after the consummation of this work, it will produce an annual revenue of at least half a million of dollars; and I hope this remark may be noted, if anything I may say shall be deemed worthy of particular notice, in order that its accuracy may be tested by experience."

Governor Clinton, after the ceremonies at the state-house, was escorted to Mr. Robinson's tavern, sign of the Golden Bell, on the west side of High street, between State and Town streets, where a sumptuous dinner was provided.

The citizens of Columbus and Franklin county had another annual celebration, which came closer home to their feelings and interests. It took place on the 27th of April, 1827, when the first spade was struck into the ground for the excavation of a lateral branch of the Ohio Canal to and from the state capital. On that day nearly a thousand people assembled at the state-house. At two o'clock in the afternoon, a procession, preceded by General Warner and his suite, part of Captain Joseph McElvain's company of dragoons, Captain Foos' company of rifle-

men, Captain A. McElvain's company of riflemen, the Columbus Artillery, and state officers, and marshaled by Colonels McDowell and McElvain, marched to a place designated, near the present entrance of the lateral branch into the Scioto river. A brief but pertinent address was delivered by Joseph R. Swan. General McLane, Secretary of State, and Nathaniel McLean, keeper of the penitentiary, then removed the first earth taken up for the opening of the branch canal, which was wheeled away by R. Osborn and H. Brown, Auditor and Treasurer of State, amid the cheers and shouts of the enthusiastic assemblage.

The company then withdrew and partook of a cold collation prepared by C. Heyl, on the brow of the hill, a short distance from the old penitentiary grounds. Among the toasts were the following:

"THE OHIO CANAL—The great artery which will carry vitality to the extremities of the Union."

"THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBUS—Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Who envies this day, let him slink back to his cavern and growl."

It took over four years to complete the branch canal. It was on the 23d of September, 1831, that the first boat arrived at Columbus by way of the canal. At eight o'clock in the evening of that day, the firing of cannon announced the arrival of the "Governor Brown," launched at Circleville a few days previous. It was neatly fitted up, and had on board as passengers many prominent citizens of Pickaway county. Early next morning, Columbus ladies and gentlemen repaired to the boat to pay their respects to the visitors. A brief and appropriate address was made by General Flournoy. After the exchange of friendly salutations and cordial greetings, the excursionists proceeded on their return to Circleville, accompanied part of the way by citizens of Columbus and the Columbus band of music.

On the afternoon of the second day after this event, two canal-boats, the "Cincinnati" and the "Red Rover," from the lake by way of Newark, entered the lock at the mouth of the Columbus feeder. Here they were boarded by a committee from Columbus, and proceeded up the branch canal, under a national salute

of twenty-four guns, and music by the Columbus band, to a point just below the Columbus and Franklinton National Road bridge.

Colonel Doherty, in a very neat address, welcomed the commanders of the two boats in the name of the citizens of Columbus. A procession was formed, and proceeding to Ridgway's large warehouse, the company partook of a fine repast prepared by John Young. On the day after their arrival, the two boats, having disposed of their freight, took their departure for Cleveland, in the same order and with about the same ceremonies as were observed on their arrival. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, with the Columbus band, accompanied their welcome and now departing visitors as far as the five-mile lock. Here they boarded the "Chillicothe" and "George Baker," going up to Columbus, and "returned home, highly delighted with their ride at the rate of three or four miles an hour!"

LOOKING UP.

From 1820 to 1825 was a period of great depression for the young capital of Ohio. The prices of real estate had greatly depreciated and business of all kinds was almost at a stand-still. But after that crisis was passed, business revived, immigrants sought permanent homes in the new capital; new buildings, some of them large and expensive, were erected; trade began to flourish, and real estate was rising in value at railroad speed. The census of 1830 recorded for Columbus a population of 2,437, being an increase in ten years of 987, or at the rate of seventy-five per centum. At the close of the second decade in our city's history, its area had been extended by several large additions to the original town plat, and its future growth and prosperity had become well assured

GERMAN CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

Located on the Northeast corner of South and Fourth Streets.

CHAPTER III.

THIRD DECADE, 1832 TO 1842.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

It was in the summer of 1833 that this terrible scourge made its first appearance in Columbus. It broke out in the early part of that summer on the canal, in Madison township, but its ravages were confined to a small space. On the 14th of July it appeared in Columbus, and continued to rage until the following October. Its first victim was a man by the name of Stagg, residing at the west end of Rich street, opposite the buildings known as the "Jewett block." Probably the whole population of Columbus did not at that time much exceed three thousand. Of these it was estimated that one-third had fled to the country. Yet during the prevalence of the fatal epidemic, two hundred persons died in the city. There were also fevers and other diseases prevailing at the same time, and so interwoven with each other and with the cholera, that it was often difficult, if not impossible, to determine with certainty the disease chiefly instrumental in causing the death of the patient. Careful observations made at the time attributed two-thirds of the deaths to cholera, though the board of health discriminated only one hundred as being due to cholera proper. The sickness of this season produced greater mortality and terror in Columbus than any pestilence before or since.

CRUSADE AGAINST COLUMBUS.

On the 26th of January, 1838, the legislature passed an act for the erection of a new state-house in the Public Square at Columbus. The corner-stone of the new building was laid on the 4th of July, 1839, and during that season the foundation of the new building was laid to a level with the surface of the ground. The next winter the progress of the work was arrested by one of those singular freaks that large and select bodies of men sometimes cut.

There had been for some time more or less ill-feeling, on the part of other towns in the central portion of the State, toward Columbus as the capital. She was accused of putting on metropolitan airs. An incident occurred in the legislative session of 1839–40 that served to kindle this comparatively latent spark of envy into a flame. There was an investigation by the legislature of certain charges against William B. Lloyd, a member from Cuyahoga county. After the investigation, a paper signed by sixty-three citizens of Columbus, principally young men, expressing undiminished confidence in Mr. Lloyd's integrity, appeared in the Columbus *State Journal* of February 17, with the signers' names attached. Many members of the legislature who had voted to censure Lloyd took umbrage at this publication. They denounced it as an unwarrantable intermeddling of the citizens of Columbus with the proceedings of the general assembly. While the excitement was still effervescing, George B. Flood, representative from Licking county, on the day following the obnoxious publication, introduced into the House a bill repealing the act for the erection of a new state-house. It finally passed both branches of the legislature, and became a law on the 10th of March. By this action, the work on the new state-house was suspended for more than six years.

After the passage of the repealing act, the subject of removing the seat of the state government from Columbus was more earnestly agitated than before. Every conceivable objection was urged against the permanent location of the capital on the banks of the Scioto. The site was said to be the most unhealthy one that could have been selected in the whole State. Besides, it was urged by some that the capital should be nearer the center than Columbus was. For about three years the question of removal was discussed, when, at the session of the legislature in 1842–43, the subject was referred to a committee, who made elaborate majority and minority reports. The majority took the ground that the general assembly could not pass an act for the removal of the seat of government from the location established by a former act, without a violation of the faith of the State. The two reports were principally confined to the discussion of this proposition.

The minority report recommended the adoption of joint resolu-

tions, requesting the governor to issue his proclamation, setting forth that the time had arrived for the permanent establishment of the seat of government, and inviting proposals for its location. These resolutions were adopted by the Senate, on the 6th of March, 1843, by a vote of eighteen to sixteen, but were, the next day, defeated in the House, by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-nine. This seems to have put a final quietus to the agitation about removing the state capital from Columbus.

FIRST BRIDGE OVER THE SCIOTO.

Lucas Sullivant, under a charter from the legislature for that purpose, in 1815 or 1816, built a toll-bridge across the Scioto river, on the road from Columbus to Franklinton. The location was similar to that of the present bridge, save that starting at nearly the same point on the east side of the river, it stretched more directly across it, and reached the west side several rods lower down the river. A new road was opened to Franklinton, and passed through the town a square further south than the road had previously done, or the present road now does. This caused some dissatisfaction to property owners. After the lapse of seven or eight years, the timbers having decayed, the bridge fell. It was immediately reconstructed, and the location of the new bridge was the same as that of the present National Road bridge. The old road to and through Franklinton was also restored.

The franchise of this toll-bridge fell to the share of Joseph Sullivant, in the distribution of the estate of his father, Lucas Sullivant. The superintendent of the National Road, during the progress of its construction to and through Columbus, in the years 1832 and 1833, proposed to erect a substantial, free bridge, over the Scioto, at the expense of the general government, for the use of the National Road, provided that the franchise or right of Joseph Sullivant to keep up a toll-bridge across the river should be relinquished. Citizens of Columbus, chiefly residing in the northern part of the city, went to work energetically, and, by the aid of a few donations from the west side of the river, raised, by contributions, eight thousand dollars. This was increased, by an appropriation from the county treasury, to ten thousand dollars. This sum was paid to Mr. Sulli-

vant for his franchise. The present bridge was then built as part of the National Road.

THE SANDUSKY TURNPIKE.

The first joint stock company road ever constructed in Franklin county was the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. The legislature, January 31, 1823, passed an act, incorporating John Kilbourne, Abram J. McDowell, Henry Brown, William Neil, Orange Johnson, Orris Parish, and Robert Brotherton, of Franklin county, and nineteen others, and their associates, as the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company. The capital was one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to two hundred thousand, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The company was to have a board of nine directors. The corporators accepted the charter.

By act of Congress, passed March 3, 1827, 31,840 acres of the public lands were granted to the State of Ohio, in trust for the use of the company, to aid in the construction of the road. The road was forthwith surveyed and located. Colonel Kilbourne was the surveyor, and Orange Johnson was one of the leading commissioners, and the principal agent of the company through the whole of its active existence. Over seven years were spent in the construction of the road. It was finished in the fall of 1834. It was one hundred and six miles in length, extending from Columbus to Sandusky. It cost $74,376, or an average of over $701 per mile.

The company's charter required at least eighteen feet in width to be made "an artificial road, composed of stone, gravel, wood, or other suitable material, well compacted together, in such manner as to secure a firm, substantial, and even road, rising in the middle with a gradual arch." The proper construction of this provision gave rise to an interminable controversy. The company concluded that a properly formed clay road met the requirements of the charter, while the public, in general, expected a stone or gravel road. The governor, in pursuance of the charter, appointed Nathan Merriman to examine the road, who reported that he had made the examination, and, in his opinion, it was completed agreeably to the provisions of the act

incorporating the company. Toll-gates were upon this erected, and tolls exacted. A good road upon that route was a great need of the time; but the one made was only a clay or mud pike. In the spring, and in wet seasons, it was, in many places, quite impassable. To be obliged, at such times, to pay toll, on such a road, was felt to be a grievance too hard to be patiently borne. The toll-gates were occasionally torn down, but were immediately re-erected by the agent of the company.

At length the subject came before the legislature. On the 28th of February, 1843, the act incorporating the company was unconditionally repealed, with a provision making it unlawful for the company thereafter to erect or keep up any gate, or collect any tolls on the road. By commissioners appointed for the purpose, a state road was surveyed and located on the bed of the clay turnpike, from Columbus to Sandusky. An act was passed, March 12, 1845, establishing such state road a public highway. Until the passage of this act, notwithstanding the repeal of the charter, toll-gates had been kept up and toll exacted. But immediately on the passage of the act declaring the road a free public highway, the gates were tore down by the people along the road, and were never afterward reinstated. There was only one gate on the road within the limits of Franklin county, and that was about two miles north of Columbus.

The company insisted that those acts of the legislature were unconstitutional, and that their road had been made according to the provisions of the charter. They relied most strenuously upon the formal acceptance of the road by the state agent. Application was made to successive legislatures for relief. At the session of 1843–44, Dr. Samuel Parsons was chairman of a committee that reported in favor of the State paying the stockholders, severally, the amount of their stock in state bonds, and of declaring the road one of the public works of the State, and placing it under the control of the board of public works, upon the conveyance to the State by the company of all its rights, interests, and privileges in the road.

By a resolution of the legislature, in 1847, the subject was referred to Henry Stanbery, the attorney-general of the State. He did not give a direct opinion upon the constitutionality of the

repealing act, but said he was of opinion that a great wrong had been done the company. About the same time, a bill passed the Senate, authorizing the company to bring suit against the State for the recovery of damages caused by the repeal of the charter; but the bill failed in the House.

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

In the summer of 1814, a large addition, which he called "South Columbus," was made to the original town plat, by John McGowan. It was surveyed and platted by John Shields.

We now pass over a period of sixteen years, till we come to 1830, when the wharf lots were laid out by order of the town council. They were town property.

In 1831, a few lots were laid off by John Young, and called Young's addition.

An impulse having been given to the idea of making "additions," the "borough of Columbus" expanded rapidly.

In 1831 or 1832, Robert Brotherton and John M. Walcutt, owners of a few acres of an original reserve, sold some building lots on Town street, generally called Brotherton and Walcutt's addition. They did not have the lots platted, but sold them by metes and bounds. A plat of the addition was, however, subsequently made and recorded.

John McElvain and others, in 1832, laid off into lots a tract of two acres, near the canal. It was called McElvain's addition.

This, and Samuel Crosby's first addition, lying between Town and South streets, was laid off in February, 1833; and their second addition, which lay between South street and South Public Lane, was laid off in November of the same year.

It was in 1834, that Columbus was incorporated as a city.

The next year the following additions were made: Matthew J. Gilbert's, and Heyl and Parsons', in the southwestern corner of the city.

In 1838, Alfred Kelly, Maylen Northrup, and the heirs of John Kerr, laid off lots to which, in the recorded plat, they gave the name of the "Allotment of the Central Reservation." It was, however, more commonly called Kelly and Northrup's Addition.

As the foregoing list of additions indicates, Columbus prospered in her third decade. An authority before us states that in

1837, our prospering little city contained twenty-five dry-goods stores, six drug-stores, three boot and shoe stores, three hardware-stores, one tin and stove shop, three wholesale groceries, one iron-store, six clothing-stores, two hat-stores, one steam saw-mill, one steam carding-machine and turning shop, two coach and carriage shops, and five churches—the First Presbyterian, the Town Street Methodist, the Lutheran, the Broad Street Episcopal, and the First Baptist (in process of construction). There were then in the city twelve lawyers, twelve physicians, one dentist, and five clergymen; two weekly political newspapers (one of which was issued semi-weekly, during the sessions of the general assembly), one semi-monthly medical journal, and one monthly temperance paper.

The population of Columbus, in 1840, was 6,048, being an increase of 4,611, or about one hundred and fifty per centum in ten years. Thus was Columbus growing and prospering.

CHAPTER IV.

FOURTH DECADE, 1842 TO 1852.

THE close of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth decade of our history constituted the road-making era. Turnpikes, plank-roads, and railroads were projected and constructed, or put in the way of construction.

Of the turnpikes and plank-roads directly affecting the business and interests of Columbus, we shall speak in this chapter, reserving railroads for separate treatment under the proper caption.

TURNPIKES AND PLANK-ROADS.

Of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, constructed in 1834, we gave an account in the preceding chapter. We now come to the Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike. This road was constructed in 1847. Separate subscription-books were opened in each county through which the road was to pass; and the stockholders in each county constructed, kept in repair, and controlled the road within their county. Yet to the public it was substantially but one road, leading through the entire distance from Columbus to Portsmouth. It was a good graveled thoroughfare.

The capital stock allotted to Franklin county was $8,800, divided into ten-dollar shares. One gate only was put up in this county, about a mile south of the city.

The Columbus and Harrisburg Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1847, and the road was built in 1848 and 1849. Uriah Lathrop, of Columbus, was the surveyor and engineer. The capital stock of the company was $20,815, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. This county made a donation of $4,500, for the construction of the bridge over the Scioto, southwest of the city. Two gates were kept on the road for the first two or three years, but the more western was afterward removed, leaving only one, two miles west of Columbus.

The Columbus and Worthington Plank-road or Turnpike Company was chartered by the legislature, March 23, 1849, to construct a plank or turnpike road from Columbus to Worthington, with the privilege of extending it to Delaware. The capital stock was $27,825, with power to increase it to $50,000, divided into twenty-five dollar shares. There were to be three directors elected annually. The first directors, chosen in May, 1849, were B. Comstock, William Neil, and Alanson Bull. The road was made in 1849 and 1850. As it was authorized to be built upon any public road or highway, the company used the road-bed of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, which had been declared a public highway.

The Columbus and Sunbury Turnpike and Plank-road Company was incorporated March 20, 1850, to construct a turnpike or plank-road from Columbus to Sunbury, in Delaware county. The limit of the capital stock was $75,000, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. This road was made to commence about three miles northeast of Columbus, where, verging off from the Johnstown road, it was extended to Central College, in the eastern part of Franklin county. It was built in 1852, and cost from six to seven thousand dollars.

The Columbus and Granville Plank-road or Turnpike Company received its charter from the legislature February 8, 1852, for the purpose of making a road of gravel, stone, or plank, at option of the company, from Columbus to Granville, with the privilege of extending it to Newark. The capital stock, which was divided into fifty-dollar shares, might be extended to one

hundred thousand dollars. In 1852 the road was built, and one good plank track laid for about seven miles, to Big Walnut creek, and a gate erected.

The Columbus and Groveport Turnpike Company, under a charter from the legislature, dated March 19, 1849, completed, in the fall of 1850, a turnpike road from Columbus to Groveport. The capital stock was $25,000, divided into one thousand shares; the actual amount subscribed was $12,300—less than the cost of the road. The balance was soon made up from its earnings.

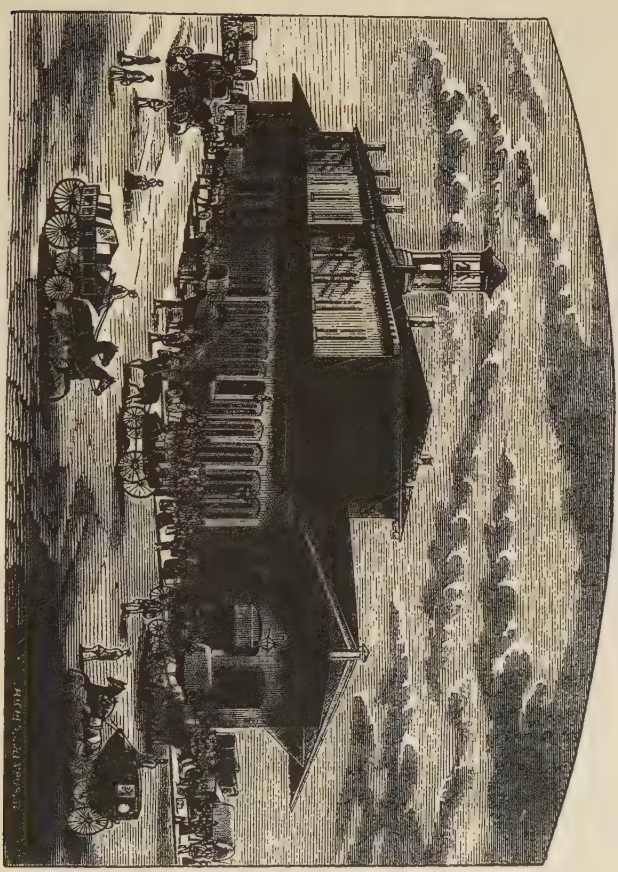
The Columbus and Lockwin Plank-road Company, incorporated in 1853, to construct a plank-road from Columbus, through the northeastern portion of Franklin county, to Lockwin, in Delaware county, built the same year the first five miles of the road, and the next year two miles more. The cost of the seven miles was $16,500—a little less than $2,400 per mile. The planks used were eight feet long and three inches thick, laid on two strong pieces, four inches square. The original capital stock was $14,000; but the excess over this amount in the cost of construction was met by the net revenue derived from the collection of tolls on the road.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

The first balloon ascension from Columbus took place on the 4th of July, 1842. It was made by Mr. Clayton, a celebrated æronaut of Cincinnati, from the state-house yard, where a large concourse of people had assembled to witness the novel sight. The balloon, it was estimated, rose to the height of two miles. It bore southwardly at first, then eastwardly, and came safely down to the earth, about five miles east of Newark.

Nine years afterward, or on the 4th of July, 1851, the second balloon ascension was made from the capital city, by the noted John Wise. Pursuant to an engagement with John M. Kinney, Mr. Wise ascended from an inclosure at the corner of Broad and Seventh streets. The ascension was a fine one, and the æronaut landed, safe and sound, about six miles from his starting point.

These balloon ascensions are mentioned to show that Columbus, in this, her fourth decade, was beginning to be regarded by those who provided costly entertainments for the people, as a place with metropolitan curiosity and tastes.



CITY MARKET-HOUSE,

Located Southwest corner of Town and Fourth Streets.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN ONE DAY.

On the same day, February 9, 1844, two persons—William Clark, a white man, and Esther, a colored woman—were executed in Columbus for murder in the first degree. At the time they committed the murders, both were convicts in the penitentiary. Clark was convicted of killing Cyrus Sells, one of the prison-guards, at a single blow, with a cooper's ax; and Esther, of beating a white female prisoner to death with a fire-shovel. Both were tried and convicted at the same term of the Court of Common Pleas. The defense set up in Clark's case was insanity; in the case of the woman, that the killing was not premeditated, and was consequently not murder in the first degree. The execution took place on the low ground at the southwest corner of Mound and Scioto streets. It was witnessed by an immense crowd of people. Sullivan Sweet, a citizen of Columbus, was pushed down in the crowd and trampled on by a horse. He was so injured that he died in a few hours.

THE JERRY FUGITIVE-SLAVE CASE.

Few events in the history of Columbus have excited a deeper or more general interest than the arrest, under the fugitive-slave law, of Jerry Finney, a colored man, who had resided in the city fourteen or fifteen years. On the night of the 27th of March, 1846, Jerry was, by some means, cajoled or decoyed to the office of William Henderson, a justice of the peace, in Franklinton. There Jerry was arrested as a fugitive slave, and summarily delivered over by the justice to the persons claiming him, one of whom, Alexander C. Forbes, held a power of attorney from Mrs. Bethsheba de Long, of Frankfort, Kentucky, to whom it was claimed that Jerry owed service or labor. Handcuffs were put upon the alleged fugitive slave; he was placed in a carriage that was ready at the door, and taken to Cincinnati, thence to Kentucky, and returned to the woman who claimed that she was his rightful owner.

As Jerry was generally known in the city, having been cook or waiter at nearly all the hotels and houses of entertainment, his sudden disappearance, and especially the cause and manner of it, produced intense excitement and bitter comment. Persons

suspected of being concerned in his "taking off" were arrested and held to bail on the charge of kidnapping. They were William Henderson, Jacob Armitage, Henry Henderson, Daniel A. Porter, and Daniel Zinn. At the ensuing July term of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, a bill of indictment was returned against these persons and Alexander C. Forbes, for the unlawful seizure and carrying away of Jerry.

All the defendants, except Forbes, who had not been arrested, were put upon trial at the September term of the court. The prosecuting attorney, A. F. Perry, and Wm. Dennison, Jr., conducted the prosecution; and N. H. Swayne and F. J. Matthews managed the defense. The trial occupied several days, and excited much interest in the city and abroad. During its progress, one of the jurors, Dr. George Rickey, was discharged on account of serious illness. It was agreed, on the part of the State and of all the defendants, to proceed with the remaining eleven jurors. The result was that the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" as to William Henderson, and of "not guilty" as to the other defendants. The latter were discharged, and Henderson was remanded to jail.

Numerous exceptions had been taken on the trial by the defendants' counsel to the rulings of the court. The case was taken to the State Supreme Court on writ of error. The principal error relied on was that it was not competent to a defendant on trial in a criminal case to waive his objection to the absence of a juror, and that it was error in the court below to try the case with only eleven jurors. The point was sustained by the Supreme Court, and Henderson was set at liberty.

By authority of our State legislature, William Johnson, a noted lawyer, instituted legal proceedings in Kentucky, in order to test certain questions of law, which would, it was claimed, result in the liberation of Jerry. Mr. Johnson argued his case before the Kentucky court with signal ability; but the decision was against him, and Jerry remained in bondage. Not long afterward, a sufficient amount of money was raised in Columbus to purchase Jerry's freedom and restore him to his family. But consumption was already sapping the citadel of life, and he died soon after his return home.

RETURN OF THE CHOLERA.

The Asiatic cholera reappeared in Columbus on the 21st of June, 1849. Its first victims were four persons in the family of George B. Smith, residing in the Jewett block, near the place where the same fatal disease began its ravages in 1833. The alarm spread, and the fearful epidemic spread with almost equal rapidity. Many residents left the city. Isaac Dalton, N. W. Smith, George B. Harvey, W. W. Pollard, and James Cherry were appointed a board of health, who made daily reports and were active in the discharge of their duties. It was about the middle of September when the disease abated, and the board reported one hundred and sixty-two deaths in the city by cholera. The report did not include one hundred and sixteen deaths in the penitentiary, of which we shall take notice when we come to give an account of the institution.

We find mention made of the following well-known citizens who fell victims to the cholera in the summer of 1849: Dr. B. F. Gerard, Dr. Horace Lathrop, General Edgar Gale, Samuel Preston, Abraham Mettles, William Cook and son, Robert Thompson and wife, Dr. Isaac F. Taylor, Christian Karst, Joseph Murray, Bernard Berk, Christian Hertz, and John Whisker.

The cholera demon, not satiated with its victims in 1849, returned the following year. The first victim in 1850 was Mrs. Robert Russell, who died July 8th at the United States Hotel, on the northwest corner of High and Town streets. Forthwith the disease spread and raged with the same virulence and fatality as in the preceding year till about the middle of September. The population of the city was then 17,882, and about one-fourth fled from the face of the destroyer.

A board of health was constituted, consisting of George B. Harvey, Isaac Dalton, and W. W. Pollard, who made daily reports from July 24 to September 4. During that time three hundred and two deaths were reported—two hundred and nine from cholera and ninety-three from other diseases. As the disease had prevailed more than two weeks before any reports were made, the deaths from cholera were supposed to be about two

hundred and twenty-five; and from other diseases, about one hundred.

The following persons are named among those who died during the prevalence of the epidemic in the summer of 1850: Elijah Converse, David S. Doherty, Emanuel Doherty, William Doherty, John Willard and son, William G. Alexander and his wife and two or three children, a son and three daughters of James B. Griffith, John Barcus, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Robert Owen, Timothy Griffith, Dr. James B. McGill, Henry Wass, Isaac Taylor, Hinman Hurd, Mrs. Matthew Gooding, Mrs. E. B. Armstrong, and Miss Fanny Huston.

There was no appearance of cholera in the city in 1851. In 1852 it reappeared, but with less virulence than in 1849 and 1850. The first victim in 1852 was Phillip Link, who died June 16, in the southeastern part of the city. Others are enumerated among the victims this year to the fatal epidemic, as William English and wife, Nelson Compton, Miss Henrietta E. Gale, John McGuire, and Newton Mattoon.

The year 1853 passed over without a visitation from the cholera. There were a few cases reported in 1854, including among those that proved fatal, John Leaf and his wife and son, two children of Mr. Westwater, Jonathan Reason, and Jonathan Phillips and daughter. Since 1854 the cholera has not visited our city.

LEGISLATION BLOCKED.

Two events occurring in two successive years, seem, though relating chiefly to the State legislature, so inwoven with the history of Columbus, where they created general and intense interest, as to deserve a passing notice. It should be borne in mind that these scenes were enacted in the old state-house and under our first State constitution.

The general assembly, as required by the constitution, met on the first Monday of December, 1848. The Senate organized by electing a speaker. But the House of Representatives could not organize. The difficulty was this:

The apportionment law, passed at the preceding session, assigned to Hamilton county five representatives—the first eight

wards of Cincinnati, composing the first election district, entitled to two representatives; and the residue of the county, composing the second district, entitled to three representatives.

At the annual election in October, 1848, George E. Pugh and Alexander Pierce, with three others, all Democrats, had the highest number of votes given in the whole county; while Oliver M. Spencer and George W. Runyan, Whigs, had the highest number of votes given in the first district. The two justices, who assisted the clerk of the county in making out the abstract of the votes, declared Spencer and Runyan, duly elected representatives from the first district of Hamilton county; and the clerk, on the other hand, gave to Pugh and Pierce, as well as to the three other Democrats, whose election was not disputed, certificates of election as representatives from Hamilton county. The whole controversy turned principally upon the question, whether, under the constitution, the legislature had authority to divide a county into two or more districts for the election of members of the general assembly.

At an early hour on Monday morning, December 4, the Democratic members of the House took possession of the speaker's chair, the clerk's desk, and the right side of the hall, Benjamin F. Leiter, of Stark county, acting as their chairman. The Whig members entered soon afterward and took possession of the left side of the hall, Anselm T. Holcomb, of Gallia county, being appointed their chairman. The Democrats swore in forty-two members, including Pugh and Pierce of Hamilton county; and the Whigs swore in thirty-two members, including Spencer and Runyan of Cincinnati, making in all seventy-four members—two more than the constitution allowed. By that instrument a quorum consisted of two-thirds, or forty-eight members; so either side could do nothing but sit and call over the counties for members elect to present their credentials and be sworn in. Of the eight Free-soil members, some had been sworn in by the Democratic, and others by the Whig side of the house. In order to keep possession of the speaker's chair, which was deemed a matter of primary importance, the Democrats sat day and night without adjourning or taking a recess. Various propositions for a compromise were made and rejected. Both sides continued to call

over the counties for members elect from day to day. At length, after about three weeks spent in this way, a proposition, submitted by the Free-soil members, was agreed to on the 22d of December, to the effect that the seventy members, whose election was not disputed, should form an organization with Mr. Leiter as chairman—and proceed to determine the right to the two disputed seats.

After a long discussion, a vote was reached on the 1st of January, 1849, when the claims of Messrs. Pugh and Pierce to seats in the organization of the House were rejected by a tie vote of 35 to 35. The like claims of Messrs. Spencer and Runyan were then set aside by a vote of 32 to 38. So all the four claimants of the two disputed Hamilton county seats were told to stand aside till after the organization. The House was organized, with seventy members, on January 3d, by the choice of John G. Breslin, Democrat, for speaker, after a month spent in enacting a legislative farce. It is proper to add that, on January 26th, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 32 to 31, declaring Messrs. Pugh and Pierce constitutionally elected members of the House from Hamilton county.

It was the Senate, not the House, that failed to organize at the beginning of the next session held in the winter of 1849–50. There being in those days no lieutenant-governor to preside in the Senate, that body had, like the House, to elect a speaker as a first step toward organization. A prolonged controversy, similar to that in the House at the beginning of the preceding session, arose in the Senate. It was the Hamilton county case over again. The Senate consisted of thirty-six members—half of them holding over from the preceding year. Of the new members one was to come from Hamilton county. There were two claimants to this seat—William F. Johnson, Democrat, and Lewis Broadwell, Whig.

The Senate met on Monday, December 3. James Myers, Democrat, of Lucas county, took possession of the chair, and called the Senate to order. Mr. Broadwell presented an abstract showing that he received a majority of the votes cast for senator, in the district composed of the first eight wards of Cincinnati. The certificate of the clerk of Hamilton county was presented

by Mr. Johnson, setting forth that he was duly elected senator from Hamilton county. So the question came up as to which of the two men was legally entitled to the disputed seat. On that point the thirty-five senators, on whom devolved the settlement of the question, became, as the dispute progressed, divided as follows: eighteen for Broadwell, and seventeen for Johnson.

At the instance of their respective friends, both Johnson and Broadwell were sworn in as senators. Yet as the chairman (Mr. Myers), and as Mr. Knapp, the clerk of the previous Senate, who was acting as clerk of this, recognized Mr. Johnson and refused to recognize Mr. Broadwell as a senator, the voting on all questions on organization uniformly resulted in a tie. Various attempts at compromise, and long and spirited discussions ensued. At length, on the 12th of December, after a motion to proceed to the election of a speaker had been lost by the usual tie vote, the chairman directed the senators to prepare their ballots for speaker. Sixteen days more elapsed, when, on December 28, on the three hundred and first ballot, Harrison G. Blake, of Medina county, having received sixteen votes, being a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the chairman duly elected and took his seat as speaker. One of the first acts of the speaker was to recognize Mr. Broadwell when the latter rose to speak. As the clerk still persisted in refusing to call Mr. Broadwell's name, the speaker called it himself. By this means it often happened that thirty-seven votes were cast—one more than the constitutional number of senators. The opponents to Mr. Broadwell's claim to a seat were greatly irritated by Speaker Blake's course. They heaped epithets upon him, and charged him with a breach of faith. The other side were, of course, equally zealous in defending the speaker.

Mr. Swift, of Summit county, on the 3d of January, 1850, offered a preamble and resolution which added fuel to the fire already existing. The preamble set forth that Blake had solemnly pledged himself to Swift that if the latter would vote for Blake for speaker, he (Blake) would vote for Johnson to retain his seat as senator until the right to the same should be finally determined by the Senate; and would not, until such final session, recognize Broadwell as a senator. The preamble also charged the speaker with

a forfeiture of his pledge, and concluded with a resolution removing him from the office of speaker. Upon this proceeding the speaker vacated the chair, and called up another senator to supply his place. But this step raised such a storm about his ears from those dissatisfied with his course that he resumed the chair. He ruled Mr. Swift's resolution out of order, and thereupon an appeal was taken from the decision. Then came the tug of war. A prolonged and violent debate ensued, in which the motives and conduct of the speaker were condemned by one party and vindicated by the other. Thus matters went on till January 17, when resolutions were adopted providing that Mr. Johnson should be permitted to retain his seat until the committee on privileges and elections should report upon the right to the seat. Upon the adoption of these resolutions, Mr. Swift re-introduced his resolution for the removal of the speaker, which the latter promptly ruled out of order. Mr. Myers then offered a resolution for the like purpose, which was also ruled out of order. An appeal was taken, and this was also ruled out of order.

On the next day, the 18th of January, and near the close of the seventh week of the session, Mr. Blake resigned his position; and Charles C. Convers, of Muskingum county, was elected speaker. Thus, the Senate was at last organized. Mr. Johnson continued to sit as senator until the 27th of February, when the seat was declared vacant; and Mr. Broadwell, by a vote of 14 to 13, was admitted to a seat as senator from the first district of Hamilton county.

ACCELERATED GROWTH.

If the decade from 1832 to 1842 was a prosperous one to Columbus, the ten years from 1842 to 1852 were still more so. During the period from the taking of the federal census in 1840 to the taking of the same in 1850, Columbus had increased her population from 6,048 to 17,871, or at the rate of nearly two hundred per centum. From 1842 to 1852, over thirty additions were made to the city and laid off in lots. The value of real estate in the city, assessed for taxation in 1852, was set down at $3,113,612; and of personal property, at $1,648,305—to which

add the amount returned by the banks for taxation $1,249,770 73, and the amount returned by insurance companies $2,197 73, and there is presented a grand total of property in the city, entered on the duplicate for taxation, of $4,914,185 48.

Thus, notwithstanding the attempt to remove the State capital, the suspension of work on the state-house for six or seven years, the visitation of cholera in two successive seasons, and other formidable obstacles calculated to impede its progress, Columbus continued, during the fourth decade of its existence, to advance steadily and rapidly in the career of wealth and general prosperity.

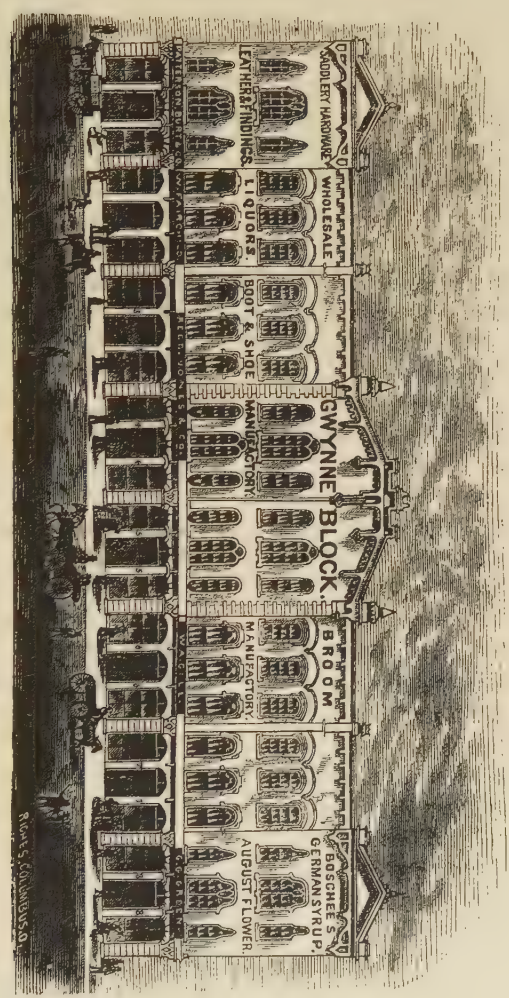
CHAPTER V.

FIFTH DECADE, 1851 TO 1860.

During the close of the fourth, and the beginning of the fifth decade in its history, Columbus made rapid strides in the career of improvement. Turnpikes and plank-roads, as has been already noted, were constructed, leading from the city to various points of the country, and greatly increasing the facilities of travel and transportation. But these were soon cast into the shade by the railroad enterprises which became the mania of the time, and called for large investments of capital. By means of railroads Columbus was brought into direct and rapid communication with Cincinnati and Cleveland, and thus, through the Ohio river, with New Orleans and the Southwest, and, through Lake Erie, with Detroit and the Northwest. The Central Railroad was completed to Zanesville, and the prospect was certain that, by its speedy connection with the Baltimore and Ohio road, Columbus would have access by rail to the cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

It is a noticeable fact that, in the four years from 1849 to 1853, notwithstanding the visitation of the cholera, more improvements were made in Columbus than during any period of equal length in its previous history.

Among the large structures erected were the new market-house building, on Fourth street, between Town and Rich streets; the Gwynne Block, with its spacious and commodious store-



GWYNNE BLOCK,

Located on Town, between Third and Fourth Streets.

rooms, on Town street; numerous large and substantial buildings on High street, and fine residences on Town street, together with structures of various kind throughout the whole city. And the increase of population kept pace with the increase of improvements.

In noticing the principal events in the fifth decade of our city's history, aside from those mentioned under the proper heads in other chapters, we will begin with a musical festival, and speak of the

FIRST SAENGERFEST.

The first Sængerfest, or song-festival, ever held in Columbus, of the North American Sængerbund or Song-Union, took place on Saturday and Monday, June 5 and 7, 1852. The festival was opened on Saturday morning by the presentation, on behalf of the German ladies of the city, of a beautiful banner to the Columbus Mænnerchor. Preparatory to the presentation, a procession was formed, with Captain Schneider's company in the lead, preceded by several bands of music, and followed by the musical societies from Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Dayton. Then came the "Capital City" Gymnasts and their brethren from abroad. The procession halted in front of the court-house, and formed a semicircle, facing the donors of the banner. The presentation was made by Miss Wirt, on behalf of the lady donors, with an appropriate speech. The procession then reformed, and marched through the principal streets. In the evening a concert was given, at Neil's new hall, by the singing societies, which was a great novelty, and a charming one, to the greater portion of the citizens in attendance.

Monday was the great day of the festival. The various musical delegations, after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to Stewart's Grove, now the City Park, where a handsome collation was served up. Previous to this, however, an address in German had been delivered at the grove by Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, couched in such pathetic language as to bring tears to many eyes.

After the collation, Jacob Reinhard, president of the day, made a brief speech in German, and introduced in succession Messrs. Galloway, Dennison, and Neil, who all spoke, tendering

to the German visitors a hearty welcome to Columbus, and bidding them God-speed.

The gymnastic, as well as the musical exercises of the day, were not only entertaining, but surprising to many of our citizens, who had never before enjoyed a similar exhibition.

At six o'clock in the evening, a large procession was formed, preceded by Captain Schneider's company, with bands of music, gymnasts, song-societies, together with citizens formed on the left of the military. It marched in fine order into the city and up High to Town street, and thence to the city hall. The hall was filled to overflowing. Here a farewell was sung in a style seldom, if ever equaled. The festival was closed by a grand ball, in the evening, at the Odeon.

This was the first Sængerfest ever held in Columbus, and the fourth in the State. It was a good beginning, and a fine prelude to the entertainments of a similar kind with which our citizens have since been favored.

KOSSUTH'S VISIT.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Ohio, held at the City Hall, in Columbus, on Saturday evening, December 13, 1851, to consider the proper steps to be taken for the reception of Louis Kossuth, governor of Hungary, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of one hundred citizens of Ohio—twenty of them being residents of Columbus—to invite Kossuth to visit our State, and partake of the hospitality of our people. At an adjourned meeting, held on the next Thursday evening, the names of the committee of one hundred were announced, Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, being chairman. A finance committee was subsequently appointed, of which Peter Ambos was chairman; W. F. Wheeler, secretary; and Luther Donaldson, treasurer. One hundred dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of Dr. Robert Thompson's trip to Washington, to invite Kossuth to visit the capital of Ohio. Of the committee, also subsequently appointed, to make arrangements for the reception of Kossuth, Samuel Galloway was chairman, and C. P. Solis, secretary.

The legislature, January 15, 1852, adopted resolutions tender-

ing to Kossuth, on behalf of two millions of freemen, a hearty welcome to Ohio.

The long-looked-for day at length came for Kossuth's arrival, from Cleveland, at the capital of Ohio. Though it had been announced that he would not arrive until after six o'clock on Wednesday evening, February 4, 1852; yet early in the afternoon of that day the streets were thronged with people, and all the eligible places for sight-seeing were fully occupied.

According to previous arrangements, a procession was formed to march to the depot and receive the expected guest of the city and State. It was under the direction of General T. Stockton, chief marshal of the day, and was headed by the Columbus brass band, followed by Captain Buhl's Columbus Artillery, and Captain Schneider's Grenadiers, carrying the United States and Hungarian colors, and flanking the firemen. The engines of the fire department were decorated with the same colors, and also with those of Turkey.

Succeeding the long cortege of the fire department, came the carriage, drawn by four white horses, in which Kossuth, along with Governor Wood, of Ohio, was to be escorted to the Neil House. Then followed the committee of one hundred. Closing the procession, were carriages containing members of the legislature and state officers, followed by mechanical associations, benevolent and other societies, with a delegation of the city butchers on horseback, and a large concourse of citizens on horseback and on foot.

When the procession arrived at the depot, thousands of people were already gathered there. At about seven o'clock, the boom of cannon announced the safe arrival of the Hungarian. Then there was a rush, and a shout that seemed to rend the air. After some delay, owing to the dense and eager crowd, the procession was reformed, and proceeded, with Kossuth, his family, and suite, in the appropriate carriage, to Broad street, then on Broad to Third, then to Town, then to High street, and on that to the Neil House. On the march, lighted torches, in the hands of the firemen, added brilliancy to the scene.

Kossuth, standing on the balcony of the Neil House, was presented to the people. Lifting his hat, he made a short address,

expressing delight at his generous reception, for which he desired to thank publicly the generous citizens of Columbus. He then retired to his rooms in the Neil House.

Before eleven o'clock the next morning, the time assigned for an address from Kossuth, the entire square between Broad and State streets was filled with people. A stand was erected in front of the Neil House, and opposite the old United States court-house. Kossuth replied at some length to a speech addressed to him by Samuel Galloway. A brief speech was afterward made by William Dennison. After Kossuth's speech, he was waited upon by a committee appointed at a meeting of workingmen, with a request that he would address the workingmen of the city. This he declined to do on account of the heavy tax upon his time and energies, while expressing his gratification at the manifestations by the workingmen of sympathy for the cause of free government in Hungary.

On the evening of the same day (February 5), a large meeting of citizens of Columbus was held at the City Hall, at which an association of the friends of Hungary was formed, called the Franklin County Hungarian Association; a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: W. R. Rankin, President; G. Lewis, Vice-President; L. Donaldson, Treasurer; and M. M. Powers, Secretary.

Kossuth, on Saturday, the 7th of February, visited the General Assembly, upon special invitation, where he was addressed by Lieutenant-Governor William Medill, in a speech of welcome. Kossuth's response was regarded one of his best efforts. By a joint resolution of the legislature, the original manuscripts of both these speeches were ordered to be deposited among the archives of the State, in the State Library, where they now are, bound in a handsome volume, labeled, "Welcome of Ohio to Kossuth."

In the evening, after this visit to the legislature, the first regular meeting of the Ohio Association of the Friends of Hungary was held, at the City Hall, in Columbus. The hall was filled to its full capacity. After a brief introductory speech by Governor Reuben Wood, the president of the association, Kossuth delivered one of those stirring, patriotic, and liberty-loving

addresses for which he had then become famous. After this speech in English, he made a brief address in German.

The following Monday morning, Kossuth left Columbus for Cincinnati.

HENRY CLAY'S OBSEQUIES.

Henry Clay, the renowned American orator and statesman, departed this life, at Washington City, on the 29th of June, 1852. The remains, on the way to Mr. Clay's late home, in Kentucky, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, July 7th. Previous to their arrival, a procession had been formed, on High street, the right resting on State street. It moved to the depot in the following order: Committee of arrangements, in carriages; city council, in carriages: firemen; Captain Schneider's; Morgan Volunteers; citizens in carriages.

On the arrival of the train, the remains were received by this joint committee of the city council and citizens, and transferred to the hearse. A procession was then formed, the firemen preceding the hearse, on each side of which were the Morgan Volunteers. Then followed the committee of arrangements as pallbearers, United States Senate committee, the Kentucky and Cincinnati committees, committees from towns and cities, the city council and citizens—all in carriages.

The procession moved down High street to Town, thence to High street and the Neil House, where the remains were deposited for the night. As the procession moved on the streets, the bells were tolled, and minute guns were fired by the artillery.

Many of the stores and business houses were dressed in mourning; the flags and omnibuses in the procession were trimmed with crape, as were the bodies and regalia of the different societies and orders in attendance. At the Neil House, brief addresses were made by William Dennison, and Governor Jones, of Tennessee.

On the same evening, there was a large meeting of citizens at the City Hall, at which Joseph Ridgway presided, and C. T. Solis acted as secretary. After prayer by Dr. Hoge, R. P. L. Barber, from the committee of arrangements, reported a series of reso-

lutions, which were unanimously adopted, after appropriate speeches by A. F. Perry and Wm. Dennison.

THE STATE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The good citizens of Columbus were startled on the morning of June 13, 1857, by the announcement in the daily papers that William H. Gibson, Treasurer of State, had resigned, and that there was a defalcation of over half a million of dollars to be charged to him or his brother-in-law, John G. Breslin, who had preceded him in the office, or both. Breslin was a Democrat, and Gibson of opposite politics, and both resided in the city of Tiffin. Soon after Gibson's resignation, Governor Chase appointed Alfred P. Stone State Treasurer, who, at the ensuing State election, in October, was chosen by the people to that office.

So intense was the popular excitement on the unearthing of this fraud upon the people of Ohio, that an indignation meeting was called and held, on the evening of June 18, 1857, in front of the City Bank, on State street. Dr. R. N. Barr was chairman, and James R. Day, secretary of the meeting. W. T. Bascom, James H. Stauring, Henry Miller, W. T. Day, William Miller, and C. Breyfogle were appointed a committee on resolutions, whose report was adopted.

Speeches were made by H. B. Carrington, S. S. Cox, William Dennison, Dr. William Trevitt, William T. Bascom, Henry Miller, and Joseph H. Geiger. These gentlemen, according to a reporter who was present, spoke in terms highly denunciatory of the gross outrage upon the tax-payers of Ohio by an officer, or officers, who had shamefully abused the people's confidence. It was demanded that the perpetrator, or perpetrators, of the fraud should be visited with the severest penalties of the law. A determination was expressed to vote in future, irrespective of party ties, for such men, and such men only, whose antecedents and character should guarantee their honesty and capacity to manage the people's treasury with safety and integrity of purpose.

DR. KANE'S OBSEQUIES.

Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the great traveler and Arctic explorer, died at Havana, February 16, 1857, at the early age of thirty-seven years. His remains were taken back to his former home, in Philadelphia.

A few minutes before noon, on Friday, March 6, intelligence was received at Columbus, from Cincinnati, that the remains of Dr. Kane would pass through this city on their way toward Philadelphia; that they would reach here by the 11:20 night train, and remain until the departure of the 10:10 train of the Central Ohio road, on Monday morning.

Immediate action was taken in each branch of the legislature then in session, and a joint committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements to manifest the regard of the people for the character and services of the lamented dead.

The Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of Ohio was convened in special communication, by order of the grand master, and a committee appointed to co-operate with other committees of arrangements.

At an early hour in the evening, a meeting of citizens was held at the Neil House, and a committee selected to act on behalf of the citizens of the capital of Ohio, in conjunction with other similar committees.

A joint meeting of all these committees was held at the Neil House, at eight o'clock in the evening, when two members from each committee were delegated to proceed to Xenia, on the morrow, and there meet the funeral cortege from Cincinnati, accompany it to Columbus, and thence to Wheeling.

Another like committee was detailed to make suitable arrangement for the reception of the remains, for the respectful care of them during their stay in the city, and for appropriate religious exercises on Sunday.

The State Fencibles, Captain Reamy, volunteered such services as might be required of them. The tender was thankfully received by the joint committee.

At midnight, the train arrived at the Columbus depot, where the joint committee, the State Fencibles, and a large concourse of citizens were awaiting it. The stillness of the midnight

hour, the rolling of the muffled drum, as the remains were removed from the car, the tolling of bells in the city, the solemn strains of the dead march by the brass band, the display of flags at half-mast as seen by moonlight, the respectful silence of the concourse of citizens that thronged the streets, all conspired to give the scene an air of grandeur and solemnity.

The solemn procession, accompanied by a civic and military escort, proceeded to the Senate chamber, where due preparation had been made for its reception; and there the remains were consigned to the custody of the Columbus committees, in a very neat address from Charles Anderson, on behalf of the Cincinnati committee.

William Dennison responded, in behalf of the Columbus committees, in an appropriate address. A detachment of the State Fencibles was detailed by Lieutenant Jones, as a guard of honor, which remained on duty while the remains were in the Senate chamber, except while relieved by a like guard detailed from members of the Masonic fraternity. The remains lay in state in the Senate chamber from one A. M. on Sunday until nine A. M. on Monday.

By ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the citizens began to wend their way to the Senate chamber, which had been judiciously arranged by Mr. Ernshaw, the draughtsman, for the accommodation of the greatest practical number of persons. By eleven o'clock, the spacious hall was densely packed, when Colonel Kane, Robert P. Kane, and Dr. Joseph R. Kane, brothers of the deceased, and Lieutenant William Morton, his faithful companion in his perilous voyages, entered, and were conducted to the seats reserved for them.

The religious services consisted of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Steele, of the Columbus Congregational Church; music by the choir of that church; discourse by Dr. Hoge, of the First Presbyterian Church; anthem by the choir; collects and benediction by Rev. Mr. La Fourrette, of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church.

Notice was given that the Senate chamber would be open from two to five o'clock, to afford the citizens an opportunity to pay their mournful tribute of respect to the ashes of the dead. Thousands of all classes and conditions gladly availed them-

selves of the opportunity. At five o'clock the doors were closed, and the silence of the chamber was broken only by the tread of the guard on duty.

At nine o'clock on Monday, March 9, a procession was formed, and with solemn music by the band from Cincinnati, and Goodman's brass band, with the tolling of bells and other appropriate tokens of sorrow, proceeded to the depot in the following order:

Chief marshal, Lucien Buttles; assistant marshals, Richard Nevins, H. M. Neil, Walter C. Brown.

Cincinnati band; State Fencibles, Captain Reamy; Columbus Cadets, Captain Tyler; American flag.

PALL BEARERS.		PALL BEARERS.
Medical Profession.		*Masons.*
Dr. W. M. Awl,	HEARSE.	W. B. Hubbard, P. G. M.
Dr. R. Thompson,		W. B. Thrall, P. G. M.
Dr. S. Parsons,		N. H. Swayne, M. M.
Dr. R. Patterson,		G. Swan, P. G. O.
Dr. S. M. Smith,		Dr. L. Goodale, P. G. T.
Dr. John Dawson.		D. T. Woodbury, M. M.

Lieutenant Morton, of the Kane expedition; committee to accompany the remains to Wheeling; Cincinnati committee of arrangements; Columbus committee of arrangements; relatives of the deceased, in carriages; reverend clergy; Goodman's band; Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of the State of Ohio; governor of Ohio and staff; heads of departments and other State officers; the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives; medical profession; Columbus city council; firemen; judges and officers of court; citizens generally.

A portion of the joint committee accompanied the remains to Baltimore, where, with an appropriate address by Dr. S. M. Smith, of Columbus, they were delivered to the committee appointed in that city to attend to their reception.

THIRD BALLOON ASCENSION.

The third balloon ascension from Columbus took place on the 29th of October, 1857, in pursuance of an engagement made by John M. Kinney with M. Godard, a celebrated French aeronaut, to come from Philadelphia, and make an ascension on horseback.

The ascension on the 29th of October was intended merely as preliminary to the horseback ascension, which was to come off two days afterward, but which, owing to the difficulties in obtaining the requisite supply of gas, did not come off at all. But the preliminary ascension succeeded admirably. It was made from the Capital City Fair Grounds, as Mr. Kinney called his inclosure, located near and southeastwardly from the old lunatic asylum. M. Godard was accompanied in the ascent by his brother, and P. W. Huntington and Robert H. Thompson, of this city. Three of the company occupied the car, while one of the Godards hung suspended by a rope fifteen or twenty feet below the car, with his head downward, waving a flag as he glided swifty through the empyrean. The party landed without accident and in safety, near Taylor's station, on the Central Railroad, nine or ten miles east of the city.

THE PARKER BUILDING,

located on the northwest corner of High and Spring streets—erected by Messrs. Parker, Burton & Atchison in 1872—is a fine

substantial brick block, with iron caps and neat cornice. It contains about 600,000 brick.

The business rooms in the first story are occupied as follows: The south corner room, 21 by 100 feet, by O. G. Peters & Co., as a family grocery; the middle room, by Hanes & Read, as a boot and shoe store; and the north corner room by John Fisher, as a stove and tin store.

The second story is occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for offices; and the third story is appropriated to offices and lodging-rooms.

The block is known by the name of the Parker Block, in honor of its go-ahead and enterprising builder, who has recently made our city his home, having formerly resided in the neighboring town of Delaware. During his year's residence among us, he has built about thirty houses, varying in size and style of architecture. Mr. Parker belongs to the class of men the city needs to give it the prominence it deserves and can easily attain. The Parker building is one of the finest blocks that beautify our city.

EXECUTION OF MYERS.

In the penitentiary, on the 27th of May, 1858, Albert Myers, for no apparent cause, killed Bartlett Neville, a fellow convict, with an ax. At the ensuing June term of the Court of Common Pleas, Myers was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced by Judge Bates to be hung on the 3d of September following. As the plea of insanity had been set up for him on his trial, and as his strange behavior in jail led many intelligent and humane persons to suspect that the plea might be well founded, Governor Chase was induced to grant Myers a reprieve till December 17. On that day he was executed, in pursuance of his sentence, by Sheriff Silas W. Park.

Probably, no criminal was ever executed in this or any other county in the State, who exhibited such stolid indifference to his fate as did this man Myers. He seemed even to covet his doom. His conduct and language appeared to justify the opinion that he had committed the murder to escape confinement in the

penitentiary, even at the risk of the gallows; and that he dreaded nothing so much as a commutation of his sentence into imprisonment for life. A *post-mortem* examination disclosed the fact that he had a large, and apparently a perfectly healthy brain.

OPENING OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The thrill that pervaded the country on the announcement in April, 1861, that Fort Sumter had surrendered to the rebel forces, and the immediate calls for men and the voluntary rush to arms in Ohio and other Northern States, belong to the general history of the period. It is our province to note only some of the prominent events of a strictly local character.

An immense meeting was held at Armory Hall, on North High street, on the evening of April 17, 1861. Judge Joseph R. Swan was made president, and a large number of prominent citizens vice-presidents. After patriotic speeches by Judges Swan, Warden, and Rankin, Samuel Galloway, Judge W. R. Rankin, and L. J. Critchfield were appointed a committee on resolutions and retired for consultation. Animated addresses were made by General Joseph H. Geiger and Samuel Galloway, when the committee reported resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions set forth, in substance, that it was the duty of the citizens of Ohio, ignoring past political differences, to yield a hearty and prompt support to the national government in its efforts to put down treason and rebellion; that to accomplish this end, no necessary sacrifice of men or money could be too great; that if need be, the members of the meeting would pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to aid the government in its efforts to maintain the constitution, enforce the laws, and restore the Union to its original integrity, and that the meeting pointed with just pride to our own citizen-soldiers who had so promptly and patriotically tendered their services to the government.

The meeting closed with speeches from Mr. Schleigh, of Lancaster; T. A. Plants, of the Ohio House of Representatives, and State Senator Garfield.

Troops now began to arrive rapidly in the city for rendez-

vous, equipment, and organization. Goodale Park was converted into a military camp called Camp Jackson, for the rendezvous of all the Ohio troops north of Hamilton county, and south of the Reserve. In the camp all the rules of military discipline were rigidly enforced, so far as that could be done with such raw and undisciplined recruits. The officers' quarters were in the keeper's house, near the entrance gate; white tents were pitched in the center of the park; large wooden buildings were hastily erected for lodging and dining-rooms; wagons were continually going and coming; volunteers constantly arriving, and all the parade and clamor of camp life might be seen and heard in that so lately peaceful and quiet retreat.

The First and Second regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry left Camp Jackson for Washington City, on Friday morning, April 19th. In the Second regiment were two Columbus companies—the Vedettes, Captain Thrall; and the Fencibles, Captain J. H. Riley. On the same day, Lieutenant H. Z. Mills was, by request, relieved of the command of Camp Jackson, which was assumed by Colonel E. A. King, of Dayton.

The Third regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was formed at Camp Jackson, April 24th, in which were the following Columbus companies: A, Governor's Guards, Captain I. H. Morrow; B, Governor's Guards, Captain Wing; Columbus Steuben Guards, Captain Schneider; Montgomery Guards, Captain O. Turney. Subsequently Captain Morrow was elected Colonel of the Third regiment, five companies of which, including companies A and B, Governor's Guards, left Camp Jackson on the 29th of April, for Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. The Montgomery Guards left a day or two afterward, and the Steuben Guards on the 8th of May, for the same destination.

At a special meeting of the city council, held on the evening of April 27th, an ordinance was unanimously passed appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the families of volunteers, residents of the city; the money to be drawn only upon the order of the relief committee, which consisted of Messrs. L. L. Smith, A. B. Buttles, A. O. Blair, Isaac Eberly, and J. H. Stauring.

In the official list, published on the 6th of May, 1861, of the

surgeons and surgeons' mates, appointed to the thirteen Ohio regiments called into the service on the President's first requisition, we find the names of the following resident physicians of Columbus: Dr. W. L. McMillen, Surgeon to the First regiment; Dr. Starling Loving, Surgeon to the Sixth regiment; Dr. C. E. Boyle, Surgeon to the Tenth, and subsequently to the Ninth regiment; and Dr. H. Z. Gill, surgeon's mate to the Eleventh regiment. Subsequently, when the nine additional Ohio regiments began to be organized, Dr. W. H. Denig was appointed surgeon's mate to the Fifteenth, and Dr. C. E. Denig to the Sixteenth regiment.

Captain C. C. Walcutt's Columbus company, which had been recruiting for some weeks at Camp Jackson, was reported, on the 21st of May, as assigned to the Twenty-third regiment, on an enlistment for three years.

Goodale Park, which had been used for a military camp from the first mustering of troops, began, about the first of June, to be gradually thinned of soldiers, or recruits, and was at length altogether abandoned as a camp. In the meantime, a new camp on a more extensive scale was organized on the National Road, four or five miles west of the city. The new camp was at first also called Camp Jackson, but the name was soon afterward changed to Camp Chase, in honor of Salmon P. Chase, Ex-Governor of Ohio, and then Secretary of the United States Treasury. It was ultimately turned over to the United States authorities.

Camp Chase soon assumed the appearance of a military city. It was regularly laid out in squares and streets, with numerous wooden structures and white canvas tents. Each regiment or other organization had its special quarters assigned. From a camp for the rendezvous, organization, and drill of troops, it became, as the war progressed, the quarters for paroled prisoners of war, and the site of a huge prison for the confinement of rebel prisoners. The camp lasted as long as the war lasted.

Subsequently, Camp Thomas was established east of the Worthington plank-road, three or four miles north of the city. It was at first used as the rendezvous of Colonel H. B. Carrington's regiment, Eighteenth United States Infantry, but soon became a camp for general war purposes.

To give an account of the officers and men furnished by Columbus, and of their behavior and fortune in camp and field; and to trace our city's connection with the war through its camps, prisons, and the bounties and encouragement afforded to volunteers, would require a larger volume than the present, devotedly exclusively to these topics.

RETROSPECT.

The national census of 1860 showed that Columbus had made but slight increase in population during the preceding ten years, less than in any other equal period in its history. Various causes contributed to this result. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of marriages in our city and county during four years of the decade from 1852 to 1862. The number of marriage licenses issued by the Probate Court of Franklin county in 1853 was 670; in 1854, 574; in 1855, 553; and in 1856, 516; showing an annual marriage decrease of seven and a quarter per cent., and a total decrease of twenty-nine and a third per cent.

The natural increase by births, and the increase by immigration, was nearly, and in some years quite overbalanced by the emigration westward from the city and county. A perfect fever for settlement and speculation in the West seized upon our young men, and even upon men of mature age and experience in practical business life. Mechanics from the city and farmers from the country wended their way westward. Our streets were often lined with wagons, and filled with horses and cattle, on the road for Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. This was but the temporary reaction or effect of the spirit of speculation with which the decade had been preceded and opened. Many of the western emigrants, in a few years, returned to their old homes in Columbus and Franklin county; and many more would have gladly returned, if it had been in their power.

It was merely a temporary check that was given to the city's increase in population. It had a salutary effect. It served to prove to our people that we have at home a richer field for industry and enterprise than can be found elsewhere, and thus

prepared the way for the rapid strides the city is now making toward future greatness and prosperity.

During this fifth decade, in all respects, save as to a large increase in population, Columbus was progressive; real property in the city steadily advanced in value, and the amount of wealth and available capital was as steadily augmented. As soon as the immigration fever, which was at its height about 1857, and the financial havoc occurring about the same time, had subsided, business revived. In 1859, numerous new and substantial buildings were erected or in progress; our manufacturing establishments began to increase in number and enlarge the sphere of their operations.

Public improvement went hand in hand with private enterprise; our principal streets and leading thoroughfares began to assume that character of evenly-graded, well-paved, and spacious avenues which makes them the admiration of visitors. On Broad street, for instance, had been set out four rows of trees, which now give it the appearance of a long and beautiful grove, through which is a rounded roadway in the center, forty-three feet wide; a carriage-way on each side, twenty feet wide; and neatly paved sidewalks—making the street a handsome avenue, one hundred and twenty feet wide.

The ferment that preceded and followed the breaking out of the civil war in the spring of 1861, aroused not only the patriotism, but the enterprise of our citizens. Many who had before been languid and listless, now felt the pleasure and inspiration of a fresh and novel excitement. Though many of our young and active business men were taken away from the city and marched off to the camp or to the field of bloody strife, from which some of them never returned, yet the war brought, along with its evils, its compensations also.

Columbus and its immediate vicinity became a center for the rendezvous of large bodies of troops, for military stations and camps, where soldiers were drilled, clothed, equipped, and sent to the field; where hospitals and soldiers' homes were established; where paroled prisoners awaited their release, and where rebel prisoners were kept in durance. These things, with the incidents naturally attending them, gave an impulse to

manufactures, trade, and business in general; sometimes fitful and transient, it is true, but, on the whole, tending to develop our resources, to demonstrate the capabilities within and around our community, and to establish the more important business enterprises upon a solid basis, giving us assurance of certain and rapid progress in the future.

CHAPTER VI.

SIXTH DECADE, 1862 to 1872.

Near the close of our last chapter, we briefly sketched the opening of the war drama as it affected Columbus, and briefly alluded to the general effect of the war upon our business and prospects. While leaving the detail of military events to the general historian, we propose to notice a few true incidents connected with the war. Some of the most interesting of these incidents grew out of an organization called

THE LADIES SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society of Columbus, as auxiliary to the National Sanitary Commission at Washington, made its first annual report for the year ending October 21, 1862. The operations of the institution had been successful. The cutting-room had been open every day in the year, and the committees appointed to cut and supervise work had been present to give out work and receive donations. Wednesday of each week had been set apart for a general meeting in the main building, to which ladies generally were invited. There, with sewing machines and concerted action, much good had been done.

The society had thirty six auxiliaries connected with it. From these, and from individuals, it had received large donations. The report gives a long list of articles of clothing, as well as of hospital stores, sent away for the use of destitute, sick, and wounded soldiers.

An exhibition of elegant *tableaux vivants* was presented, under the auspices of the society, at the hall of the High School building, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, February 3 and 5, 1863. It was spoken of in the papers of the day as one of the most beautiful and wonderful displays of the kind ever made.

The society held a second grand bazaar on Thursday and Friday evenings, February 12 and 13, 1863, at Ambos Hall. The ornamental and patriotic displays were beautiful and attractive. In the center of the hall stood an aquarium; at the east end was a bouquet stand; on the north side were four booths, representing the four seasons of the year; and at the west end was the refreshment stand, decorated with flowers and evergreens. The American eagle perched on the top of an arch above the bouquet stand bore the motto of "Honor to the Brave," in large, bright letters. The hall was filled with people on both evenings.

A grand bazaar was held at Naughton's Hall, on the evenings the 24th, 25th, and 28th of April, 1863, with crowded assemblies on each evening, for the benefit of the Aid Society. It was a splendid exhibition of taste and skill. The hall was beautifully decorated and elegantly draped. Handsome booths, with fair ladies for saleswomen, were filled with articles of fine materials and exquisite workmanship. *Tableaux vivants*, representing thrilling scenes in private life and in history, contributed to enrich the entertainment. Music by a military band added to the effect. The lady treasurer of the society reported the net proceeds of the bazaar at $1,216.40.

A bazaar, on a grander scale than any previously given, was held for the benefit of the Aid Society, commencing at the Athenæum (State Street Theater), on Tuesday, November 15, 1863, and continuing through the remainder of the week. The parquet of the Athenæum having been boarded over, booths were erected in a circle around it. These contained an almost infinite variety of articles for sale, and were presided over by ladies arrayed in costume representing various creeds and nationalities, in habiliments sometimes neat and elegant, but oftener grotesque and outlandish. A post-office was opened, and visitors notified that unpaid letters were awaiting their order. Of course, the rates of postage were as high as they were in the

government postal service forty or fifty years ago. There were drawings of prizes and beautiful tableaux exhibited. But it would take too much space to begin to specify the attractions. A lunch was served up daily by the ladies.

One incident connected with this bazaar must not be omitted. It was the free lunch given on Saturday to the farmers and other citizens of the different townships in the county, who had, on invitation, at a meeting of the citizens of Columbus, come into the city with wagons loaded with wood, flour, potatoes, corn, and other provisions for the destitute families of absent soldiers. A grand procession of these wagons through the streets presented a novel, and certainly an affecting spectacle. Every township in the county was represented. The donations were far greater than the most sanguine had anticipated. After the articles brought in had been deposited in the places designated, the generous and patriotic donors partook of a sumptuous repast prepared for them by the ladies at the bazaar.

The treasury of the society was materially increased by the receipts of an exhibition of tableaux at the Opera House, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of October 13, 14, and 15, 1864. The house was crowded every evening, and especially upon Saturday evening, when the grand military *infantry* drill and the initiatory ceremony of the Sons of Malta were the principal cards. The president of the society acknowledged the receipt of a thousand dollars as the proceeds of this entertainment given by the ladies and gentlemen of Columbus for the benefit of the society.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home, located in this city, was an efficient agency, during the war, for the care of sick, disabled, and destitute soldiers, not provided for by the regular military organizations. It was established April 22, 1862, by the Soldiers' Aid Society, in a room in the railroad depot, under the charge of Isaac Dalton, of this city. On the 17th of October, 1863, it was removed into a building erected by the Columbus branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, on ground west of the depot, belonging to the Little Miami Railroad Company. It was

24 by 60 feet, two stories high, and cost about $2,300. It contained forty-five beds, with iron bedsteads. Soldiers were lodged in the Home, and those who were out of money the superintendent supplied with food, paying twenty-five cents for each meal.

In the spring of 1864, under a contract with the Sanitary Commission, T. E. Botsford and John Wigant, for $1,800, built an addition, 26 by 80 feet, to the former structure, making the entire building 140 feet long. The addition contained eighty beds on iron bedsteads. It was opened July 20, 1864, for the reception of soldiers. At this time, Mr. Dalton, who had been in charge of the Home, was succeeded by T. E. Botsford, who continued to serve as superintendent till the institution was closed.

The Home proved a great comfort and help to soldiers, seamen, government employes, and even to rebel prisoners who arrived in the city sick, moneyless, or shelterless. Men from almost every State in the Union, who had nowhere else to go, were hospitably entertained, and, when recovered or refreshed, sent on their way rejoicing.

During the existence of the Home under Mr. Botsford's superintendence, from July 20, 1864, to May 7, 1866, 34,982 persons were furnished with lodgings, and 99,463 meals were distributed to 30,055 men, of whom 25,649 were members of Ohio regiments. Refugees from the South were furnished 640 meals.

On the closing of the Home, May 7, 1866, the superintendent, under the direction of the representatives of the Sanitary Commission, donated to the Hannah Neil Mission the buildings, the furniture, beds, bedding, the stoves, cooking and other kitchen utensils, and all other property belonging to the Home.

OHIO SOLDIERS' HOME.

In May, 1864, the United States authorities took possession of the south part of the State quarry tract, near the crossing of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, and erected barracks and other buildings thereon. The establishment was called Tripler Hospital. The tenements, over twenty in number, were afterward donated to the State for a Soldiers' Home. The State took possession in September, 1865, and instituted a Home.

The legislature, April 5, 1866, passed an act establishing a

temporary home for Ohio soldiers. The preamble to the act recited the above donation, and stated that a home had been established and carried on with means generously tendered and paid by the Cincinnati and Cleveland branches of the United States Sanitary Commission, and other benevolent societies and individuals. It was also stated that the Home had then as inmates nearly two hundred disabled soldiers. The act provided for the appointment, by the Governor and Senate, of five trustees, two of them to be residents of Columbus, to manage the Home, and appoint a superintendent, surgeon, steward, and matron. An appropriation of $75,000 was made to carry out the purposes of the act.

On the 10th of April, 1869, the legislature, by joint resolution, confirmed the action of the trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' Home, in transferring the temporary possession of the premises, the chattel property, and the unexpended balance of appropriations for current expenses already made, to the trustees of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers. Three days afterward, an act was passed, reciting in the preamble that the managers of the National Asylum had accepted the Ohio Soldiers' Home, and were then caring for the disabled volunteer soldiers of this State, and ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over such lands, near the city of Dayton, as might be acquired by the managers for the purposes of a national asylum for disabled soldiers.

TOD BARRACKS.

New barracks, called Tod Barracks, in honor of Governor Tod, were built in the fall of 1863, on the east side of High street, north of the depot. They were intended for the accommodation of recruits, and of sick, disabled, and other soldiers, and ultimately became the place where regiments and other military organizations were disbanded and paid off. A board fence, twelve feet high, inclosed an area of 216 feet front on High street, and of 750 feet in depth. The main entrance was through a gate on High street, with a guard-house, sixteen feet square, on each side. Two blocks for offices, each 100 by 32 feet, occupied each side of the passage. Three blocks, two stories high,

with double piazzas, for men's quarters, occupied each side of the lot. There were two tiers of bunks in the men's quarters—a bunk to each man. A guard-house in the rear; a dining-hall, two stories high, and 190 feet by 32; a kitchen; a laundry, and a sutler's store, composed the residue of the buildings that were originally planned for erection within the inclosure. The parade ground, inside the inclosure, was 425 feet long by 262 wide.

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN.

The raid of the rebel chieftain, John H. Morgan, through parts of Indiana and Ohio, in the summer of 1863, though now matter of history, is still fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Morgan, it will be remembered, was captured in Columbiana county, and, on the first of October, 1863, was confined with about seventy other rebel prisoners, by order of the United States authorities, in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The citizens of Columbus were not a little startled, on the morning of Saturday, November 28, 1863, by a report that John H. Morgan and six of his captains had escaped from the penitentiary. It was by many believed to be an incredible rumor; but doubt was soon turned into certainty by the appearance of posters announcing, by authority of Colonel Wallace, the commander of the post, the fact of the escape, and offering a reward of a thousand dollars for the recapture of John Morgan.

The prisoners who escaped with John Morgan were J. C. Bennett, L. D. Hockersmith, T. H. Hines, G. S. Magee, Ralph Sheldon, and S. B. Taylor. They all, with a brother of Morgan, occupied cells in the first range on the ground floor, on the south side of the east wing of the prison; John Morgan's cell was in the second range, just above his associates.

When that portion of the prison was built, a few years before, an air-chamber, so called, in the shape of a large sewer, arched with brick, seven feet in width, and four and a half in height, running the whole length of the wing, was constructed under the cells for ventilating purposes, and was fastened at the end into the foundation by strong bars of iron; the air passed in at the end, and through this chamber, out at the top of

the building, by means of flues. The floor of the cells was simply a layer of mortar and cement on the brick arch. The thickness through to the air-chamber was about twenty-one inches. At the time the sewer or air-chamber was built, a large number of convicts were employed upon the work. Whether through any of these or otherwise, it seems that the rebel prisoner Hines, according to his own story, found out that there was an air-chamber underneath the cells, and by means of knives procured in some clandestine way, dug a hole through the floor in the corner of his cell; through this he descended into the air-chamber, and removed the bricks in the arch underneath the other six cells, leaving a thin crust of mortar and cement, which could be easily broken through.

When all was ready, the prisoners descended into the air-chamber. Proceeding to the eastern end, they removed several of the foundation stones, but found an obstruction in the shape of an immense pile of coal, which had been thrown against that end of the prison. Retracing their steps about twenty-five feet, they selected a spot almost immediately underneath Hines' cell; digging in a southerly direction, they came out into the prison yard, opposite the female department, having tunneled underneath the main wall. Carefully concealing all traces of their operations, they waited until Friday evening, November 27, when the brothers Morgan, as the prisoners were about being locked up for the night, adroitly managed to change cells. When all was ready, John Morgan and his six captains, having prepared paddies and placed them in their beds so as to deceive the watchman, descended into the air-chamber; crawling through the tunnel they had made, they soon came out into the open air in the prison yard, and proceeded to the southeast gate. By means of a rope made out of bed-ticking, and secured to the iron hooks at the top of the wall, they drew themselves up, and thus effected their escape.

A note, addressed to the warden, was found in the air-chamber. The address read: "Hon. N. Merion, the Faithful, the Vigilant."

The contents of the note were:

"CASTLE MERION, CELL NO. 20,
"*November* 27, 1863.

"Commencement—November 4, 1863.

"Conclusion—November 20, 1863.

"Number of hours for labor per day—three.

"Tools—two small knives.

"*La patience sit amer, mais son fruit est doux.*" [Patience may be bitter, but its ruit is sweet.]

"By order of my six honorable confederates.

"T. HENRY HINES,
"*Captain C. S. A.*"

REJOICINGS AT THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Such had been the success of our arms, in crushing the rebellion, in the spring of 1865, that Governor Brough, by proclamation, set apart Friday, April 14, the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, as a day of thanksgiving. This proclamation was issued on Saturday, April 8th. At ten o'clock, the next (Sunday) evening, our citizens were suddenly startled by the joyful peals of church bells. Then rockets were seen traversing the sky, and bonfires blazed in all directions. Crowds upon crowds of excited people thronged to the state-house square. There it was announced that the rebel army under General Lee had surrendered. The booming of artillery ratified the news. The shouts of the people rang out on the midnight air. Houses were illuminated, while speeches were made, and songs and music wore away the hours until Monday morning dawned. It was indeed a thanksgiving, in anticipation of the one proclaimed by the governor.

The clangor of bells and the roar of cannon awoke the slumbering city early on Friday morning. Soon the capital had donned her gala dress. A *feu de joie* of small arms but gave audible expression to the gladness that pervaded all hearts. At the appointed hour the churches were thronged; "the joyful sound of the gospel of peace" was heard from the pulpit; and anthems of praise ascended like incense before the throne of heaven.

In the afternoon, throngs of citizens from town and country, gathered at the east front of the Capitol, and were addressed by George M. Parsons, of this city, and afterward entertained with music by the Tod Barracks band. Addresses were also made by John Sherman, Dr. Dorsey, and Samuel Galloway. The poems of "Sheridan's Ride" and "Where 's Sherman?" were read by Evelyn Evans, the actor. The afternoon exercises were closed with music by the band, and the singing of a new and popular national song, entitled "Victory at Last." At six o'clock in the evening, an artillery salute and the sound of merry bells announced that thanksgiving day was drawing to a close.

The coming on of nightfall presented a grand and beautiful spectacle. Nearly the whole city was in a blaze of light. Not only were houses and other buildings illuminated, but lights shone from trees and other prominent objects; while Chinese lanterns, Roman candles, transparencies, and jets of gas flashed and gleamed on every side. Nothing could exceed in beauty and sublimity the circle of light on the dome of the state-house; nothing could surpass the splendor of the illumination of the Opera-house block, or excel the variety and brilliancy of the transparencies and decorations that graced public offices, hotels, business houses, and private residences.

Crowning this grand illumination came the torchlight procession, headed by the band of the Eighty-eighth Ohio regiment, preceding the orators of the evening, the State officials, the general and staff officers of the army, the city council, and both branches of the State legislature, in carriages.

Then followed the 133d regiment, National Guards, with the permanent garrison at Tod Barracks, the paroled forces, the Veteran Reserve Corps in wagons, discharged soldiers, and the fire department, with gaily decorated carriages and truck, a deputation of colored citizens bringing up the rear. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and during its march through the principal streets, cheer after cheer greeted its appearance.

The exercises at the state-house were opened with music by the band. Speeches were then made by Rev. A. G. Byers, S. S. Henkle, Colonel Granville Moody, and J. H. Geiger. These were interspersed with the inspiring vocal music to which the

war had given birth. A volley of musketry wound up the thanksgiving for victory won by the arms of the Republic.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OBSEQUIES.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination reached the city at an early hour on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865. Immediately the signs of a great public calamity became general. Places of business, private houses, and public buildings were draped in mourning. Flags were displayed at half-mast. The solemnity of the occasion was deepened by the gloom and dreariness of the day.

On Sunday the churches were arrayed in mourning, and the services within corresponded to these outward symbols of sorrow. On Sunday afternoon a large concourse of people, on the east front of the Capitol, was addressed by Colonel Granville Moody, while on the west front another large assembly listened to a discourse from Rev. A. G. Byers. Military bands performed solemn dirges, while appropriate hymns were sung by full choirs.

The city council met at five P. M. on Sunday, pursuant to call. President Reinhard stated that the object of the meeting was to express the abhorrence of the council for the recent diabolical act committed in the assassination of the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Douty, a committee of nine—one from each ward—was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the council on that occasion. The committee consisted of Messrs. Douty, Donaldson, Graham, Thompson, Reinhard, Jaeger, Ross, Miller, and Naghten.

Mr. Douty, from the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—all the members being present and voting aye:

"For the first time in this country has our Chief Magistrate fallen by the hand of an assassin. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has thus fallen. For the first time with us, has the life of a cabinet minister been assailed. That crime that has cursed and blighted other lands has been inaugurated in this. That practice that ever has produced, and that, if un-

checked, ever must produce, first anarchy, and then despotism, has begun here. The example has been set of removing a magistrate, not by the constitutionally expressed will of the people, but by murder. Let this example grow into use, and there will be an end of free government among us. There can be no true liberty where life is insecure; there can be no stable or beneficent government where the dagger of an assassin overthrows or usurps the national will. To these general truths of vital importance to society, the occasion presents other and most painful reflections. In the midst of the universal rejoicings over the success of our arms and the prospects of peace, the Chief Magistrate, during whose administration the rebellion had been crushed, and from whose power, influence, and patriotism, the most sanguine hopes of a speedy pacification were entertained, has been violently taken from our midst. The banners, that yesterday morning proudly and joyously floated from the mast-head, now hang in the drapery and gloom of mourning; and where lately universal gratulations were exchanged, there are now seen and heard universal greetings of sorrow.

"In this most painful hour of a nation's distress, it is most meet and proper that all official bodies and all citizens should solemnly express their abhorrence of the deeds of murder that have caused this distress; that they should deter, by their unanimity, a repetition of such deeds, and should manifest clearly to the world that the people of these States are not, and do not mean to be, involved in the horrors of anarchy, and that they will never give up the blessings of law, order, and free government. And it is also meet and becoming that the sympathy of the nation for the bereaved family of the late President, and for the surviving and suffering victims of the tragedy, should be expressed.

"*Be it therefore resolved by the City Council of the City of Columbus:*

"1. That this council and the people of Columbus view with abhorrence the deeds of murder that have deprived the country of its President, and have endangered the lives of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State.

"2. That this council and the people of this city most deeply deplore the death of President Lincoln, and regard it as a great public calamity; and hereby tender their sincerest sympathy to his bereaved and afflicted family.

"3. That we desire, on this solemn occasion, to place upon record our appreciation of the high and commanding qualities of the late President Lincoln, as a man of integrity, and a patriot statesman; one who labored for what he deemed to be the honor and best interests of his country—who united mildness and kindness of heart with firmness of purpose, and whose character on the whole fitted him peculiarly for the great work of pacification and reconciliation upon which he had entered.

"4. That the warm sympathy of this council and community is felt for the suffering Secretary and Assistante Scretary of State.

"5. That a committee of nine of the council (one from each ward) be appointed to act in conjunction with such committees as may be appointed by the State authorities, and the citizens generally, to make suitable preparations for the reception of the remains of the late President, should they be conveyed through this city.

"6. That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the president of the council to Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Seward."

A general meeting of the citizens of Columbus was held at the City Hall, on Tuesday, April 19th. Samuel Galloway presided as chairman, and H. T. Chittenden acted as secretary. L. J. Critchfield, George M. Parsons, C. N. Olds, B. F. Martin, and Peter Ambos were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported a series of resolutions, denouncing, in strong language, the infamous crime that had been committed at the National Capital, eulogizing the late President, and recommending the closing of places of business in the city during the funeral at Washington, on the succeeding day. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A committee of nine—consisting of W. G. Deshler, David S. Gray, J. E. St. Clair, W. Failing, Isaac Eberly, Rev. K. Mees, L. Kilbourne, C. P. L. Butler, and Dr. S. Loving—was appointed to co-operate with the city council

committee in regard to the reception of the remains of the late President.

The several lodges, and the Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the city—Columbus Lodge, No. 9; Central Lodge, No. 23; Excelsior Lodge, No. 145; Capitol Lodge, No. 334; Harmonia Lodge, No. 358; Capitol Encampment, No. 6; Grand Lodge of Ohio and Visiting Lodges—held an adjourned meeting at the City Hall, on the 28th of April, and adopted resolutions reported by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, expressing profound regret at the recent great national calamity; tendering warm sympathy to the bereaved family of the late President, and ordering that the hall of the several lodges and encampments in this city be suitably draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Arrangements were accordingly made by these committees for a military and civic procession, for a funeral oration, and other ceremonies, at the Capitol, on the 29th of April, when, as had been announced, the funeral train, with the remains of the President, would arrive at Columbus at half-past seven o'clock in the morning. Major John W. Skiles was appointed chief marshal of the day, with numerous aids. The following citizens were selected to act as pall-bearers on the solemn occasion: Dr. John Andrews, Robert Neil, F. C. Kelton, John Field, Augustus Platt, Christian Heyl, E. W. Gwynne, W. B. Hubbard, Judge Taylor, John Brooks, W. B. Thrall, D. W. Deshler, L. Goodale, J. R. Swan, W. T. Martin, Wm. M. Awl, G. W. Manypenny, John M. Walcutt, F. Stewart, John Noble, F. Jaeger, Sen., and Amos S. Ramsey.

On the morning of the day appointed, the funeral train arrived amid the ringing of muffled bells. Passing forward from the Union Depot, the train stopped so that the funeral car lay nearly across High street. An immense throng had assembled at the depot. Bands of music played solemn dirges while the coffin was taken from the car by Veteran Reserves and placed in the hearse.

The procession was grand and impressive. The hearse was the great center of attraction. All along the line of march people strove to get as near it as possible. It was seventeen feet long,

eight and a half wide, and eleven and a half feet high. The main platform was four feet from the ground. On this rested a dais for the coffin, over which was a canopy resembling a Chinese pagoda in shape. Black cloth, festooned, depended from the platform, fringed with silver lace, and ornamented with tassels of black silk. Surrounding the cornice of the canopy were thirty-six silver stars, and on the apex and the four corners were heavy black plumes. On each side of the dais was the word "LINCOLN" in silver letters.

The hearse was drawn by six white horses, covered with black cloth, edged with silver fringe. The horses' heads were surmounted with large black plumes; and each was led by a groom dressed in black. The coffin lay on the dais, in the hearse, in full view of the people, who crowded every window, balcony, house-top, and every inch of sidewalk on each side of High street.

Among the various orders and societies in the procession, the fire department of the city, with the neat uniforms of the officers and men, the fine condition of the steamers and hose-carts, and especially the decorated car filled with forty-two young ladies in deep mourning, elicited general admiration.

The procession moved from the depot south on High street to Broad, east on Broad to Fourth, south on Fourth to State, east on State to Seventh, south on Seventh to Town, west on Town to High, and north on High to the west front of the Capitol. Along the whole line, public buildings, dwellings, shops, stores, and other places of business were tastefully, yet mournfully, decorated. Some had very appropriate mottoes and designs.

An arch over the western entrance to Capitol Square bore the inscription, "OHIO MOURNS." The columns at the west front and the interior of the Capitol were heavily draped with black cloth; and various devices and inscriptions testified the public sorrow.

The procession entered the Capitol from the western gateway to the square, and proceeded to the rotunda, which, from the emblems of mourning on every hand, seemed for the time transformed into a gorgeous tomb. On a platform, ascended by five stairs or steps, was the dais beautifully ornamented and fes-

tooned, on which the coffin was placed, on a bed of white roses, immortelles, and orange blossoms.

Prayer was offered in the rotunda by the Rev. C. E. Felton, and the people walked without noise upon a carpet to the catafalque; passing by twos on each side of the coffin, viewing the remains and passing out—those on the right at the south, and those on the left turning to the north. It was found by actual count that over eight thousand persons passed in and out every hour, from half-past nine till four o'clock, so that, making all due allowances, it was estimated that the remains were viewed that day by over fifty thousand people.

In the afternoon a funeral oration was delivered by Job Stevenson, then of Chillicothe, before a large concourse of people gathered in the east terrace of the Capitol. At six o'clock in the evening, the doors of the Capitol were closed, the procession was reformed, a national salute was fired, and the remains of President Lincoln were borne away and transferred to the funeral car at the depot of the Indiana Central Railway, for transportation to Indianapolis.

THE SAENGERBUND FESTIVAL.

At the general convention of the first German Saengerbund of North America, held at Buffalo, July 25, 1860, it was resolved to hold the next festival of the Bund at Columbus, Ohio. But the sad events of a civil war transpiring in the meantime, were unpropitious to the holding of a musical jubilee. It was therefore postponed. But in the spring of 1865, the dark clouds of war having become dispersed, the central committee determined to hold the festival in this city on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, and the 1st of September.

In consequence of this resolution, a large meeting of citizens of Columbus, both native and foreign born, was held, May 12, 1865, to make arrangements for the coming festival. Peter Ambos was chosen President; James G. Bull, Vice-President; Henry Ohlhausen, Corresponding Secretary; Louis Hoster, Treasurer; and ten others, to constitute an Executive Committee. Committees were also appointed on Finance, on Pic-

nics and Buildings, on Decorations and Processions, and on Hotel Accommodations.

For several weeks before the time appointed for the festival, our citizens, German and native, were busy in making preparations. These, as the day drew nearer, began to take form and shape. At the headquarters—Schreiner's Hall, opposite the Court-house—the large reception room in the second story was decorated with wreaths and fringes of evergreen, and with the flags of the twenty-eight singing societies that had signified their intention of participating in the festival. Inscriptions, surrounded with evergreen wreaths, contained the name of and a welcome to each society. The front of the building was wreathed with arches of evergreen, and over the main entrance was inscribed, in large letters, the word—"WELCOME."

In the same general manner, but with an endless variety in the devices, mottoes, and ornamentation, were decorated Wenger's and Zettler's halls, the headquarters of the Columbus Maennerchor in Hettesheimer's building on Front street, the South Fire Engine House, and numerous business houses, hotels, and private residences. A splendid arch, on which wreaths of evergreen surmounted festoons of red, white, and blue, was thrown across High street, in the depression or hollow south of South Public Lane.

On the day of the reception, Tuesday, August 29, flags were displayed from almost every building in the central portion of the city. The American red, white, and blue was intermingled and blended with the old German black, red, and gold. Flags, arches, and circlets of evergreens and flowers, and emblematic devices and mottoes, were to be met on every hand.

People thronged the streets, as if in anticipation of some great event. During the day sixteen or seventeen singing societies arrived, and were escorted to the headquarters at Schreiner's Hall, by the band of the Eighteenth regiment, United States infantry.

The reception concert took place at the Opera House, in the evening. After an overture, James G. Bull, mayor of the city, made an address of welcome to the Saengerbund. A flag was then presented to the Saengerbund, on behalf of the German ladies of the city. It was made in New York city, and cost

$450. On the white side of the flag, a magnificent embroidered eagle spread his wings over a lyre; beneath the lyre, in a book of sheet music, was seen the song, "Stand firm, my country," etc. The whole was surrounded by grapes and grape leaves, with stars over the lyre, representing the societies participating in the festival. The inscription in violet-colored German letters, was as follows, "First German Saengerbund of North America, founded June 2, 1849." The other side, of blue silk, bore the inscription—"Donated by the German ladies of Columbus, Ohio, at the Thirteenth Union Festival, August 29, 1865."

The presentation address was made by Miss Frederika Theobald, on behalf of the lady donors. The flag was received, in behalf of the Saengerbund, and the reception address made in German, by Otto Dressel, of this city.

The concert then proceeded. It consisted of instrumental music by the orchestra, and vocal music by the Columbus Maennerchor, and the Maennerchor Ladies' Club. The large audience gave frequent manifestations of approval and admiration.

The next evening (Wednesday, August 30), the grand concert of the Saengerbund took place at the Opera House. It was estimated that, apart from the singers, there were twelve or fifteen hundred persons present. On the platform in the rear of the stage, there was an array of about four hundred singers, belonging to the different societies taking part in the festival. Said a reporter who was present at the concert: "It would be presumption in one unskilled in musical criticism to attempt a description of an entertainment, which at times seemed to electrify the immense audience, and afforded wonderful specimens of the compass, variety, and harmony which the human voice may attain, and of its overpowering effect with hundreds of cultivated singers in full concert."

The prize concert took place at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, before another immense assemblage. In this musical tournament, if we may so term it, the different singing societies contended for the prizes that had been offered. The judges were H. M. Groenland (founder of the North American Saengerbund), Professor Nothnagel, Karl Schoppelrei, Emil

CITY PARK.

Location at the terminus of South Third Street. In this park is the oak planted by the Germans at the Peace Celebration.

Foerster, and Karl Spohr. There were twelve prizes in all—the first was awarded to the Cincinnati Maennerchor, and the second to the New York Liederkranz.

Friday, September 1, was the closing day of the Saengerfest. Early in the morning an immense concourse of people, numbering many thousands, assembled at the west front of the Capitol. The different singing societies, with their banners waving and bands playing, met at that point, and thence a grand procession was formed for a picnic in the City Park, in the southern part of the city. From a large platform erected on the grounds, speeches were made by Dr. J. Eberhardt, of Wheeling, in German, and R. B. Warden, of Columbus, in English. Then followed a superb banquet, songs, toasts, speeches, and general hilarity. In the evening, after the distribution of the prizes awarded to the different societies, a grand ball took place at Wenger and Zettler's halls, a communication having been established between the two halls, so as to unite them as one. Capacious as they were, these halls were densely crowded. Music and dancing formed the finale of the grand festival.

GENERAL GRANT'S VISIT.

At a meeting of the city council, on the evening of September 18, 1865, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, a committee, consisting of Mayor James G. Bull, G. Douty (who was then president of the council), George M. Parsons, A. G. Thurman, Joseph R. Swan, Peter Ambos, and Thomas Lough, was appointed to extend an invitation to U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the United States, to visit the capital of Ohio, his native State, and accept the hospitalities of the city of Columbus. Messrs. Buttles, Donaldson, Ross, Stauring, and Patterson were also appointed a committee to make arrangements for the reception of General Grant, should he accept the invitation.

The invitation was accepted, and Tuesday, the 3d day of October, was set apart for the proposed visit. At an early hour of that day the city put on her holiday attire. By noon the state-house yard and the streets were thronged with expectant people. At one o'clock, the boom of cannon announced the

arrival of the general at the depot. Thence a procession moved to the west front of the Capitol, in the following order: Band of the Eighteenth U. S. infantry; General Grant, family, and staff, in carriages; Governor Anderson and Ex-Governor Tod; Mayor Bull and the city council; military officers, members of the press, city fire department, and citizens in carriages.

When the procession reached the west gate of Capitol Square, a novel and interesting spectacle was presented. The whole western facade of the state-house was lined with pupils from the public schools, attended by their teachers, and displaying flags and bouquets. The procession passed into the state-house, where the general had a formal reception in the governor's room. He was then conducted to the west front of the Capitol, and introduced by Mayor Bull, in a neat and appropriate address, to the assembled multitude. The general replied, expressing his gratification at his warm reception, but declining any attempt at speech-making. General Grant then re-entered the state-house, amid the cheers of the assembly outside, and held a levee in the rotunda, the people passing him in double column, and many having the pleasure of shaking him by the hand. After this ceremony, the general and staff were escorted, by the committee, to the asylums for the blind and for the deaf and dumb.

At about four o'clock, a dinner or banquet was given General Grant and party at the Neil House. There were present about three hundred citizens, including some of the prominent men of the State. After the dinner, Governor Anderson, with an appropriate speech, introduced the general, who made his usual brief response. Speeches were then made by Governor Tod, Samuel Galloway, and General Joseph H. Geiger. The following toast, proposed by General Geiger, was drank standing and in silence, "The Memory of the Illustrious Dead of the War."

In the evening, General Grant and party visited the opera house, which was crowded with people more curious to see him than to witness the plays. That night General Grant took his departure for Pittsburg.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

On the morning of July 14, 1868, a fire broke out in a building on the northeast corner of High and Rich streets, owned by Dr. Aikin, and at that time occupied by H. H. Witte, as a drug-store, and previously by Denig & Son, druggists. The first, second, and third stories of the building were burnt out, and both the lessee and the owner were heavy losers.

In repairing the building, about two months afterward, the workmen found a zinc-box, containing a pamphlet, entitled Franklin County Register, by Wm. T. Martin, comprising a list of the civil officers that served in the county after its organization, until 1834, from representatives in Congress to justices of the peace; a brief history of the settlement of the county, and a list of the principal State officers, printed by Scott & Wright, in 1834; a copy of the Ohio Annual Register for 1835, published by Gilbert & Bryan; copies of the several papers published in this city in April, 1835; copies of the Western Intelligencer of 1811 and 1812, published at Worthington, by Buttles & Smith; and other documents—all in good preservation.

One of the written documents, dated August 27, 1835, contained the following interesting statements, couched in these words:

"This house is now building in place of a wooden house, which was burnt down on the night of the 4th of April last, belonging to J. Buttles, who is yet the owner of the premises. He is also a merchant of this place, and established the first store in it in 1813. The writer of this resided seven years in the building formerly occupying this ground. There are six places of the public worship of God in this city, viz: 1 Presbyterian, built in 1831; 1 Episcopal, built in 1833; 1 Lutheran (German); 1 Baptist; 1 Methodist; 1 African (colored people).

"Attest: Matthew Matthews."

Dr. Aikin replaced these relics in the new wall, which it became necessary for him to build in repairing the building, together with a description of the city, the number of places of public worship, public buildings, etc.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of railroad conductors of the United States was held at Ambos' Hall, October 20 and 21, 1869. It was composed of delegates from the United States Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company. An annual address was delivered by George B. Wright, commissioner of railroads and telegraphs for the State of Ohio. A constitution and by-laws were adopted; the organization to be known as the "United States Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company." A president and other officers were elected. The president elect was James Marshall, of the New York and Harlem road. The convention enjoyed a fine banquet at the Neil House on the evening of the second and last day of its session.

THE HUMBOLDT JUBILEE.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt was celebrated in Columbus, on the 14th of September, 1869. At an early hour the city was gayly decorated with flags, banners, and evergreens. A grand procession, consisting of military companies, the fire department, and various beneficial and musical societies, principally German, paraded the principal streets, headed by Hemersbach's band. The procession disbanded at the Opera House, which was densely filled by an assembly of citizens. An opening address was made in both English and German, by Henry Olnhausen, president of the day. A letter was then read by Colonel Henry B. Carrington from Joseph Sullivant, who had been appointed to deliver an address on the occasion.

Rev. C. Heddaeus was introduced and delivered a learned dissertation in German on the life and character of Humboldt. He was followed by E. E. White, who spoke on the same theme. The exercises were enlivened with singing and instrumental music by the various musical societies, and made the entertainment a grand jubilee in memory of one of the most illustrious men of modern times.

THE GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION.

Seldom has a finer display been made in our city than that on the 1st day of May, 1871, when our German fellow-citizens celebrated the restoration of peace to fatherland. At six o'clock in the morning, the festivities were ushered in by an artillery salute of twenty-five guns. The whole city, but more especially the southern and central portions, assumed the habiliments and gayety of a May queen. There was a large revolving wheel in front of Ambos' Hall representing the German national colors. There was a triple arch of honor at the entrance to the City Park—the center one being for the passage of vehicles, and those on the sides for pedestrians.

The different societies intending to participate in the exercises of the day met at their respective halls; other citizens at their headquarters, at Schreiner's Hall, opposite the court-house. In that vicinity a procession was formed under Dr. O. Zirckle as chief marshal, with five assistant marshals, each in charge of a division.

The procession moved through the principal streets to the City Park. Some of its noticeable features were: "Peaceful Germania," a wagon drawn by six white horses, each led by a page; Germania on the throne, in the attire of the German emperor; on each side a girl representing peace and liberty; around this group the German representatives of art, science, technics, and commerce, as Johannes Kepler, born December 27, 1571, called the father of modern astronomy, and celebrated for the discovery of the laws of planetary motion known as "Kepler's laws;" Uprecht Durer, born May 20, 1471, the founder of the German school of painters; Johannes Guttenberg, born in Mainz, in 1395, claimed as the father of modern printing by the discovery of the use of movable types; Fugger, of Augsburg, of the fifteenth century, who began, like Rothschild, a poor linen-weaver, and became a millionaire—his immediate descendants having at their command almost the entire commerce of the world.

There were also wagons representing the different mechanical pursuits, with workmen actively engaged at their respective

trades, as bakers, carpenters, car-builders, fence-makers, boiler-makers, etc.

At the City Park an immense assemblage gathered around the speakers' stand, from which speeches were made by Governor Hayes, Prince Alexander von Lynar, Henry Olnhausen, Dr. R. Wirth, J. H. Heitman, and Dr. J. Wechsler. Between the addresses there were musical interludes by the bands and singing societies. The day's festivities were closed by grand displays of fireworks, and a dance at Turner Hall.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

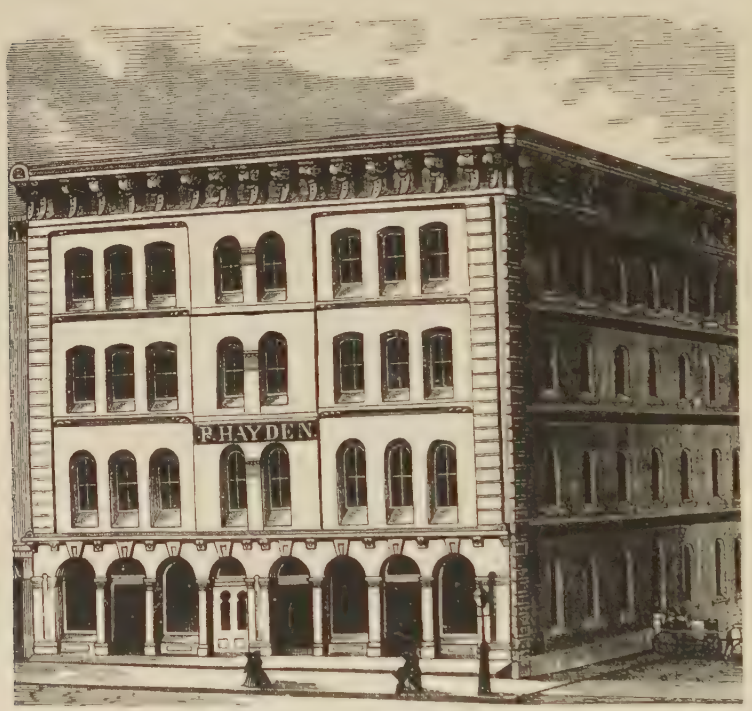
In pursuance of a call issued by the mayor, a meeting of citizens was held at the Opera House, on the afternoon of October 9, 1871, to aid in the relief of the sufferers by the terrible fire at Chicago. The mayor presided at the meeting. P. W. Huntington, Dr. W. E. Ide, and General George B. Wright, were appointed a committee to obtain contributions; and William G. Deshler, a treasurer to receive funds contributed. Subscriptions were made on the spot to the amount of $10,430. The following gentlemen subscribed a thousand dollars each: William Dennison, William G. Deshler, George M. Parsons, A. G. Thurman, Benjamin E. Smith, H. J. Jewett, and the firm of B. S. & W. C. Brown.

The committee and treasurer appointed by the meeting were charged with the duty of disbursing these funds. A committee of two from each of the nine wards was appointed to solicit further aid.

A meeting of ladies was held the next day at the First Presbyterian Church for a similar purpose. Mrs. J. M. McKee presided, and Mrs. Huston filled the place of secretary. The city was divided into five districts, and committees of ladies appointed to solicit aid in each. A purchasing committee was also appointed to expend a thousand dollars set apart for buying materials to be manufactured into clothing; and ladies desiring to extend a helping hand were invited to meet that day in the second story of Hayden's new building on Broad street.

On the 14th of October following, Mr. Deshler, the treasurer, reported total collections to the relief fund to that date, amount-

ing to $13,966. Several subscriptions were still unpaid, and several collection committees had not reported. Besides, large amounts of provisions and clothing had been sent forward by the enterprise and liberality of individual citizens on their own account.



PETER HAYDEN'S building, on Broad street, opposite Capitol Square, erected in 1869, has a front of 63 feet on Broad street, and is 125 feet deep. It is four stories high, with a basement of ten feet in depth.

The front is of free-stone and is of a brown color. The building has a center projection, heavily wrought quoins at the angles, arch-headed doors and windows, a heavy molded drop course at each story, and the whole crowned by a massive bracketed cornice. Each window in front on the first floor is of French plate glass, one light, in size five feet by ten.

The rooms on the first floor are fifteen feet high. Each room is provided in the back part with a strong fire-proof vault, with boiler iron, in which to place a burglar-proof safe.

CHAPTER VII.

COLUMBUS—ITS GROWTH AND PROSPECTS.

Columbus is pleasantly situated on each side of the Scioto river, but principally on the eastern side. It is 70 miles from the outlet of the Scioto into the Ohio river, 110 miles northeast of Cincinnati, and 350 miles from Washington City. It is in latitude 39° 57′ north, and longitude 83° 3′ west from Greenwich.

Columbus is the third city in Ohio, in point of size and importance, yielding in these respects only to Cincinnati and Cleveland. It is laid out on the rectangular plan. In its public and private edifices, in the improvement of its streets and parks, and in its general appearance, there is a skillful blending of beauty with utility, and of uniformity with variety.

The object that first strikes the eye of the visitor on entering the heart of the city is the Capitol, or, in familiar language, the State House. No other building of the kind on this continent rivals it in size, except the National Capitol at Washington. It is a noble structure, 184 feet wide by 304 feet long, covering, with its terraces and steps, over two acres of ground. The gray limestone with which it is built gives it the appearance of a marble structure. To the chaste and elegant outside of the edifice, the interior corresponds in the fitness of its arrangements, and in the beauty, solidity, and finish of the materials and workmanship.

Columbus also presents its large, well-built, and well-regulated Penitentiary, its spacious and elegant Asylums, its City Hall, its churches, the Medical College, Capitol University, its fine Public School buildings, its hotels and large blocks for stores and business houses, and, above all, its extensive and flourishing furniture, iron, and other manufacturing establishments, as attestations of the spirit and energy of its citizens, and as proofs of the advantages it offers to men of capital and enterprise.

Not many years ago, it was a common saying, that Columbus owed its existence and all its importance to the State capital

and the State institutions located within its limits. But its progress of late years has proved the falsity of all such assertions, and silenced the tongue of slander. Now, instead of decrying Columbus, it is becoming the fashion to laud its thrift and enterprise. Those who are most familiar with the growth and prospects of our cities, do not hesitate to declare that no city in the State is making more real, substantial progress than Columbus, and that in no other are the prospects of future growth and prosperity better assured.

INCREASE IN EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

Within a few years, the rapid increase of our population and our advance in manufacturing and other enterprises, has compelled a corresponding extension of our corporate limits. Previous to 1863, the city occupied an area of 1,100 acres. By an annexation of territory that year, its area was increased 1,600, making a total area of 2,700 acres. Eight years afterward, or in 1871, its corporate limits were enlarged by the annexation of territory taken from the surrounding townships, as follows: From Montgomery and Franklin townships, 2,740 acres; and from Clinton township, 1,312—making an addition of 4,052 acres, and increasing the whole area of the city to 6,752 acres. This makes Columbus over six times larger in extent of territory than it was in 1863, and two and a half times larger than it was in 1871. Still, it is so surrounded on all sides—east, west, north, and south—by an almost unlimited extent of level land suitable for building purposes, that, before the close of the present century, its area may exceed that of an ordinary county.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Population of Columbus, by Wards, from 1850 *to* 1870.

	1850.			1860.	
Wards.	White.	Colored.	Wards.	White.	Colored.
Columbus.....	16,605	1,277	Columbus.....	17,557	997
1st Ward.....	3,325	477	1st Ward.....	4,522	503
2d "	2,443	276	2d "	2,444	140
3d "	3,091	187	3d "	2,661	77
4th "	4,019	109	4th "	3,367	85
5th "	3,727	228	5th "	4,563	192

1870.

Wards.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Columbus.....	31,274	23,663	7,611	9,427	1,847
1st Ward.....	3,045	2,400	645	2,836	209
2d "	2,621	2,267	354	2,386	235
3d "	2,575	2,217	358	2,451	124
4th "	3,671	2,957	714	3,451	220
5th "	3,849	2,614	1,235	3,598	251
6th "	4,728	2,899	1,829	4,672	56
7th "	3,025	2,315	710	2,950	75
8th "	4,361	3,425	936	3,710	651
9th "	3,399	2,569	830	3,373	26

Sixty years ago, or at the time Columbus was laid out as a town in 1812, it was an almost unbroken forest, with no human inhabitants resident within its limits. Three years afterward, or in 1815, its population was seven hundred. By the federal census, it was, in 1820, 1,450; in 1830, 2,437; in 1840, 6,048; in 1850, 17,882; in 1860, 18,554; and in 1870, 31,274.

The increase from 1820 to 1830 was 987, making 70 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840, it was 3,611, making 150 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, it was 11,834, making nearly 200 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, it was only 772; and from 1860 to 1870, the increase was 12,720, being over 70 per cent..

During the decennial period from 1850 to 1860, Columbus had a severe attack of the western emigration fever, which, with other causes, tended to keep down the increase of population to a low figure. But it revived in the next ten years, nothwithstanding that period included the war, in which she lost many of her young and stalwart sons.

Of the total population in 1850—17,882—16,605 were white, and 1,277 colored; of the total in 1860—18,554—17,557 were white, and 997 colored; and of the whole population in 1870—31,274—23,663 were of native, and 7,611 of foreign birth; 29,427 were white, and 1,847 colored.

The total population of Franklin county, in 1820, was 10,172; in 1860, it was 50,361, and in 1870, 63,019. The proportion of the population of Columbus to that of the whole county was, in 1820, about one-seventh; in 1860, about three-eighths, and in 1870, nearly one-half.

The total vote cast in Columbus, for Governor, at the State election in October, 1871, was 5,415.

The total vote for Secretary of State cast in Columbus, in October, 1872, was 6,668.

The total vote for President of the United States cast in Columbus, in November, 1872, was 7,340.

The following important statistical statement is taken from the *Daily Ohio State Journal*, December 7, 1872 :

GROWTH OF CITIES.

Estimates from Election Returns of the Population of Twenty-nine Cities and Towns of Ohio.

The presidential election returns open a field for speculation on the growth of cities and towns of Ohio since the census of 1870. Below will be found a tabulation, in which estimates of present population are based on the calculation that for every voter there are six inhabitants. This ratio is generally considered a little high, and we presume a diligent comparison of the vote of 1870 and the census of the same year would show less than six inhabitants for every voter, in a majority of the cities and towns in the State. But in some cases the ratio was six—in Columbus it was very nearly that figure—and in others it was greater. Multiplying the presidential vote, by a less number than six, would show a decrease in population in a number of places where the popular idea, based on convincing outward evidences of prosperity, is that there has been considerable growth. The variation in ratio would perhaps seem to argue the unreliability of election returns as a basis on which to estimate population, but at the same time they present the only opportunity we have of applying the logic of figures to present population, and it may be they will come as near striking the truth as some loosely taken census statistics.

For purposes of comparison the ratio of six is just as good as any other, and we adopt it. No account is taken of annexation. Some of the cities mentioned in the table annexed territory before the census of 1870, and some since ; but as annexation is usually a natural result of legimate growth, we do not perceive any necessity for striking differences on that score. Of course those annexations which are merely consolidations (as in the case of Zanesville and Putnam) should be excepted from the proposition.

In the table which follows, the first column shows population by the census of 1870; the second column shows the total vote for president in 1872; the third column shows present population (ascertained by multiplying the total vote by six), and the fourth column shows the increase of population since 1870, except in

the case of Cincinnati, where the election returns indicate a decrease:

	Pop. 1870.	Vote 1872.	Pop. 1872.	Inc.
Cincinnati	216,239	35,471	212,826	*.....
Cleveland	92,829	15,547	93,282	453
Toledo	31,584	5,796	34,776	3,192
Columbus	31,174	7,362	44,172	12,898
Dayton	30,473	6,643	39,858	9,385
Sandusky	13,000	2,172	13,032	32
Springfield	12,652	2,774	16,644	3,992
Hamilton	11,081	2,099	12,594	1,513
Portsmouth	10,592	1,881	11,286	694
Zanesville†	10,011	3,049	18,294	8,283
Akron	10,006	2,286	13,716	3,710
Chillicothe	8,920	1,899	11,394	2,474
Canton	8,660	1,800	10,800	2,140
Steubenville	8,107	2,115	12,690	4,583
Youngstown	8,075	1,574	9,444	1,369
Mansfield	8,029	1,725	10,350	2,321
Newark	6,698	1,616	9,696	2,998
Xenia	6,377	1,325	7,950	1,573
Piqua	5,967	1,295	7,770	1,803
Ironton	5,686	1,392	8,352	2,666
Tiffin	5,648	1,272	7,632	1,984
Delaware	5,641	1,458	8,748	3,107
Wooster	5,419	1,192	7,152	1,733
Circleville	5,407	1,204	7,224	1,817
Massillon	5,185	1,077	6,462	1,277
Mt. Vernon	4,876	1,124	6,744	1,668
Lancaster	4,725	1,198	7,188	2,463
Urbana	4,276	1,029	6,174	1,898
Gallipolis	3,711	659	3,954	243

*Decrease 3,413.

†The increase in Zanesville is partially owing to the recent annexation of Putnam and suburbs.

The vote shows that Columbus is undoubtedly the third city of the State, in population. This place we should have held under the census of 1870, if our county commissioners had not skillfully put off, until just after the census was taken, the annexation of a populous suburban district, which would have added a population variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000. Deduct whatever number may properly represent the population of this district at the time of annexation, and the rest of our large increase is the legimate expression of the growth of the city in two years. Our citizens themselves are the persons most surprised by the evidences of this growth which have sprung up almost without their knowledge, all around them. You can not do anything that will astonish an old citizen more

than to catch him up and show him about the suburbs, and open his eyes to the large number of new buildings added to the city in the last year. And this notwithstanding the fact that the newspapers have time and again called attention to it, and attracted the attention of wide-awake newspapers and capitalists from distant parts.

The present population of Columbus is not, by the lowest estimate, less than thirty-five thousand—double its number in 1860. This doubling of the population has taken place during a period in which war and other depressing causes operated greatly to the disadvantage of the city. Now, there is an almost absolute certainty that our population will hereafter increase in a far greater ratio. The furnaces, rolling mills, and the manufacturing establishments about to be located in the city and its immediate vicinity, the increased railroad facilities soon to be opened up to the great coal and iron fields, and the business and commercial houses that must neccessarily be added to those already in existence, can not fail to double our population in five years, and may treble it by the time another federal census is taken.

INCREASE OF BUILDINGS.

Not only in population, but in other respects, Columbus has grown, and is growing, with a rapidity seldom exceeded. Besides the State-house and the State institutions, it had, a decade or two ago, but few public or private buildings which could be pointed out as monuments of taste, wealth, or enterprise. While the State has improved its buildings in and around the city, our citizens have erected a city hall, school buildings, churches, and other public buildings, as well as private residences, that rival similar structures in the most populous cities in the country. These edifices are steadily increasing in number and importance.

The report of Henry Heinmiller, chief engineer of the fire department, shows that, from April 1, 1870, to March 15, 1871, nineteen buildings were erected in the First ward, seven in the Second, seven in the Third, nineteen in the Fourth, twenty-one in the Fifth, fifteen in the Sixth, five in the Seventh, twenty-six in the Eighth, and thirty-two in the Ninth; making a total of

one hundred and fifty-one. Eighteen of the new buildings were business houses; two, public school-houses; and one, the City Hall. The greater portion of these new structures were large and substantial buildings.

By the last report of the same engineer, the number of new buildings erected in the city during the year ending March 31, 1872, was as follows: Twenty-seven one-story brick houses, one hundred and twenty-seven two-story brick houses, ten three-story brick houses, eight four-story brick houses, twenty-five one-story frame houses, thirty-eight two-story frame houses; making a total of two hundred and twenty-five houses built during the year.

These statistics of new buildings, though suggestive of rapid progress, offer in reality only a partial index to the strides our city is taking in commercial and manufacturing importance. A steady advance has been made in the architecture of our public buildings, while many business houses and private residences vie with the public edifices in convenience and elegance of style and finish. In the taste and skill displayed in its private and public edifices, Columbus has shown itself worthy of the position it holds as the State capital.

THE GENERAL PROSPECT.

It has been sometimes said by carping and envious persons that there was no vitality in Columbus, save what it obtained through State patronage. But such assertions have been, within the last few years, proven to be not only false, but utterly groundless. Railroads have been built, and are in progress, placing us in direct and immediate connection with immense coal and iron fields, making rich districts tributary to the upbuilding and prosperity of our city. Actual and gratifying experiments made, and now making, have demonstrated the fact that Columbus offers superior inducements for the establishment of large manufactories and commercial houses. It is a truth that large and prosperous manufacturing establishments are now in operation in the city, or its immediate vicinity, of whose existence some of our intelligent residents know little or nothing. Our progress in manufactures and trade has, within

the last three years, been surprising, and wholly unexampled in our former history.

There is, notwithstanding the recent increase of new structures, a constant demand for more buildings, for both residences and business purposes. Rents are high, owing to this demand. Among other enterprises, that of investing capital in new buildings in Columbus promises to yield handsome returns. We have ample room to accommodate all that want a residence and business with us. Let capital step forward and put up the needed structures, sure to meet its reward.

There is one thing which makes Columbus more attractive as a place of residence than any material progress, past or prospective. We allude to its healthiness. Whatever may have been said of our city in this respect in the earlier period of its history, it will be conceded by every one familiar with its statistics of disease and mortality for the last ten or fifteen years, that Columbus is one of the healthiest cities of the Union. This is due to its sanitary and other improvements, but especially to its location, its wide and neatly kept streets and alleys, its large open spaces and parks, its water-works, sewerage, and other means of cleanliness and purification. As the city enlarges, it becomes more and more healthy. This is a decided advantage, and the reason of it is, that improvements go forward, and there is so much room for growth that no part of the city becomes too compact or overcrowded.

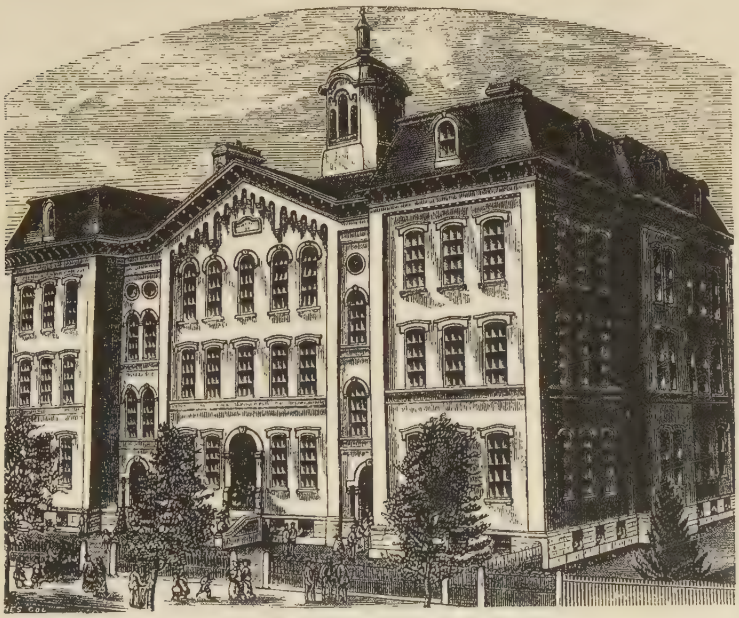
The fire department of Columbus has become one of the best organized and efficient of its class in the State. Our city has been, generally, very fortunate as to the destruction of property by fire. For the last ten or twelve years, with the exception of the burning of the Central Asylum (where the fire might have been prevented by due caution on the part of the State employes), there has been but a small comparative loss of property by fire in the city. Now that we have the Holly water-works in operation all over the city, the danger from fire, and consequently the rates of insurance, will be greatly lessened. We may, in future, count upon an almost entire exemption from any great losses by fire.

The growth of Columbus is manifest, not only in its wide, airy

streets, with their broad and smooth-paved sidewalks, but in the street railroads already extended along three of the principal streets, and out into the suburbs of the city. The number of these roads is increasing, and will pervade the entire city, leading out to all places of interest or business in the immediate vicinity.

There are in the city four Catholic and twenty-one Protestant churches, including a Hebrew synagogue. Many of the church edifices are spacious and commodious, as well as ornamental to the city. Such structures are on the increase.

Columbus is also ahead of other cities of like size in the number and variety of her newspapers and periodicals. These steadily increase in number and enterprise as the city advances, and the demand of the people for general and local information becomes greater.



SULLIVANT'S SCHOOL BUILDING.

(State Street, between Fifth and Sixth.)

The public school system of Columbus has become, not only the just pride of her citizens, but the subject of high commendation by teachers and other friends of education. A course of instruction has been adopted that has produced, and promises still to produce, the best results. The school buildings are large, commodious, and well ventilated; while the corps of teachers is among the most efficient in the State. Taking together our public schools, our Catholic schools, and other educational institutions, with their prospective increase in number, efficiency, and usefulness, no parent or guardian can fail to perceive the educational advantages our city affords, and will continue to offer.

Among other reasons why Columbus should be selected as a place of residence, or for business or investment in property, the following may be briefly mentioned:

The city is the least taxed of any one of the same or nearly the same population, in the United States.

Columbus pays less tax on the dollar of taxable property than any other city having the same or nearly the same amount of taxable property.

Columbus is the natural outlet for the great coal and iron region of Southern and Southeastern Ohio.

Real estate in Columbus, though rapidly advancing in price, is at present lower than in any other city of like population, leaving out of view our advantages of ready and easy access to unlimited supplies of coal and iron ore.

Goods, wares, merchandise, and manufactured articles of all kinds, can be readily shipped to all parts of the country by rail from this point.

Eight principal railroad lines already center in Columbus, radiating to and from as many different points of the compass. New railroads are now in course of construction, and others projected. It is not an overestimate to predict, that, ere five more years shall have gone their rounds, there will be three lines of railroad down the Hocking Valley from Columbus, and a like number leading from our city to the southeast, and bringing us into immediate connection with the rich coal and iron mines of Perry county. We expect soon to see the Hock-

ing Valley road extended to Toledo, giving us direct communication with the lumber and mineral regions of the Northwest and the Upper Lakes. Moreover, in a short time, we shall hear the ringing of engine-bells, giving warning that the locomotive, with cars in the rear, is running on the new railroad from Columbus to Maysville, Ky., and on the new Scioto Valley road from Columbus to Portsmouth; each passing through a country rich in agricultural and other resources, of which Columbus is the natural depot and outlet.

Such are some of the great advantages, present and future, that Columbus presents. To those who are seeking pleasant homes, or places for thriving and prosperous business, we add a word more:

Real estate, pleasantly and advantageously located for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, and lying in any direction within, or just outside the corporate limits of the city, can now be purchased at less than its actual value, and greatly under the price it will bring in a year or two. It is only necessary for a wise and prudent man to examine into the facts in regard to the propriety of investing in real estate in Columbus, and he will be quite certain, if he desires to invest in such property at all, to make his outlay in our city. Why should such a man, in order to get rich, go West, out of the pale of civilization, or to some other fabled El Dorado, where there are no railroads, schools, churches, libraries, and other public and social institutions, or those only of an inferior grade, when, by locating in such a place as Columbus, already started with railroad speed on a career for becoming a great city, he could, with slenderer means and less expenditure of brain and muscle, reap, in a short time, a richer and more abundant harvest.

RESOURCES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

As the city of Columbus is the metropolis and capital of Franklin county, and contains at present the greater part of its population, wealth, manufactures, and trade, we present the following statistics of the entire county, derived from official sources:

POPULATION.—The population of Franklin county, in 1810,

was 3,486; in 1820, 10,172; in 1830, 14,741; in 1840, 25,049; in 1850, 42,904; in 1860, 50,361, and in 1870, it was 63,019.

Agricultural Products in 1870.—Total amount of wages paid during the year, including the value of board, $463,525.

Total value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $3,495,131.

Orchard products, $67,509; products of market gardens, $37,435; forest products, $28,715; value of home manufactures, $6,016.

Value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, $965,126.

Live Stock.—Value of live stock, in 1870, $2,019,363. There were then in the county 10,565 horses, 266 mules and asses, 7,841 milch cows, 105 working oxen, 12,166 other cattle, 40,548 sheep, and 43,233 swine.

Number and value of the live stock in the county in 1871:

	No.	Value.
Horses	14,414	$1,025,416
Cattle	22,290	597,119
Mules	407	32,970
Sheep	32,191	65,364
Hogs	54,543	261,967

In 1872, there were in the county 14,611 horses, 23,691 cattle, 568 mules, 55,477 hogs, and 32,733 sheep; an increase in each case over the preceding year.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In 1870.—Assessed value of real estate, $22,278,598; assessed value of personal property, $13,091,694; total assessed value of both, $35,370,292.

The true valuation of the real and personal property in the county, in 1870, was $66,546,900.

Taxation in 1870.—The taxes, other than national, levied in the county in 1870 were: State taxes, $141,481; county, $179,173; city, $340,164; total, $660,818.

Marriages in 1871.—There were 675 marriages in the county, of which only three were by the publication of banns, and 672 by license.

Probate Statistics.—In 1871, 51 wills were admitted to pro-

bate, 92 letters of administration, and 69 letters of guardianship were issued.

Deeds and Mortgages.—During the year ending July 1, 1872, the number of deeds recorded was 2,382; leases, 46; mortgages, other than railroad, 1,788; and of railroad mortgages, 2. The amount secured by the two railroad mortgages was $2,000,000; by the other mortgages, $2,265,506. There were 200 of the latter mortgages canceled during the year, releasing $276,272, against $51,992 released the preceding year; showing an increase in the amount of debt canceled of $224,280.

New Structures Erected in 1871.—The number of dwellings, hotels, and depots erected in the county in 1871, was 350, valued at $340,000; 9 mills, machine-shops, and iron furnaces, value $50,000; 30 stores, shops, warehouses, and other places of business, value $40,000; 1 church, value $9,000; 1 public hall, value $100,000; 40 barns and stables, value $24,000, and 12 miscellaneous structures, value $6,000. The total number of the new structures was 443; and their total value, $569,000.

Turnpikes.—There were, in 1871, 12 turnpikes in Franklin county, having a total length of 140 miles.

County Buildings.—The three county buildings were valued, in 1871, at $110,000.

Comparative View.—The following statement presents a view of tax statistics for 1871 and 1872 in five counties of the State—Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Montgomery, Franklin, and Lucas—in which are situated the five largest cities of the State—Cincinnati, in Hamilton; Cleveland, in Cuyahoga; Dayton, in Montgomery; Columbus, in Franklin; and Toledo, in Lucas.

Total valuation of taxable property for 1871: Hamilton, $220,548,543; Cuyahoga, $82,288,583; Montgomery, $43,455,440; Franklin, $45,725,274; Lucas, $20,990,480.

Total amount of State tax: Hamilton, $523,049.60; Cuyahoga, $238,634.44; Montgomery, $126,020.28; Franklin, $132,603.29; Lucas, $46,553.06.

Total amount of local taxes: Hamilton, $3,967,603.46; Cuyahoga, $1,235,557.56; Montgomery, $556,257.61; Lucas, $689,520.69; Franklin, $613,228.52.

Total valuation of taxable property for 1872: Hamilton,

$215,359,685; Cuyahoga, $85,138,221; Montgomery, $45,913,080; Franklin, $47,073,890; Lucas, $21,588,240.

It will be noted that the amount of taxable property of Franklin county is over two million dollars more than that of Montgomery county, and more than twice that of Lucas. At the same time, the proportion of local taxation to taxable property is less in Franklin county than in either of the five counties named, and not half as much as it is in Lucas. In fact, Franklin is one of the lightest taxed counties in Ohio.

Total amount of city tax of the five largest cities in the State, with the total valuation of taxable property: Cincinnati—valuation, $175,084,296; city tax, $2,171,045.27; Cleveland—valuation, $59,728,871; city tax, $925,793.49; Columbus—valuation, $24,395,850; city tax, $214,683.48; Dayton—valuation, $19,901,940; city tax, $189,068.43; Toledo—valuation, $16,518,-850; city tax, $290,731.76.

The reader will notice that the amount of taxable property of Columbus is $8,383,090 more than Toledo, and at the same time the city taxes of Columbus are less than Toledo by $76,048.28. Take the city of Cleveland, with a property valuation of only $35,333,021 more than Columbus—she has a city tax of $711,-110.01 more than this city; facts which show clearly that Columbus is the lightest taxed city in the State.

The indebtedness of the five principal cities of the State is: Cincinnati, $5,769,411.37; Cleveland, $1,436,712.24; Columbus, $1,065,179; Toledo, $806,066.02; Dayton, $715,650.

THE PLACE FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

In comparing the prices of real property in Columbus with those in other cities, there will be found no fictitious values here; no inflation, which is sure to react, and has already retarded the growth and prosperity of many other places. It will be found, for instance, that real estate is actually sold, and investments made here, both in city and suburban property, at less rates than in other cities of Ohio, far inferior in advantages and facilities for trade, manufacturing, and general business. At the same time, if regard be had to the probable rapid and profitable increase in the value of real property, few cities in

the West will be found offering equal inducements for the investment of capital in such property. Property in the city and its vicinity has been for some time, and still is, steadily and healthily, and, we may add, largely, augmenting its prices. There is every reason to assure us that the ratio of increase will be still greater and greater; and that the prices of lots and lands in and around our city will, in many cases, in a few years, be doubled, trebled, and quadrupled.

There are but few Western cities to be compared with Columbus in railroad facilities. Here, trunk lines of railroad, with numerous connections, diverge for long distances, tapping the agricultural and mineral districts of Ohio and other States. Our city, in fact, is situated almost within the greatest and richest mineral region in the West; and she may be said to have an inexhaustible supply of coal and iron at her own door. Besides, she is surrounded by a rich agricultural and stock-raising country. Columbus is, moreover, in close connection with the whole State. From most points in the State, a trip can be made to Columbus and return on the same day; that is, between daylight and early bed-time, affording a considerable time for the transaction of business in the city.

It may be urged that cities having water transportation possess great advantages; but shippers now make but little difference between railroad and water transport, since competing railroads make reduced freights, and transfers must be made, including elevator charges, etc. Time is also an object of great importance, both as regards the fluctuations of the markets and the interest on cash capital invested.

It is true that Columbus is dependent on the lake for her lumber, and Lake Superior ores to mix with our native ores for producing the finer grades of malleable iron. In taking this fact into account, it must be considered that we have rapid and easy connections by rail with several harbors on the lake, and the competition of dealers and railroads will greatly reduce the cost to us of the lumber and ore transported, especially as the cars which bring us those articles can be returned laden with our coal and other productions.

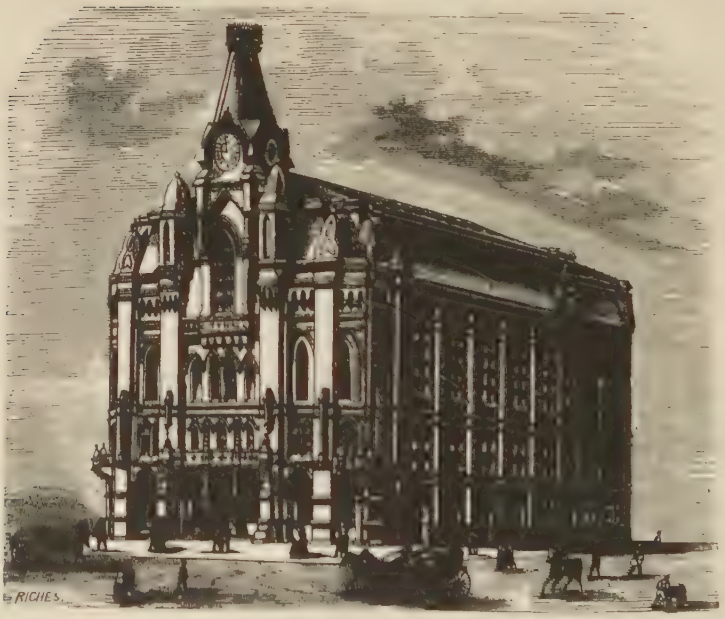
Columbus excels other cities, especially in her advantages for

manufacturing. She has coal and iron in abundance; the one for the creation of power, and the other for the manufacture of machinery and other products from iron on a grand scale. She has, besides, of easy access, the raw material for other manufactures without limit.

The progress that Columbus has made in wealth, population, and general prosperity since the introduction of railroads and other great improvements into the Western country, and her present progressive stage, afford an ample guaranty as to her future. To those who seek a profitable and safe investment of capital, there is no more promising field.

CHAPTER VIII.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.



THE CITY HALL.

This is one of the most beautiful and imposing public edifices that adorn the capital of Ohio. As a manifestation of public

spirit, thrift, and enterprise, it is a structure of which the citizens of Columbus may well be proud. It presents its lofty, bold, and imposing front on the south side of State street, and nearly opposite the southern front of the State Capitol. The building is 187½ feet long, by 80 feet in width, and 98 feet in height, from the ground to the roof. The front has an altitude of 140 feet from the ground to the top of the tower.

Some of the Material Used.—There are in the structure 2,500,000 bricks, 4,000 perches of stone, 3,500,000 feet of lumber, five tons of nails, and 20,000 feet of glass. The front is composed of Amherst stone, of a dark cream color.

General Description.—On the west and north of the building is an arcade, affording free access to the apartment designed for the post-office, which is situated on the right. The main entrance is at the north side of the building, beneath seven lancet archways, the three central ones of which are surmounted by a balcony. The upper tiers of windows are lancet-headed, corresponding to the archways. The post-office apartment is 98 feet long by 22 feet wide, and has a fire-proof room in the rear, 30 feet by 20 in dimensions. On the opposite side of the central lobby is the library room, 110 feet long by 26 feet wide. In the rear is the apartment used by the Board of Trade, 58 feet long and 40 feet wide. Between this and the other apartments of the first floor is a lobby running east and west, on both sides of which are stairways leading to the upper stories. The grand stairway ascends from the main entrance, where it branches off to the right and left, ascending to the corridor and the public hall. On the second floor another central hallway extends through the building, leading to the council chamber. On both sides of the central lobby of the second floor, are various rooms for the use of city officers and committees. Those on the east side are 20 by 24 feet, and those on the west are 20 by 29 feet.

The Council Chamber.—The council chamber is fifty-nine feet long by forty wide, and twenty-seven feet high. It is magnificently furnished. The walls are frescoed with water colors; and the floor, within the bar, is covered with a handsome carpet of brilliant colors. Each member of the council is provided with a desk and a chair, and in the lobby, chairs are provided for

spectators. Sofas are also placed on the inside of the bar. The chamber is brilliantly lighted by means of three chandeliers, pendent in the center, having twenty-four burners in all. The president's stand is on the west side of the apartment, and in front of it are the clerk's and reporters' desks. The walls of the room are ornamented with the portraits of prominent men and citizens. Directly back of the president's stand is the portrait of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, and on the south wall are the portraits of Luther Donaldson, Colonel John Noble, and R. W. McCoy. On the north wall are those of Grafton Douty, Abraham Lincoln, and Colonel P. H. Olmsted. A portrait of George Washington occupies a place on the western wall. On the east side of the chamber a door opens into a room, provided with a hat and coat-rack, and which is likewise embellished with portraits and landscapes.

The Public Hall.—In the third story is the spacious Public Hall, one hundred and forty feet long by seventy-four feet wide, and fifty-three feet high. It is estimated to be capable of comfortably seating over three thousand people. The stage occupies the south end of the hall, and is forty-five feet wide and thirty feet deep. The hall is lighted by five chandeliers, the central one having sixty burners, and the others thirty each. The gallery at the north side is graduated and will seat five hundred persons. The entrances to the hall are sufficiently ample; the main one, which is situated at the north side, being capable of accommodating sixteen persons abreast.

There is another apartment in the third story, directly over the council chamber, which corresponds with it in size. We are not advised for what purpose it is intended. Perhaps it is designed for another council board, when Columbus shall have taken the rank, to which it is justly entitled, of a city of the first class, and have two boards of "City Fathers," instead of only one.

The building is warmed from steam generated in the basement, and contains about 2,500 feet of hot-air ducts, and about the same length of ventilating ducts.

The Builders.—The work on the City Hall was begun in

May, 1869. The cost of the building was $175,000. The contractors were Messrs. Hall, Lawson & Fornoff, and the subcontractors for cut-stone work, Messrs. William Fish & Sons. The superintendent of the work was Jacob Boswell, and the architect, R. T. Brooks. Luther Donaldson, president of the city council, was chairman of the committee who had the erection of the building in charge. He took a deep interest in the work, and gratuitously bestowed on it unremitting care and attention, that the structure might be complete in every respect, at the least possible cost.

The Opening.—The grand opening of the hall to public use, took place on the evening of March 28, 1872. The building was thronged on that memorable occasion by thousands of our citizens, whose admiration and delight, as they viewed the noble structure and promenaded through its spacious and well-arranged interior, were unbounded. The festivities of the evening were on a large scale; and the event will long be remembered as one of the grandest in the annals of Columbus.

THE BOROUGH OF COLUMBUS.

When the town of Columbus was laid off, in 1812, there were no human inhabitants on its site, and it consequently needed no municipal government. Gradually, however, it became peopled, and in 1815, its population was seven hundred. But its affairs were controlled and regulated by the general laws of the State until 1816.

On the 10th of February, 1816, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the borough of Columbus. By that act the corporate authority was vested in nine councilmen, elected by the citizens of the borough. The councilmen were authorized to elect a mayor, recorder, and treasurer from their own number. The mayor was to be *ex officio* president of the council. The following municipal officers were also to be elected or appointed by the council: Surveyor, marshal, clerk of the market, and a lister and appraiser for the listing and valuing of property for borough taxation. It was made the recorder's duty to make out

the tax duplicate; and the marshal was required to collect the borough taxes.

First Election.—It was on the 6th day of May, 1816, that the first borough election for councilmen was held. The nine members then elected were to serve—one-third for one year, one-third for two, and one-third for three years, so that three new members should be elected each year thereafter. The election was held at the Columbus Inn. At the same place, on the 13th of the same month, the members elect met and organized the municipal government of the borough of Columbus, by the appointment of a mayor and other officers.

Councilmen.—The following is a list of the members of the council who served at various times during the eighteen years of the borough organization; that is, from 1816 to 1834:

Robert W. McCoy, Jeremiah Armstrong, Robert Armstrong, Henry Brown, John Cutler, Caleb Houston, John Kerr, Michael Patton, Jarvis Pike, James B. Gardiner, Christian Heyl, Wm. McElvain, James Kooken, Townsend Nichols, Ralph Osborn, P. H. Olmsted, John Jeffords, Eli C. King, L. Goodale, Charles Lofland, W. T. Martin, John Greenwood, John Laughry, James Robinson, John W. Smith, Wm. Long, Joel Buttles, Nathaniel McLean, Joseph Ridgway, George Jeffries, John Warner, Robert Brotherton, Jonathan Neereamer, Robert Riorden, Samuel Parsons, John Patterson, Moses B. Spurgion.

Borough Officers.—The following are the officers appointed by the council during the existence of the borough of Columbus, with the dates of the several appointments:

Mayors.—Jarvis Pike, appointed in 1816; John Kerr, 1818; Eli C. King, 1820; John Laughry, 1823; W. T. Martin, 1824; James Robinson, 1827; Wm. Long, 1828; P. H. Olmsted, 1833.

Recorders.—R. W. McCoy, 1816; James B. Gardiner, 1818; Ralph Osborn, 1819; John Kerr, 1820; W. T. Martin, 1823; Wm. Long, 1824; L. Goodale, 1828; N. McLean, 1831; R. Osborn, 1832; John Patterson, 1833.

Marshals.—Samuel King, 1816; James Fisher, 1818; Wm. Richardson, 1819; Samuel Shannon, 1820; Benjamin Sells, 1824; Samuel Shannon, 1825; John Kelly, 1827; Benjamin Sells, 1828;

J. G. Goodman, 1830; John Kelly, 1831; Benjamin Sells, 1832; George B. Harvey, 1833.

TREASURERS.—Robert Armstrong, 1816; Christian Heyl, 1818; R. W. McCoy, 1828.

SURVEYORS.—John Kerr, 1816; Jeremiah McLene, 1820; John Kerr, 1821; Jeremiah McLene, 1823; Joseph Ridgway, Jr., 1831; Byron Kilbourne, 1832.

Mr. Kilbourne, in pursuance to an order of the council, surveyed the borough, and planted corner stones at the street crossings, for landmarks.

CLERKS OF THE MARKET.—William Long, 1816; William Richardson, 1818; Samuel Shannon, 1820; John Kelly, 1827; Benjamin Sells, 1828; Julius G. Godman, 1830; John Kelly, 1831; Benjamin Sells, 1832; George B. Harvey, 1833.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Columbus was incorporated as a city by an act of the Legislature passed March 3, 1834, and divided into three wards. The First ward embraced all the corporation north of State street; the Second, all between State and Rich streets; and the Third, all south of Rich street.

The act provided that each ward should be represented by four councilmen, to be elected on the second Monday of April next ensuing. In the first council board, the terms of service of the members was to be determined by lot, so that one new member should be elected annually from each ward. A mayor was to be elected biennially by the people. The other municipal officers were to be appointed by the council, who were also empowered to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor by appointment.

FIRST CITY ELECTION.—The first election under the new city charter was held on the 14th, being the second Monday of April, 1834. It resulted in the election of John Brooks for mayor for two years.

TRUSTEES OR COUNCILMEN.—The following is a list of the trustees or councilmen from the several wards, for each year, from the organization of the city of Columbus down to the present time, the numbers of the wards being designated by figures:

1834—1. Henry Brown, Otis Crosby, Robert W. McCoy

Joseph Ridgway, Sr.; 2. Wm Long, Jonathan Neeramer, Francis Stewart, Noah H. Swayne; 3. Christian Heyl, Wm. T. Martin, Wm. Miner, John Patterson.

1835—1. Henry Brown, Elijah Converse, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Ridgway, Sr.; 2. William Long, Jonathan Neeramer, Moylen Northup, Noah H. Swayne; 3. Christian Heyl, Wm. T. Martin, Wm. Miner, John Patterson.

1836—1. Henry Brown, resigned September 12th, and Moses H. Kirby elected; Elijah Converse, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Ridgway, Sr.; 2. Arvra Buttles, Jonathan Neeramer, Moylen Northup, Noah H. Swayne; 3. W. T. Martin, Wm. Miner, John Patterson, M. B. Wright.

1837—1. Elijah Converse, resigned April 13th, and L. N. Champion appointed, who resigned March 12, 1838, and John L. Gill elected; Moses H. Kirby, resigned, and John Noble elected March 12, 1838; R. W. McCoy; Joseph Ridgway, Sr., resigned April 17th, and Joseph Ridgway, Jr., elected; 2. Arvra Buttles, Matthew J. Gilbert, Jonathan Neeramer, Moylen Northup; 3. A. G. Hibbs, W. T. Martin, John Patterson, M. B. Wright, resigned September 4th, and John Greenwood elected.

1838—1. John L. Gill, R. W. McCoy, John Noble, Joseph Ridgway, Jr.; 2. Arvra Buttles, resigned, and Philip Reed elected October 2d; M. J. Gilbert, M. Northup, John Wilson; 3. John Greenwood, A. G. Hibbs, W. T. Martin, John Patterson, resigned April 16th, and James Bryden elected.

1839—1. Bela Latham, R. W. McCoy, John Noble, Joseph Ridgway, Jr.; 2. M. J. Gilbert, Philip Reed, Joseph Whitehill, John Wilson; 3. James Bryden, John Greenwood, A. G. Hibbs, Wm. Miner.

1840—1. Robert Cutler, Bela Latham, John Noble removed from city, and Jacob Strickler appointed, March 9th; Joseph Ridgway, Jr.; 2. M. J. Gilbert, R. W. McCoy, Joseph Whitehill, John Wilson; 3. James Bryden, John Greenwood, A. G. Hibbs, Wm. Miner.

1841—1. Robert Cutler, Bela Latham, resigned May 4th, and Thomas Wood elected by council; Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Jacob Strickler; 2. Wm. Armstrong, R. W. McCoy, Joseph Whitehill,

John Wilson, resigned April 1st, and Justin Morrison appointed; 3. James Bryden, John Greenwood, A. G. Hibbs, Wm. Miner.

1842—1. Robert Cutler, Justin Morrison, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Jacob Strickler; 2. Wm. Armstrong, R. W. McCoy, Robert Russell, Joseph Whitehill; 3. James Bryden, John Greenwood, A. G. Hibbs, Wm. Miner.

1843—1. David Evans, W. A. Gill, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., John Taylor; 2. William Armstrong, Joseph N. Glazier, R. W. McCoy, Robert Russell; 3. James Bryden, Wm. Harrison, A. G. Hibbs, Alfred P. Stone.

1844—1. Richard Jones, John Miller, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Robert Riorden; 2. Wm. Armstrong, Henry Butler, Joseph N. Glazier, R. W. McCoy; 3. Frederic Cole, John Funston, Oliver P. Hines, Cornelius Jacobs.

1845—1. Richard Jones, John Miller, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Robert Riorden; 2. Wm. Armstrong, Henry Butler, Jr., Jos. N. Glazier, R. W. McCoy; 3. Wm. Harrison, O. P. Hines, Cornelius Jacobs, John Walton.

1846—1. Richard Jones, John Miller, Robt. Riorden: 2. Benjamin Blake, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Edward N. Slocum; 3. Wm. Armstrong, Clark Higgins, R. W. McCoy; 4. James Bryden, William Harrison, John Walton; 5. Louis Hoster, Solomon Lighter, Asa Walling.

1847—1. Luther Hillery, Richard Jones, John Miller; 2. Benjamin Blake, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Edward N. Slocum, resigned March 23, 1848, and Joseph Whitehill appointed; 3. William Armstrong, Clark Higgins, R. W. McCoy; 4. James Bryden, William Harrison, Thomas F. Jones; 5. Louis Hoster, Solomon Lighter, Asa Walling.

1848—1. Luther Hillery, Richard Jones, John Miller; 2. Benjamin Blake, Robert Cutler, Joseph Ridgway, Jr.; 3. William Armstrong, Lucian Buttles, R. W. McCoy; 4. James Bryden, Thomas F. Jones, John Walton; 5. Louis Hoster, Solomon Lighter, Asa Walling.

1849—1. Luther Hillery, Richard Jones, John Miller; 2. Benj. Blake, Robt. Cutler, Jos. Ridgway, Jr.; 3. William Armstong, Lucian Buttles, R. W. McCoy; 4. John Butler, Thos. F. Jones, Wm. Miner; 4. Louis Hoster, James H. Stauring, Asa Walling.

1850—1. Richard Jones, John Miller, Robert Riorden; 2. J. Wm. Baldwin, Benj. Blake, Robert Cutler; 3. William Armstrong, Lucian Buttles, R. W. McCoy; 4. John Butler, Thos. F. Jones, resigned December 9th, and Wm. T. Martin appointed, Wm. Miner; 5. Louis Hoster, James H. Stauring, Asa Walling.

1851—1. Richard Jones, John Miller, Robert Riorden; 2. J. Wm. Baldwin, Benj. Blake, Robert Cutler; 3. Wm. Armstong, Robert Hume, R. W. McCoy; 4. John Butler, Theo. Comstock, William Miner; 5. Louis Hoster, John Rader, James H. Stauring.

1852—1. John Miller, John Noble, Robert Riorden; 2. J. Wm. Baldwin, Benj. Blake, Robert Cutler; 3. William Armstrong, Robert Hume, Jr., R. W. McCoy; 4. John Butler, Theodore Comstock, Wm. Miner; 5. Louis Hoster, John Rader, Jas. H. Stauring.

1853—The act of May 3, 1852, for the organization of cities and villages having taken effect, new members of the Council were elected in accordance therewith; and two of the old members from each ward holding over until the expiration of their terms, there were four councilmen to each ward during this year, and three during 1854.

1. Wm. Dennison, Jr., Myron P. Howlett, John Miller, John Noble; 2. J. Wm. Baldwin, Benj. Blake, Robert Cutler, Luther Donaldson; 3. Wm. Domigan, Robert Hume, Jr., R. W. McCoy, resigned July 25th, and Lucian Buttles elected August 20th, Dwight Stone; 4. John Butler, Theo. Comstock, Augustus S. Decker, Wm. Miner; 5. Louis Hoster, John Rader, Jacob Reinhard, Jas. H. Stauring.

1854—1. Wm. Dennison, Jr., John Noble, Henry Wilson; 2. J. William Baldwin, Benj. Blake, Luther Donaldson; 3. Lucian Buttles, Wm. Domigan, Robert Hume, Jr.; 4. Theo. Comstock, A. S. Decker, Wm. Miner; 5. Louis Hoster, Jacob Reinhard, Jas. H. Stauring.

1855—John Noble, Henry Wilson, resigned July 9th, and R. B. Adams elected July 30th; 2. Luther Donaldson, Thomas V. Hyde, expelled January 28, 1856, and George Gere elected February 18, 1856; 3. William Domigan, Robert Hume; 4. Theo. Comstock, A. S. Decker; 5. Jacob Reinhard, Jas. H. Stauring.

1856—1. John Noble, James M. Westwater, resigned October 13th, and George W. Cushman elected November 4; 2. Francis Collins, George Gere; 3. Theo. Comstock, Wm. Domigan; 4. A. S. Decker, John F. Ijams; 5. Jacob Reinhard, James H. Stauring.

1857—1. Haldeman Crary, Geo. W. Cushman; 2. Francis Collins, Jos. H. Riley; 3. Theo. Comstock, C. P. L. Butler; 4. John F. Ijams, J. E. St. Clair; 5. Jacob Reinhard, James H. Stauring.

1858—1. Grafton Douty, H. Crary; 2. Thos. Arnold, Jos. H. Riley; 3. Theo. Comstock, C. P. L. Butler; 4. John Ijams, J. E. St. Clair; 5. Jacob Reinhard, Jas. H. Stauring.

1859—1. Thomas A. Jones, Grafton Douty; 2. Luther Donaldson, Thomas Arnold; 3. C. P. L. Butler, Theo. Comstock; 4. Joseph H. Riley, John Ijams; 5. James H. Stauring, Jacob Reinhard.

The seat of Thomas A. Jones, as councilman from the First ward, was contested by Haldeman Crary, on the ground that illegal votes had been cast for Jones by his own procuring. After the contest was begun, and before a decision was reached, Jones resigned, June 13th, and Samuel E. Ogden was elected.

1860—1. G. Douty, S. E. Ogden; 2. Albert B. Buttles, L. Donaldson; 3. Theo. Comstock, C. P. L. Butler; 4. Isaac Eberly, Jos. H. Riley; 5. L. J. Moeller, Jas. H. Stauring.

1861—1. L. L. Smith, G. Douty; 2. L. Donaldson, A. B. Buttles; 3. A. O. Blair, Theo. Comstock; 4. Horace Wilson, Isaac Eberly; 5. Jas. H. Stauring, L. J. Moeller.

1862—1. G. Douty, L. L. Smith; 2. A. B. Buttles, L. Donaldson; 3. Alfred S. Glenn, C. P. L. Butler; 4. Isaac Eberly, Horace Wilson; 5. John J. Rickly, Jas. H. Stauring.

1863—1. Amos McNairy, G. Douty; 2. L. Donaldson, A. B. Buttles; 3. John Graham, A. S. Glenn; 4. John G. Thompson, Isaac Eberly; 5. Jacob Reinhard, J. J. Rickly; 6. John Rader, Fred. Jaeger; 7. Walstein Failing, Horace Wilson; 8. E. B. Armstrong, Frank Howard; 9. Daniel Carmichael, William Naghten. Amos McNairy, councilman from the First ward, having died in September, Jas. Patterson was elected October 13th.

1864—1. G. Douty, James Patterson; 2. A. B. Buttles, L. Donaldson; 3. Silas N. Field, John Graham; 4. Brimfield Gilmore, John G. Thompson; 5. J. J. Rickly, Jacob Reinhard; 6. Fred. Jaeger, John Rader; 7. Wm. H. Gaver, Horace Wilson; 8. John Miller, E. B. Armstrong; 9. Wm. Naghten, Daniel Carmichael.

1865—1. James Patterson, G. Douty; 2. L. Donaldson, A. B. Buttles; 3. Theo. Comstock, S. N. Field; 4. Ebenezer Barcus, Jr., B. Gilmore; 5. Jas. H. Stauring, Jacob Reinhard; 6. Newton Gibbons, Fred. Jaeger; 7. Wm. L. Ross, Wm. H. Gaver; 8. Henry F. Booth, John Miller; 9. C. W. Douty, Wm. Naghten.

1866—1. Robert Chadwick, Jas. Patterson; 2. Wm. J. Fell, L. Donaldson; 3. Jesse C. Toll, Theo. Comstock; 4. Isaac S. Beckey, E. Barcus, Jr.; 5. Christ. Kammerer, Jacob Reinhard; 6. Fred. Jaeger, Newton Gibbons; 7. Wm. H. Gaver, Wm. L. Ross; 8. E. B. Armstrong, Henry F. Booth; 9. Wm. Naghten, Charles W. Douty.

1867—1. James Patterson, Robert Chadwick; 2. L. Donaldson, W. J. Fell; 3. Theo. Comstock, J. C. Toll; 4. D. McAllister, Isaac S. Beckey; 5. Jacob Reinhard, C. Kammerer; 6. Newton Gibbons, Fred. Jaeger; 7. Wm. L. Ross, Wm. H. Gaver; 8. Thos. Bergin, E. B. Armstrong; 9. John Caren, Wm. Naghten.

1868—1. Robt. Chadwick, Jas. Patterson; 2. John J. Janney, L. Donaldson; 3. Wm. McDonald, Theo. Comstock; 4. Isaac S. Beekey, Daniel McAllister; 5. John Knopf, Jacob Reinhard; 6. Marcus Frankel, Newton Gibbons; 7. Wm. Wall, Wm. L. Ross; 8. E. B. Armstrong, Thos. Bergin, 9. John Caren, Wm. Naghten.

1869—1. John Uncles, Robt. Chadwick; 2. L. Donaldson, J. J. Janney; 3. Theo. Comstock, Wm. McDonald; 4. John G. Thompson, Isaac S. Beekey; 5. Jacob Reinhard, John Knopf; 6. Newton Gibbons, Marcus Frankel; 7. David F. Suydam, Wm. Wall; 8. L. L. Smith, E. B. Armstrong; 9. John Caren, Wm. Naghten, killed by a railroad train, January 7, 1870, and Martin Kelley elected.

1870—1. Robt. Chadwick, John Uncles; 2. J. J. Janney, L.

Donaldson; 3. Wm. McDonald, Theo. Comstock; 4. Lorenzo English, John G. Thompson; 5. Geo. Beck, Jacob Reinhard; 6. Marcus Frankel, Newton Gibbons; 7. John Gore, David F. Suydam; 8. P. J. Lofland, L. L. Smith; 9. Martin Kelley, John Caren.

1871—1. Isaac B. Potts, Robert Chadwick; 2. L. Donaldson, J. J. Janney; 3. Theo. Comstock, Wm. McDonald; 4. Louis Zettler, Lorenzo English; 5. Jacob Reinhard, Geo. Beck; 6. Jonas Pletch, Marcus Frankel; 7. David F. Suydam, John Gore; 8. L. L. Smith, Perry J. Lofland; 9. John Walsh, Martin Kelley.

1872—1. R. C. Hull, Isaac B. Potts; 2. John G. Mitchell, L. Donaldson; 3. J. R. Flowers, Theo. Comstock; 4. Lorenzo English, Louis Zettler; 5. J. U. Rickenbacker, Jacob Reinhard; 6. Jonas Pletch, Marcus Frankel, who, having died suddenly in the early part of this year, August Liebfarth was elected; 7. Chas. Kemmerle, David F. Suydam; 8. Wm. Williams, L. L. Smith; 9. E. L. Hinman, John Walsh; 10. Martin Kelley, Jos. H. Fuller; 11. H. Mithoff, C. C. Smith.

CITY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the other municipal officers of Columbus, since its organization as a city, with the dates of their election or appointment:

MAYORS.—John Brooks, 1834; John Bailache, 1835; Warren Jenkins, 1836; Philo H. Olmsted, 1838; John G. Miller, 1840; Thomas Wood, 1841; A. J. McDowell, 1842; S. E. Wright, 1843; Alex. Patton, 1845; A. S. Decker, 1846; Alex. Patton, 1847; Lorenzo English, 1850; Wray Thomas, 1861; James G. Bull, 1865; George W. Meeker, 1869; James G. Bull, 1871.

PRESIDENTS OF CITY COUNCIL.—Robert W. McCoy, who had been a member of the borough council from its first organization in 1816, was made the first president of the new city council in 1834, and was continued in that office by successive re-elections until his resignation in July, 1853. William Miner was elected to fill the vacancy. The succeeding presidents were: Theodore Comstock, elected in 1854; Henry Wilson, 1855; Theodore Comstock, 1856, Luther Donaldson, 1859; Jacob Reinhard, 1863; Grafton Douty, 1865.

In 1866, the contest in the election of a President was continued from the first meeting of the council, in April, to the 16th of that month, when Theodore Comstock was declared elected on the 287th ballot. The validity of this election being disputed, and the Democratic members not attending, there was no meeting of the council for the transaction of business, until July 26th, when, by agreement, a meeting was held, at which Mr. Comstock tendered his resignation as president, and Luther Donaldson was elected to that office.

Jacob Reinhard was elected president of the council in 1867, and William Naghten in 1868 and again in 1869. Mr. Naghten having been killed by being accidentally run over by a railroad train, on the 7th of January, 1870, Luther Donaldson was elected to fill the vacancy, and was continued president of the council till 1872, when Theodore Comstock was elected to the office.

Recorders.—William T. Martin, 1834; William Miner, 1839, and Joseph Ridgway, Jr., 1843, and continued till 1850, when the office was abolished.

City Clerks.—B. F. Martin, 1840; Joseph Dowdall, 1857; J. J. Funston, 1861; Joseph Dowdall, 1864; Levi E. Wilson, 1866.

City Treasurers.—William Long, appointed in 1834; Jonathan Neereamer, 1836; John Greenwood, 1838; William Armstrong, 1843; Thomas P. Morten, 1862.

By act of the Legislature, passed April 29, 1862, the office of city treasurer was abolished in cities of the second class, and the county treasurer was required to discharge the duties of such city treasurer.

City Solicitors.—This office was created in 1851, and filled by appointment or election as follows: James L. Bates, 1851; Henry F. Page, 1852; Henry C. Noble, 1852; Emory Butler, 1853; James A. Wilcox, 1854; Francis Collins, 1861; Hawley J. Wylie, 1865; E. F. Bingham, 1867; Francis Collins, 1871.

City Marshals.—Abraham Stotts, 1834; Geo. B. Harvey, 1836; Geo. Riorden, 1843; Geo. B. Harvey, 1844; John Whitzell, 1847; John H. Turney, 1851; James Stephens, 1852; H. M. Warkeman, 1854; John B. Coffroth, 1857; Samuel Thomp-

son, 1861; Adam Stephens, 1865; Patrick Murphy, 1866; Charles Engelke, 1869.

CITY SURVEYORS.—C. R. Prezriminsky, 1834; J. A. Lapham, 1835; Nathaniel Medberry, 1836; John Field, 1837; Uriah Lathrop, 1838; N. B. Kelly, 1841; Uriah Lathrop, 1844. In 1857, the office was superseded by that of city civil engineer.

CITY CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Philip D. Fisher, 1857; H. W. Jaeger, 1868; Benjamin F. Bowen, 1869; John Graham, 1872.

CLERKS OR SUPERINTENDENTS OF MARKETS.—Abraham Stotts, 1834; George B. Harvey, 1836; George Riorden, 1843; John Whitzell, 1844; George B. Harvey, 1845; Jacob Turney, 1846; George B. Harvey, 1848; Isaac Marple, 1852; J. W. Watson, 1855; Samuel Ross, 1857; Benjamin Monett, 1859; Daniel McAllister, 1863; J. J. Funston, 1865; John G. Hartman, 1867; C. K. Cuckler, 1869.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.—John N. Dellicker, 1857; Washington Dickson, 1859; Bernard McNally, 1863; Lorenz Aumiller, 1869.

DIVISION INTO WARDS.—The city, under the original charter of 1834, was divided into three wards, each represented by four trustees or councilmen. In February, 1846, it was redistricted into five wards. The First ward included all the municipality north of Gay street; the Second, all between Gay and State streets; the Third, all between State and Rich streets; the fourth, all between Rich and Mound streets, and the Fifth, all south of Mound street.

Each ward was to be represented by three trustees or councilmen, making the council consist of fifteen members. But, by an act of the Legislature, passed May 3, 1852, for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, the number of councilmen was fixed at two from each ward. Under this act two councilmen were elected from each ward on the first Monday of April, 1853. A doubt having arisen as to the true construction of that part of the act relating to the holding over of councilmen whose terms had not expired, two of these from each ward held over, so that the new council for 1853 consisted of twenty members, or four from each ward. The next year, it consisted of three members from each ward, and in 1855, it was reduced

to ten members, or two from each ward, the number required by the act of 1853. And such has been the rule since.

The city in 1862 was divided into nine wards, each comprising the following territory:

First Ward.—All lying north of Broad street, west of the center of High street, and south of the center of North Public Lane extended.

The Second Ward.—All south of the center of Gay street extended, east of the center of High street, and north of the center of State street extended.

The Third Ward.—All south of the center of State street, east of the center of High, and north of the center of Rich street, and east of East Public Lane—the south boundary running along the north line of Rickly's subdivision extended.

The Fourth Ward.—All east of the center of High street, and between the Third ward and Mound street.

The Fifth Ward.—All east of the canal, and between the centers of Mound street and South Public Lane, and the Livingston road.

The Sixth Ward.—All south of the Fifth ward.

The Seventh Ward.—All south of the center line of Broad street, west of High, and north of the center of Mound street.

The Eighth Ward.—All east of the center of High street, and between the center line of Gay street extended and North Public Lane, to the eastern limit of the city.

The Ninth Ward.—All north of the center of North Public Lane.

In 1872 the city was divided into eleven wards, the present number, each including the following territory:

The First Ward.—All between the center of Broad street extended west to the corporation line, and the center of Naghten street extended west to the same line, and west of the center of High street.

The Second Ward.—All east of the center of High street, and between the center of Gay street extended east to the corporation line, and the center of State street extended east to the same line.

The Third Ward.—All east of the center of High street, and

between the center of State street extended east to the corporation line, and the center of Rich street extended east to the same line.

THE FOURTH WARD.—All east of the center of High street, and between the center of Rich street extended east to the corporation line, and the center of Mound street extended east to the same line.

THE FIFTH WARD.—All east of the center of High street, and between the center of Mound extended east to the corporation line, and the center of South Public Lane, extended east to the same line.

THE SIXTH WARD.—All east of the center of High street, extended south to the corporation line, and south of the center of South Public Lane, extended east to the same line.

THE SEVENTH WARD.—All west of the center of High street, and between the center of Broad street extended west to the corporation line, and the center of Mound street extended west to the same line.

THE EIGHTH WARD.—All east of the center of High street, and between the center of Gay street extended east to the corporation line, and the center of Naghten street, and the center of the Johnstown road, extended east to the corporation line.

THE NINTH WARD.—All east of the center of High street extended along the center of the Columbus and Worthington plank-road to the north line of the corporation, and north of the center of Naghten street and the center of the Johnstown road, extended east to the corporation line.

THE TENTH WARD.—All west of the center of High street extended along the center of the Columbus and Worthington plank-road to the north corporation line, and north of the center of Naghten street extended west to the corporation line.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.—All west of the center of High street extended south to the corporation line, and south of the center of Mound street extended west to the same line.

CITY FINANCES.

The following statements are taken from the reports of the Standing Committee of Ways and Means and of the City Clerk to the City Council, for the fiscal year ending April 8, 1872:

GENERAL EXPENSE FUND.—The receipts were:

The balance remaining in the treasury, April 8, 1871, was	$513 10
Amount received from the collection of June taxes, 1871	59,737 13
Amount received from the collection of December taxes, 1871	87,199 91
Amount received from George W. Meeker, Mayor, fines, etc	19 00
Amount received from James G. Bull, Mayor, fines, etc	3,505 85
Amount received from L. E. Wilson, City Clerk, licenses	509 00
Amount received from L. E. Wilson, City Clerk, tapping sewers	430 00
Amount received from C. K. Cuckler, Clerk of Market	2,269 15
Amount received from miscellaneous sources	476 05
Here must also be added a temporary loan, due National Exchange Bank, and borrowed in anticipation of June taxes	15,000 00
Total receipts, including balance	$169,659 19

The disbursements were:

Total for the fiscal year, ending April 8, 1872	$169,217 78
Balance in the treasury, April 8, 1872	441 41

Among the disbursements were the following expenditures:

On account of the City Hall, $39,839.61; on account of Main Sewers, $101,090.79; total amount on account of Water-works, $253,229.61; total expenditures on account of the City Police Department, $21,912.63; on account of the Fire Department, $21,936.72; on acccount of Street Commissioner and Chain Gang, $13,005.81; on account of Goodale Park, $5,542.53; on account of City Park, $5,855.02; on account of Gas and Repairs,

$17,855.51; for salaries of City Officers, $9,068.60; interest on City Hall Bonds, $11,239; on Water-works Bonds, $28,000; on Main Sewer Bonds,$11,320.

CITY LEVIES.—The city levies in 1871, by the city council, were seven and one-half mills, or, in other words, seventy-five cents on one hundred dollars valuation, as follows:

For general city purposes	8-10	of one mill.
For fire department	3-4	of one mill.
For police department	9-10	of one mill.
For sanitary and street-cleaning purposes	1-2	of one mill.
For gas, gas-lamps, and posts	3-4	of one mill.
For improving and embellishing City Park	1-4	of one mill.
For Goodale Park	1-4	of one mill.
For repairs on wharf	1-10	of one mill.
For opening and widening streets	2-10	of one mill.
For interest on bonds	3	mills.
Total	7 1-2	mills.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND CHATTEL PROPERTY.—The total valuations of property on the city duplicate, for the year 1871, in old corporate limits, were as follows:

Real estate	$13,865,180 00
Chattel property	7,648,704 00
Total taxable valuation	$21,513,884 00

The new territory annexed to the city will increase the taxable valuation between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

CITY FUNDED DEBT.—The funded debt of the city, created by the city council, is as follows:

Main sewer seven per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated August 1, 1868, and payable 20 years after date	$100,000 00
City Hall seven per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated March 1, 1869, and payable 20 years after date	125,000 00
City Hall eight per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated March 1, 1871, and payable 15 years after date	25,000 00

Water-works eight per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated June 1, 1870, and payable 15 years after date, or at any time after six years, at the pleasure of the city.....	$250,000 00
Water-works eight per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated June 1, 1871, and payable 15 years after date, or at any time after six years, at the pleasure of the city.....	250,000 00
Main sewer eight per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated December 1, 1870, and payable 15 years after date.....	83,000 00
Main sewer eight per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated June 1, 1871, and payable 15 years after date	25,000 00
City Hall eight per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated March 1, 1871, and payable 15 years after date.....	10,000 00
City Hall eight per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, dated March 1, 1872, and payable 15 years after date, or at any time after six years, at the pleasure of the city.....	20,000 00
Total funded debt April 8, 1872.....	$888,000 00

THE STEAM AND PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the year 1854, a committee of the city council of Columbus reported in favor of purchasing a steam fire-engine. This report was printed, and circulated among the citizens, together with a minority report. The city council of Cincinnati, in 1852, had witnessed a public experiment with a steam fire-engine in that city, and contracted for a steam-engine on the same plan. This engine was placed in service under a company organized and put under pay by the city. Thus the first paid fire company to operate with steam, was brought into existence, the first of the kind in this age or country. In 1853, a few months later, their entire fire department was changed from hand to steam. It was a great step forward for the benefit of the Queen City and the whole country. The purchase of a steam fire-engine for Columbus was now determined on, but the transition from the old to the new system was not, however, made without difficulties. It needed firmness and determination to stem the tide of opposition. These qualities were found in the chairman

of the standing committee on the fire department, Luther Donaldson, who took the matter in hand. Through his indefatigable exertions, Columbus was the fourth city in the country to

GAY STREET ENGINE HOUSE.

adopt a steam and paid fire department. A new fire ordinance was adopted October 29, 1855. The same year, C. M. Ridgway

was elected engineer to take charge of the engine when it should arrive. J. C. Kenyon was elected chief engineer. On the 8th of September, the committe on fire department, Messrs. Donaldson, Decker, and Hume started for Cincinnati, to witness the trial of our new steamer Columbus, for such was then its name. In the trial it burst one of its steam-pipes, and our citizens were disappointed in not receiving their engine at the appointed time. On Friday, October 2, the long looked-for engine arrived, accompanied by its builder, Mr. Latta. An entertainment was given in honor of the occasion at the Neil House. The engine was accepted by the city authorities and placed in the house then recently erected for it on Third street. The cost of the engine was $6,000. Thus, Cincinnati was the first, New Orleans the second, Boston the third, and Columbus the fourth, in bringing about this great change.

At a meeting of the city council on November 19, 1860, Joseph H. Riley offered a resolution looking to the purchasing of two steam fire-engines. A committee of practical engineers, citizens of Columbus, was appointed to examine and report to the council in regard to the utility of purchasing the steam rotary fire-engine, constructed by H. C. Silsby, of Seneca Falls, New York. This committee reported, on the evening of December 11th, in favor of purchasing the engine. The council accepted their report, and the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, A committee of practical engineers, citizens of Columbus, has presented a unanimous report in favor of the steam fire-engine, manufactured by H. C. Silsby, which has been on exhibition and trial for several days, since which time the expression favorable to the increase of steam power in lieu of hand-engines is found to be quite general; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That so much of the resolution instructing the purchasing of hand-engines, etc., be and the same is hereby rescinded, and a first class steamer for service be substituted."

The council now enacted a new fire ordinance, placing the fire department under the control of one head, and, looking to the interest of the whole community, selected by a unanimous vote, John Miller, banker, as the future chief, who undertook the task of organizing and bringing the new department into

working order. Under his administration the third steamer was purchased. And after serving as chief engineer for nearly three years, he tendered his resignation to the council, which was, with reluctance, accepted by that body. The Columbus steam fire department had met the expectations of its early friends. The superiority of the steam system was now a fixed fact; its superiority over muscular power had been demonstrated.

SOUTH HIGH STREET ENGINE HOUSE.

The chiefs of the Fire Department succeeding Mr. Miller were Isaac H. Marrow, from 1864 to 1868, and William S. Huffman, from 1868 to 1869. Henry Heinmiller, the present chief, assumed the office in 1869.

Present Officers and Members of the Columbus Fire Department.—The Standing Committee on Fire Department—Theodore Comstock, chairman; George Beck, Lorenzo English, Jonas Pletsch, David F. Suydam.

Engineers of Steamers—Westly McClain, H. S. Layton, Lucas Becker.

Firemen of Steamers—Wellington Riddle, Ebenezer Myers.

Drivers of Steamers—John Peiffier, J. W. Curts.

Hosemen—Levi Thompson, Nicholas Ruffing, L. H. Peck.

Hook and Ladder—James Cleary, George W. Dickson.

Messenger—John Davidson.

Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph—Charles Coffroth.

Chief Engineer—H. Heinmiller.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.—This system was put in successful operation in October, 1868. For several years prior to that time, the locality of a fire had been designated by signals and alarm bells striking the number of a ward or district. In 1870–71, the telegraph system was greatly improved and extended. Its cost was about $6,000. Locked boxes are provided, the keys of which are kept at designated places. These boxes contain an apparatus that, by a simple motion, enables anybody to send an alarm to the central station. The localities of these boxes are annually published. The engine-houses and the water-works are all connected by telegraph lines. Immediately on the discovery of a fire, the engine-houses are notified of the fact, and the whole city, by the tapping of the bell in the tower of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the sounding of the gongs at the engine-houses and the water-works. By the tapping of the bell and the gongs, the exact locality of the fire is made known.

There are twenty-one alarm-boxes. When a fire occurs, all that is needed is to unlock the box and pull down the hook, then the bell at the church, and the gongs at the engine-houses and the water-works strike at the same time the signal of the box, which is heard all over the city. Each signal-box has its own number of sounds, by which it is known. The wires are also connected with alarm-bells in each engine-house, and communication between the engine-houses and the water-works is carried on by the sending of telegraphic signals. The police are provided with keys to the signal-boxes, and keys to each signal-box are also placed at some convenient point in the immediate

vicinity, so that the box can be opened and the alarm sounded at a moment's warning.

Our excellent system of Fire Alarm Telegraph, inaugurated under Colonel Marrow, and completed under Captain Heinmiller's administration, is superintended by Charles A. Coffroth.

Alarm Boxes.—The following is the location of the twenty-one alarm-boxes:

Box No. 2, stationed at Gay Street Engine House.
Box No. 3, stationed at Third Street Engine House.
Box No. 4, stationed at South High Street Engine House.
Box No. 5, stationed at Middletown.
Box No. 6, stationed at Ohio Penitentiary.
Box No. 7, stationed at Union Depot.
Box No. 12, stationed at Columbus Cabinet Company.
Box No. 13, stationed at County Infirmary.
Box No. 14, stationed at Blind Asylum.
Box No. 15, stationed at Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
Box No. 17, stationed at corner of Long and Seventh streets.
Box No. 21, stationed at Neil House.
Box No. 23, stationed at corner of Rich and High streets.
Box No. 24, stationed at corner of Fourth and Friend streets.
Box No. 25, stationed on Fifth, between Broad and Oak streets.
Box No. 26, stationed at corner of Seventh and Mound streets.
Box No. 31, stationed at corner of College and High streets.
Box No. 32, stationed at corner of Fourth and South Public Lane.
Box No. 34, stationed at corner of Spring and Water streets.
Box No. 35, stationed at High Street Car Stables.
Box No. 41, stationed at Hocking Valley Railroad Shops.

Engine Houses.—There are three two-story brick engine-houses, with stables attached, belonging to the Fire Department—the Gay Street, the Donaldson, and the South High Street Engine House. The company at the first-named house has been recently disbanded, the water-works enabling the authorities to decrease the force of the fire department.

Engines.—The department has four first-class rotary steam-engines, built by H. C. Silsby, Seneca Falls, New York. These are Steamer No. 1, the Ben. Blake, purchased in 1860, and sta-

tioned at the Gay Street Engine House; Steamer No. 2, the Joseph Ridgway, purchased in 1861, and stationed at the South High Street Engine House; Steamer No. 3, the John Miller, purchased in 1863, and stationed at the Donaldson Engine House; and Steamer No. 4, the Luther Donaldson, purchased in 1867, and also stationed at the Donaldson Engine House. Of these engines, Steamers Nos. 2 and 3 are not in service.

Hose and Hose-reels.—There were in the department, April 1, 1872, six hose-reels, two with wooden and four with iron wheels, with 4,100 feet of oak-tanned leather hose and 2,000 feet of rubber hose in good order.

Hook and Ladder.—The department has one first-class truck, with ladders, hooks, axes, and lanterns, all complete and in good order.

Stock.—The department has ten horses, all owned by the city, and stationed: three at the Gay Street Engine House, two for the engine and one for the hose-reel, and one extra horse, used by the chief engineer; five at the Donaldson Engine House, two for the engine, two for the hook and ladder, and one for the hose-reel.

Wells and Cisterns.—The water-works having been during 1871 fully established in the city limits, as they were before the recent annexation of territory, it was not deemed necessary to keep the city wells in repair. The cisterns are kept full of water from the water-works. There are seventy-nine city fire cisterns and fifty-eight city wells.

Expense.—The department runs two steam-engines, three hose-reels, and one hook and ladder, with one chief engineer, one superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, and twelve firemen, making a total of sixteen men, running a fire department in a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, at an expenditure, from March 31, 1871, to April 8, 1872: for salary of chief engineer, $1,166.66; $600 for salary of superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph; $7,846.16 for other ordinary expenses; making a total of $12,676.69.

It is now about twenty years since the subject of a water supply for Columbus, otherwise than by the excavation of wells, engaged the attention of many of its most enterprising and intelligent citizens. In April, 1853, Ex-Governor Dennison, then

CITY WATER-WORKS.

a member of the city council, procured the unanimous adoption of a resolution instructing the general improvement committee to inquire into the practicability of the city's establishing water-works, and to report at the earliest possible day. The committee referred to, consisted at that time of John Noble, Robert Howe, Benj. Blake, Theo. Comstock, L. Hoster, and M. P. Howlet. In March, 1854, the committee made a report of surveys relative to water-works, which was recommitted, with instructions to make further surveys. No other report on the subject from that committee appears of record.

Joseph Sullivant, in June, 1855, by invitation, delivered an address to the council, on supplying the city with pure water, which, on motion of Mr. Gere, was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

In August, 1859, Jos. H. Riley presented to the council a plan and estimate of cost for constructing water-works, by J. Ball, of Jersey City, who had been for many years engaged in building such works. Mr. Riley then obtained the adoption of a resolution appointing Joseph Sullivant, Dr. L. Goodale, John Andrews, Geo. Gere, S. Medary, John Miller (banker), and L. Hoster, to examine the report of J. Ball on city water-works, and report as

early as practicable. This committee spent some time and labor in examining the water of Alum creek and Olentangy river, but for aught that appears to the contrary, made no report to the city council.

On motion of E. B. Armstrong, in May, 1863, a resolution was adopted, by virtue of which E. B. Armstrong, John Graham, W. Failing, G. Douty, and John G. Thompson were appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of the construction of water-works for the city, and to report at as early a day as practicable.

On the 20th of March, 1865, Mr. Armstrong, from the select committee on water-works, presented to the council a report, signed by E. B. Armstrong, John Graham, G. Douty, and John G. Thompson, which was referred to the committe on unfinished business. In the report as referred, the committee state that they had visited several of the most important water-works in the country, and had acquired much valuable information. They had also caused surveys to be made and streams to be measured, with careful analysis of the waters, proving eminently satisfactory.

Subsequently another committee was raised, consisting of Luther Donaldson, Jacob Reinhard, Wm. Naghten, E. B. Armstrong, James Patterson, Fred. Jaeger, and C. P. L. Butler, who, near the close of the year 1868, made a report in favor of the Holly water-works.

On Monday evening, February 7, 1870, the city council, at a regular meeting, ratified a contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, New York, by which the company agreed to furnish Holly's patent elliptical rotary pumps, with capacity to throw six one-inch streams of water, at the same time, to a distance of one hundred and fifty feet in the city of Columbus, without interrupting the steady supply of water for the city for domestic purposes—the pumps to have the capacity to furnish in the aggregate four million gallons of water daily for domestic purposes. And also one gang-pump, consisting of six separate force pumps, so arranged in construction as to be operated by eccentric cams in such a manner that the plungers take suction alternately at one-sixth length of stroke, or that no

two plungers take suction in unison; therefore dispensing entirely with cessation in the discharge, and giving as nearly as practicable a uniform flow and pressure to the city pipes. These pumps to be erected in a large cast-iron frame, ornamented, with capacity to discharge for domestic use two million gallons of water daily. And, also,

One set of double-cylinder, quarter-crank and variable cut-off condensing-piston steam-engines, erected on a large heavy iron frame, and of sufficient power to perform the work specified. Also,

One rotary steam-engine, capable of driving either pump for domestic or fire purposes; three large steam-boilers, with capacity to perform the work specified; one donkey engine, with capacity adequate to all its requirements. Also,

All shafting connecting the engines with the pumps; all necessary gears, bearings, pillow-blocks, and belts, to connect the machinery; all steam and water connecting-pipes, steam and water-gauges; all valves required, including one large safety-valve for the purpose of discharging the surplus water from all the pumps, and a graduating hydrostatic balance connected therewith; one self-acting lever-valve to each pump, so arranged as to close the aperture or connection between the pumps, when either one or two are not in use. Also,

An automatic apparatus operated by hydrostatic pressure, and so arranged as to control the pressure of water in the pipes, varying the same as may be needed for fire streams or domestic use; one condenser and one heater containing one hundred flues; all spring couplings, steam safety-valves for boilers, and all other machinery not herein enumerated, but required to finish said machinery in a complete and workmanlike manner, and adapt the same for the use for which it is intended, not including water-suction and discharge-pipes, or any work on building or smoke-stack, or foundation for machinery or boilers. The company to pay the cost of transportation and set up the machinery in a good and workmanlike manner, finished and complete in the city of Columbus, for the sum of $55,000.

Officers.—At the April election, 1870, William Monypeny, Richard Nevins, and Charles Ambos were chosen trustees of

the Columbus water-works. At the succeeding April election, William B. Hayden was chosen in place of William Monypeny. No change was made in the board at the election in 1872.

The trustees, in 1870, appointed J. L. Pillsbury, chief engineer of construction, and Charles M. Ridgway, in 1871, superintendent of the works. The present superintendent is Frank Doherty.

The secretary of the board is J. R. Armstrong, appointed in 1870, and the engineer of the works is John Kilroy, appointed in 1871.

Progress of the Works.—Mr. Pillsbury, chief engineer of construction, on the 23d of May, 1870, commenced, under the direction of the trustees, preparing specifications for pipe-laying, pipe-making, and trenching, and for building-stone and other materials for beginning the construction of water-works for the city of Columbus. Measures were taken for a vigorous prosecution of the work, and contracts made for the construction of its main portions. So far had it progressed that, on the 6th of March, 1871, abundant streams of water were thrown through hose in the State-house yard.

Forty-two permits for taking water were issued by the secretary previous to April 1, 1871. The General Assembly had, on the 16th of January previous, by joint resolution, authorized the trustees to excavate trenches across the Public Square, in front of the Capitol, and lay the necessary pipes and fixtures for the extension of the water-works of the city.

By the first of April, 1872, water-pipes had been laid throughout nearly the entire built-up portion of the city to operate as a fire protection. This involved the crossing of the river at a point immediately west of the penitentiary, with a ten-inch wrought-iron pipe.

Length of Pipe Laid.—There had been laid, on the first of April 1872, throughout the city for distributing mains, of cast-iron pipes, varying in size from four to twenty inches in diameter, 123,264 feet, or twenty-three miles and thirty-four one-hundredths of a mile. Besides these, there had also been laid, for small distributing mains, 16,900 feet of wrought-iron pipe, varying in size from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in

diameter. This made a total of nearly twenty-seven miles of pipe.

Fire Protection.—As in the general distribution of pipes, fire protection was considered of the first importance, fire-hydrants have been placed throughout the city at very convenient distances apart. There were, on the first of April, 184 Holly fire-hydrants, each having two outlets. Referring to this subject of fire protection, the trustees, in their last report, remark:

"With the late improvements in the boilers, together with the strength and capacity of the pipes, we are perfectly safe in saying that we have one of the most reliable fire protections in the country, which fact should greatly reduce insurance upon the property of our citizens."

Valves.—There are distributed throughout the lines of mains, of various sizes, 113 stop-valves. This distribution of valves precludes the possibility of the stoppage of the water supply from any cause, except the giving out of the large twenty-inch main, running from the works, on Spring street, as far east as Center alley.

Water Supply.—The machinery was started on the 1st of May, 1871, on regular domestic water supply, and the engines kept in constant use day and night. Throughout the dry season of last year, the supply of water was sufficient for all domestic purposes; and only on an occasion or two, during fires, was the water from the river used. On the 1st of April last, the works were raising from the well about 550,000 gallons in twenty-four hours; and the surface of the water in the well, at this rate, stood three feet below the surface of the river, with seven feet of water over the surface of the suction-pipes.

Up to March 31, 1872, there had been issued 772 water permits. Water was then used from 702 hydrants or stop-cocks. In many cases, several families, offices, dwellings, etc., were supplied from the same hydrant. The total number of months for which water was paid for by all consumers, during the year ending March 31, 1872, was 6,010. The time paid for varied from one month to twelve. The average number of months to each consumer or hydrant was about eight and one-half. The aver-

age amount paid by each was $14.82. The largest amount paid by any one consumer during the year was $220.60, and the smallest amount 42 cents. There were in use 48 meters by consumers, who paid water-rent according to the number of gallons used. Water had been supplied during the year, for building purposes, as follows: For 5,183,793 brick, for 9,455 perches of stone, and for 53,303 yards of plastering; besides, 9,220 barrels had been furnished to builders. The amount received for this water supply was $816.12.

Receipts and Disbursements.—For the two years ending March 31, 1872, the receipts were: From permits to connect with service-pipe, $7,997.67; and from water-rents, $11,218.81, making a total of $19,216.48.

For the same period, the receipts from all sources were $459,123.69, and the disbursements $444,053.59, leaving a balance on hand March 31, 1872, of $15,070.10.

Deducting $19,754.08 receipts from old materials sold, permits and water-rents, from the total of disbursements for the two years ending March 31, 1872, $444,053.59, makes the net cost of the water-works to that date	$424,299 51
Cost of pipe delivered on the ground	$198,000
Paid Holly Manufacturing Company for machinery and boilers	55,000
Water-works grounds	8,000
Making	$261,000

This last amount of money was the actual cost of the above items, delivered on the ground, not including the cost of foundations for the machinery, the buildings themselves, the well, or the laying of pipes, together with the hydrants and valves, lead, levee, embankment and earth filling, or any portion whatever of the construction.

CHAPTER IX.

THE COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICES.

After Columbus became, in 1824, the county-seat of Franklin county, the courts were held in the United States court-house, on the Public Square, north of the old State buildings, until 1840, when they were removed to the county. court-house.

The Supreme Court.—Prior to 1824, the annual sessions of this court for Franklin county were held in Franklinton, and afterward in Columbus. The court in bank, a kind of special session of the Supreme Court, organized in 1823, and consisting of the four supreme judges, any three of whom might be a quorum in bank, was also held annually in Columbus, and its decisions reported.

By the present State Constitution, which took effect September 1, 1851, the Supreme Court consists of five judges, elected for five years, a majority of whom constitute a quorum. It is required to hold at least one term in each year at the State capital. Since the completion of the State-house, it has held its terms in the rooms assigned it in that building.

In one of these rooms is the Law Library, in charge of a librarian appointed by the court for three years under the act passed February 9, 1867. This library is a branch of the State Library, and contained, November 15, 1871, 5,142 volumes. The first law librarian appointed was James H. Beebe, of this city, whose office is a permanent one.

The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county was also clerk of the Supreme Court while in session at the State capital, until the taking effect of the act of March 29, 1865, which provided for the triennial election of a clerk of that court at the State election in October. His office is in a room assigned him in the State capital, adjoining the room in which the sessions of the court are held. Rodney Foos, of Clinton county, was elected clerk of the Supreme Court in 1865, and re-elected in 1868, and again in 1871.

COURT-HOUSE,

Located on the southeast corner of High and Mound streets.

Among the official reporters appointed by the Supreme Court to report its decisions, have been from this city P. B. Wilcox, in 1840–41; James H. Smith, in 1854, and L. J. Critchfield, first appointed in 1856, and still holding the office. Columbus has furnished two judges of the Supreme Court, Gustavus and Joseph R. Swan, both of whom had previously been judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Court of Common Pleas.—In 1824, when the sessions of this court for Franklin county were transferred from Franklinton to Columbus, the judges were Gustavus Swan, president judge, and Edward Livingston, Samuel G. Flenniken, and Arora Buttles, associate judges. These judges, as well as the judges of the Supreme Court, were, previous to the going into effect of the present State Constitution, elected by the Legislature. The president judges of our Court of Common Pleas under the Constitution of 1802, after Gustavus Swan, were Frederick Grimke, elected in 1830; Joseph R. Swan, in 1834, and J. L. Torbet, in 1848.

The changes in the associate judges of the Franklin Common Pleas, after 1824, were as follows:

1829—William McElvain elected in Livingston's place; 1831—Arora Buttles and Samuel G. Flenniken, both re-elected; 1836—Adam Reed, in place of William McElvain; 1837—William McElvain, in place of Buttles; 1838—Christian Heyl, in place of A. Reed, deceased, and Samuel G. Flenniken, re-elected; 1843—James Dalzell, appointed in place of William McElvain, deceased; 1844—John A. Lazell, elected in place of James Dalzell; 1845—John Landes, in place of Flenniken, deceased, and C. Heyl, re-elected; 1851—William T. Martin, in place of Dalzell.

By our present Constitution, the State is divided into nine Common Pleas districts, and each district into subdivisions, in which Common Pleas judges are elected for five years by popular vote. Franklin, Pickaway, and Madison counties comprise the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district. James L. Bates, of Columbus, was elected Common Pleas judge for this subdivision in 1851, re-elected in 1856, and for the third time in 1861. In 1866, John L. Green, also of this city, succeeded Judge Bates, who declined a re-election. In 1871, Judge Green

was re-elected. Joseph Olds, of Circleville, is an additional Common Pleas judge in this subdivision.

District Court.—This court, usually held by three Common Pleas judges of the proper judicial district, generally holds a short annual term in Franklin, as in other counties. The clerk of the Common Pleas is also clerk of the District Court, so that before the passage of the act of 1865, making the office of clerk of the Supreme Court an elective one, the clerk of the Franklin Common Pleas was also clerk of the Supreme and District Courts, as well as clerk of the Superior Court of Franklin county during its continuance.

Superior Court.—The Superior Court of Franklin county was established by act of March 27, 1857, as a sort of adjunct to the Common Pleas, with a single judge elected by popular vote for five years, and having jurisdiction only in civil cases. Fitch James Matthews, of Columbus, was elected in April, 1857, judge of this court, and re-elected in 1862. Before the expiration of his term of office, Judge Matthews resigned on account of failing health, and J. William Baldwin, of this city, was appointed his successor. The Legislature, by an act which took effect April 1, 1865, abolished the court, and transferred its unfinished business to the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county.

Probate Court.—Under the constitution of 1802, the Courts of Common Pleas had jurisdiction of probate matters, which were generally disposed of by the associate judges for each county. But the constitution of 1851, divested the Common Pleas of this jurisdiction, and established a Probate Court in each county, to be holden by a single judge, elected by the people of the county for three years. At first, the Probate Court of this county, as well as others in the State, had jurisdiction in minor criminal cases. That jurisdiction was, however, taken away from our Probate Court, by an act of the Legislature, passed in May, 1862. The following is a list of the Probate Judges elected in Franklin county, all of whom were and are still residents of Columbus: William R. Rankin, elected in 1851; William Jamison, elected in 1854; Herman B. Albery, elected in 1857, and re-elected in 1860; and John M. Pugh, elected in 1863, and re-elected in 1866, 1869, and 1872.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMMON PLEAS CLERKS.—Before the adoption of the present State Constitution, a clerk of the Common Pleas was appointed by that court in each county, for the term of seven years. In 1824, Abram I. McDowell was clerk of the Franklin Common Pleas, having been appointed in 1815, to succeed Lyne Starling, who, in 1810, had been appointed the successor of Lucas Sullivant, the first clerk of the court, appointed in 1803.

McDowell had been reappointed in 1822, and was again reappointed in 1829. His successors weer:

1836—Elijah Backus, appointed *pro tempore*, and continued until

1838—March 15, when Lyne Starling was appointed.

1845—Lyne Starling reappointed, but resigned in February, 1846.

1846—February 21, Lewis Heyl appointed, and continued to hold the appointment until the second Monday of February, 1852, when it was vacated by the Constitution of 1851.

The present Constitution provides for the election by the voters in each county, at the October election, of a clerk of the Common Pleas Court to serve for three years. The following are the clerks elected or appointed under the present Constitution:

Kendall Thomas was elected in 1851, Albert B. Buttles in 1854, and John L. Bryan in 1857. Mr. Bryan having died before the expiration of his term, James H. Smith, February 2, 1859, was appointed to the office, to which he was afterward elected by popular vote. Mr. Smith died during his term, and David W. Brooks, February 3, 1862, was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1861, Thomas S. Shepard was elected clerk, and re-elected in 1864. C. Lowenstein was elected to the office in 1868, and James S. Abbott in 1871.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.—Prior to 1833, this office was filled by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas, and generally for an indefinite time. In 1833, the office was made elective through biennial elections by the voters of the county. In October of that year, Joseph R. Swan was elected to the office in this county; but he having been made Common Pleas judge, P.

B. Wilcox was, in 1834, appointed prosecuting attorney, and in the fall of that year elected by the people. The prosecuting attorneys elected since have been: Moses H. Kirby, elected in 1836; William W. Backus, 1838; Lewis Heyl, 1842; L. H. Webster, 1846; Thomas Sparrow, 1848; B. F. Martin, 1850; Geo. L. Converse, 1854; J. O. Reamy, 1856; Milton H. Mann, 1866; E. T. De Laney, 1868; George K. Nash, 1870, and re-elected in 1872.

Sheriffs.—The sheriff of this county at the time Columbus became the county-seat, in 1824, was Robert Brotherton, elected in 1823. In 1825, he was re-elected for another two years. The office was afterward filled by election, as follows: 1827, John McElvain; 1829 and 1831, Robert Brotherton; 1833 and 1835, Andrew McElvain; 1837 and 1839, James Graham; 1841 and 1843, William Domigan; 1845 and 1847, John Graham; 1849 and 1851, John Greenleaf; 1853, Thomas Miller; 1855, William Miner; 1857, Silas W. Park; 1859 and 1861, George W. Huffman; 1863 and 1865, William Domigan; 1867, George H. Earhart, who died November 27, 1868; the coroner, Elias Gaver, then filled the office until Samuel Thompson, who was elected in 1869, entered upon its duties. Mr. Thompson was re-elected in 1871, and is still sheriff.

Coroners.—The coroner of this county, in 1824, was Adam Brotherlin, elected in 1821, and re-elected in 1823. The succeeding coroners have been: Jacob Ebey, elected in 1825; Jonathan Neereamer, 1830; George Jeffries, 1835, in place of Neereamer, who had resigned; James Walcutt, 1839; A. W. Reader, 1843; Horton Howard, 1845; A. W. Reader, 1849; James W. Barbee, 1851; A. W. Reader, 1853; Elias Gaver, 1855; Patrick Eagan, 1869, re-elected in 1871, and still coroner.

County Commissioners.—County commissioners hold their offices for three years, so that regularly one is elected in each year. But this order is often broken by the occurrence of vacancies. In 1824, when Columbus became the county-seat, Robert Armstrong was elected or appointed commissioner. Prior to that, in 1821, Mr. Armstrong and Horace Walcutt became commissioners; James Marshall in 1822, and Andrew Dill in 1823.

The changes in the board, since 1824, have been as follows: 1825, William Stewart; 1826, John M. Walcutt; 1827, William McElvain; 1828, William Stewart; 1829, Horace Walcutt and William Miner; 1830, Matthew Matthews; 1831, William Stewart; 1832, Horace Walcutt, who died the following year; 1833, John M. White and Matthew Matthews; Timothy Lee was appointed the same year in place of White, deceased; 1834, Hiram Andrews, in place of Stewart; 1835, Robert Lisle; 1836, James Bryden; 1837, R. W. Cowles, in place of Andrews; 1838, John Tipton, in place of Lisle; 1839, James Bryden, re-elected; 1840, William Kyle, in place of Cowles; 1841, Samuel S. Davis; 1842, John Greenwood, in place of Bryden; 1843, William W. Kyle, re-elected; 1844, Samuel S. Davis, re-elected; 1845, John Clark, in place of Greenwood; 1846, Adams Stewart, in place of Kyle; 1847, Thomas J. Moorman, in place of Davis; 1848, O. P. Hines, in place of Clark; 1849, Jacob Slyh, in place of Stewart; 1850, Eli F. Jennings, in place of Moorman; 1851, Jesse Baughman, in place of Hines; 1852, C. W. Speaks, in place of Slyh; 1853, Edward Livingston, in place of Jennings; 1854, Willis Mattoon, in place of Baughman; 1855, Theodore Comstock, in place of Speaks; 1856, Edward Livingston, re-elected; 1857, Mattoon having died, O. P. Hines was appointed for the remainder of the year; the same year Isaac White was elected in place of Hines; 1858, David L. Holton, in place of Comstock; 1859, Holton resigned in July, and Thomas Sparrow was appointed for the remainder of the year; the same year Jacob Snyder was elected in place of Holton, and Thomas Sparrow in place of Livingston; 1860, Dennis B. Strait, in place of White; 1861, Jacob Slyh, in place of Snyder; 1862, James W. Barbee, in place of Sparrow; 1863, Dennis B. Strait, re-elected; 1864, John M. Koenner, in place of Slyh; 1865, James W. Barbee, re-elected; 1866, John G. Edwards, in place of Strait; 1867, William Gulick, inpl ace of Koenner; 1868, Eli M. Lisle, in place of Barbee; 1869, J. O. B. Renick, in place of Edwards; 1870, in the spring of this year Lisle and Gulick both resigned; Francis Collins was appointed in place of the former, and William Cooper in place of the latter; in the fall, Cooper was elected in place of Gulick, or for the long term of

three years; and Frederick Beck, in place of Lisle, or for the short term of one year; 1871, Beck resigned March 10, and J. P. Bruck was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was elected in October for the long term; 1872, Adin G. Hibbs, elected in place of Renick. The present county commissioners are: Wm. Cooper, J. P. Bruck, and Adin G. Hibbs.

COUNTY AUDITORS.—Prior to 1824, county auditors were elected annually, and since, biennially. Joseph Grate, who had held the office of auditor of Franklin county for the two preceding years, was in 1824 re-elected for two years. In 1826 he was again re-elected, but died a few days after the election, and John C. Brodrick was appointed to the office, to which he was elected in 1827, and was continued in it by successive re-elections until 1839, when Frederick Cole was elected and held the office till 1845. The succeeding auditors were: Smithson E. Wright, elected in 1845, two terms; Holdemond Crary, elected in 1849, two terms; John M. Pugh, elected in 1853, two terms; John Phillips, elected in 1857, two terms—dying shortly before the expiration of his second term; Matthias Martin, 1861, two terms. Thomas Arnold was elected in 1865, and having resigned in the fall of 1866, Dennis B. Strait was appointed in his place. In 1867, Samuel E. Kile was elected to the office, and re-elected in 1869. There was no election of auditors in 1871, owing to some charge or attempted charge in the law, and Kile continued to hold the office. In 1872 he was re-elected auditor for two years.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—County treasurers were first appointed by the associate judges, and then by the county commissioners, until 1827, when the Legislature passed an act requiring the treasurers to be elected biennially by the voters of the county. Jacob Grubb was the first treasurer of Franklin county, and was continued in the office by successive reappointments until in June, 1827, when Christian Heyl was appointed to the office by the commissioners, to which he was elected in October of that year, and re-elected in 1831. George McCormick, elected in 1833, held the office one term; William Long, in 1835, three terms; Joseph McElvain, in 1841, two terms; Joseph Leiby, in 1845, three terms; O. P. Hines, in 1851, two terms; James H.

Stauring, in 1855, two terms; John G. Thompson, in 1859, two terms; Jos. Falkenbach, 1863, two terms. Aaron C. Hadley, elected in 1867, having resigned, Jas. E. Wright was appointed August 6, 1869, in his place, and in October of that year, James H. Stauring was elected, but died July 17, 1870, before entering upon the duties of the office. J. E. Wright continued to act as treasurer by appointment until he was succeeded by Lorenzo English, elected in October, 1870. Jas. E. Wright was elected to the office in 1872.

County Recorders.—The office of country recorder was filled by appointment of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas until 1831, and since then, by triennial elections. Until that year, Abraham J. McDowell, appointed in 1817, was continued in the office by successive appointments. In 1831, William T. Martin was elected and successively re-elected until 1846, when Nathan Cole, the present recorder, was first elected, and has been since kept in the office by repeated re-elections—his last re-election having taken place in 1870.

County Surveyors.—The Court of Common Pleas made the appointments of county surveyor, until a law was passed in March, 1831, requiring their election triennially by the people. The first surveyor for this county was Joseph Vance, appointed in 1803, and continued in the office by successive reappointments until 1824. In that year, Richard Howe was appointed surveyor, but discharged the duties of the office in person only for a short time, as his deputy, General McLene filled the office until 1827.

In 1827, Jeremiah McLene was appointed county surveyor, and continued as such until Lyne Starling, Jr., was elected in 1832. The latter resigned in April, 1833, and Mease Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy. In October, 1833, Frederic Cole was elected and served three years; William Johnston, in 1836, one term; Uriah Lathrop, 1839, one term; John Graham, 1842, one term; William Johnston, 1845, one term; Jesse Cortright, 1848, two terms; W. W. Pollard, 1854, one term; Daniel Hess, elected in 1860, resigned, and his deputy, W. W. Pollard, discharged the duties of the office. C. C. Walcutt, elected in 1860, also resigned, and Uriah Lathrop was appointed in his place.

The latter was elected to the office in October, 1862; W. P. Brown in 1865, and re-elected in 1868; Josiah Kinnear, the present incumbent, was elected in October, 1871.

THE COURT-HOUSE.—Dr. M. B. Wright, then of Columbus, but afterward of Cincinnati, and Mary L., his wife, by deed dated October 20, 1837, in consideration of the commissioners of Franklin county agreeing to erect a court-house and county buildings on the premises, conveyed by warranty deed to Robt. Lysle, James Bryden, and R. W. Cowles, then commissioners of the county, and their successors in office, "for the use of the county, for the purpose of being occupied as a location for a court-house, county offices, and jail, and for no other purpose," in-lots 358 and 359, situated on the southeast corner of High and Mound streets.

The court-house was afterward erected on these two lots, but it was early discovered that they would not suffice for the purposes intended. The commissioners therefore purchased a third lot adjoining the other two on the south, numbered 360, and bounded on the south by Strawberry alley, running east and west. This lot was originally owned by Dr. Wright, but at the time of its purchase by the county, the ownership was vested in seven different persons—Jas. Bryden, Adin G. Hibbs, Nehemiah Gregory, John Patterson, and Jesse Stone, each owning one undivided ninth part, and Dwight Woodbury and William Miner, each owning two undivided ninth parts. These several interests were extinguished by deeds of conveyance in fee simple to the county, without conditions, from all the owners of fractional parts. These deeds were executed at various times, chiefly in 1839 and 1840—the last one, however, which was from Wm. Miner and wife, was not executed until August 24, 1847. From the consideration named in each deed, seven parts out of the nine, each cost the county $222.22. In the deed from William Miner for two-ninths, the consideration named is only $50. According to these statements in the deeds, the lot cost the county $1,556.04. The purchase of this third lot made the county the owner of the whole block or square of about two acres and a half.

The court-house was so far completed that the courts, as else-

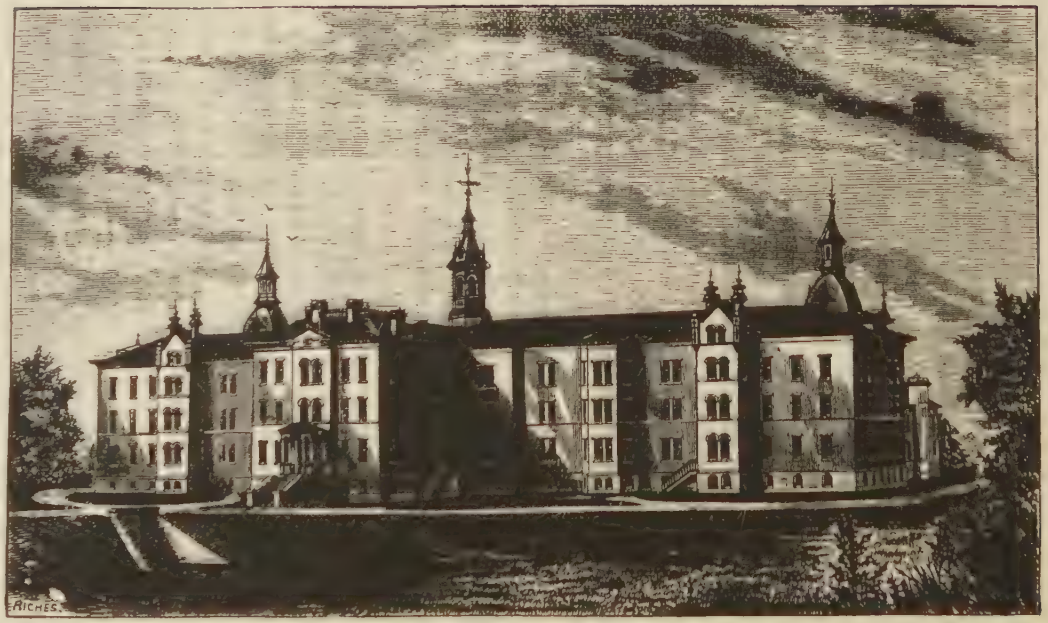
where noted, were held in it in the summer of 1840. The main building, which fronts on High street, has two small wings—one on the north for the clerk's office, and still appropriated to that use, and one on the south for offices for the county auditor and treasurer, but now occupied by the county surveyor and the trustees of Montgomery township, within whose original limits Columbus was formerly wholly, and still is chiefly, included.

Originally, the basement of the main building was used for the jail, and the first story above for the sheriff's residence. In the second story is the large court-room, with the usual appendages. As the city and county grew, judicial and other official business increased, and the inadequacy of the accommodations provided became more and more apparent. In 1852 and 1853, the commissioners erected another building a few feet south of the court-house and fronting on High street, with a large hall and wide stairway in the center, on each side of which are—on the north the auditor's, and the south the treasurer's office. The upper story was appropriated to the Probate Court, but is now used as Room No. 2 of the Court of Common Pleas, as such is often the pressure of business in that court that it is found necessary to have two judges and sometimes two traverse juries at work in different rooms at the same time. Between the upper stories of the main and the south buildings, there has been constructed a level passage-way, so as to give direct and easy communication between the two court-rooms.

The lower story of the main building was so remodeled as to afford rooms for the probate judge's office on the north, and for the recorder's office on the south of a hall running east and west through the building. Into these rooms, those offices were removed in February, 1869, where they still remain.

The Jails.—The first building used for a jail, after Columbus became the county-seat in 1824, was a brick structure on the south side of Gay street, between High and Third streets. The building is still standing and wears the dingy appearance of a veritable prison. After the court-house was built, its basement was used for a jail. But it proved a very insecure prison, and escapes were frequent.

A new jail, in the rear or east of the court-house, was com-



NEW INFIRMARY.

To be located on the west side of the Olentangy river, at the west end of King avenue, northwest of the city, one mile west of High street.

menced in 1864 and finished in May, 1866. The builders were J. C. Auld & Co. It is built of brick and stone, two stories high.

The front part is of brick and the rear of stone. The brick structure, fronting on Mound street, comprises the sheriff's office and residence. The rear part or prison proper consists of massive stone walls, within which are the cells, forty or fifty in number, for the safe-keeping of prisoners. These are made entirely of iron. They are in two tiers, and stand in the center, at least ten feet from the outer wall. The prison is well lighted and ventilated.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

County infirmaries, in Ohio, were at first designated as "poor-houses." The legislature, on the 8th of March, 1831, passed an act to authorize the establishment of a poor-house in any county of the State at the discretion of the county commissioners. By authority of this act, the commissioners of Franklin county, in 1832, bought a farm on the forks of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, about three miles from Columbus. By the 1st of February following, a building was erected and ready for the reception of paupers. The directors of poor-houses were at that time appointed by the county commissioners. Our commissioners appointed Jacob Grubb, Ralph Osborn, and P. B. Wilcox, the first board of directors for the Franklin county poor-house. The directors appointed Captain Robert Cloud, superintendent, and Dr. William M. Awl, physician to the institution.

The superintendent occupied part of the building, and had the use of the farm, which he cultivated with his own teams and utensils. The directors paid him a specified sum per week for boarding each pauper. Captain Cloud resigned his position at the expiration of his first year, and was succeeded by William King. The latter continued in charge of the institution upon the same terms as Captain Cloud, until October, 1837.

Mr. King, in his report to the directors, under date of January, 1837, gives the names, ages, etc., of all the inmates—nine in number—among whom was "Mary Sours, aged ninety-three years." She remained in the institution until her death in

1849, when, according to the report, she must have been one hundred and five years old.

In October, 1837, the directors, consisting of James Walcutt, George B. Harvey, and W. T. Martin, concluded to change the plan of managing the institution, by stocking the farm and paying the superintendent a fixed salary for carrying it on and taking care of the house and its inmates. John R. Wright, a practical farmer, was engaged at a moderate salary. He continued to act as farmer and superintendent until the spring of 1840. At that time William Domigan had succeeded George B. Harvey as director. Improvements being needed at the institution, the directors and county commissioners concluded upon a change of location, as it was too far from Columbus, which furnished, so states one of the directors, more than three-fourths of the paupers. The conveyance of infirm and sick persons to the institution was both inconvenient and expensive. There had been for a time a rickety wooden bridge across the Scioto above the mouth of the Olentangy, but it lasted only a few years. Situated between the two rivers, the poor-house was quite inaccessible in time of high water.

A five-acre lot, the site of the present county infirmary, was purchased by the commissioners in 1839, and a building erected thereon. The old poor-house farm was sold, and the live stock and farming utensils disposed of at public vendue in November, 1839. On the first of May following, the paupers were removed to their new abode, and were placed under the care of Edward Hedden, superintendent, and Dr. P. Sisson, physician.

The Legislature, at the session of 1841–42, passed an act requiring poor-house directors to be elected by popular vote, in the same manner as other county officers. Directors were first elected at the annual State election in 1842. Until then, Messrs. Walcutt, Martin, and Domigan had filled the office.

Directors.—The first directors elected were George Frankenberg, for one year; Augustus S. Decker, for two years, and Robert Riorden, for three years. In 1843, Frankenberg was re-elected for the full term of three years. 1844, A. S. Decker re-elected; Robert Riorden, in 1845; George Frankenberg, in 1846; and A. S. Decker, in 1847. In 1848, John Walton was elected in place of

Riarden; in 1849, S. D. Preston, in place of Frankenburg; and Arthur O'Harra, for two years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Walton's removal from the county.

In 1850, Decker was re-elected, and O'Harra in 1851. In 1852, Amos L. Ramsey was elected in place of Preston; 1853, Rufus Main, in place of Decker; 1854, Orin Backus, in place of O'Harra; 1855, L. J. Moeller, in place of Ramsey; 1856, John Lisle, in place of Main, and in 1857, William Aston, in place of Backus; 1858, Moeller re-elected; 1859, James Legg, in place of Lisle.

In March, 1860, Moeller resigned, and John Greenleaf was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the October election of that year, Newton Gibbons was elected in place of Aston, and Philemon Hess, for the short term of one year, and in 1861 the latter was elected for the long term. In 1862, Frederick Beck was elected in place of Legg. Gibbons was re-elected in 1863; Hess, in 1864; Beck, in 1865, and Gibbons, for a third term, in 1866. Jacob Grau was elected in 1867, in place of Hess; Frederick Fornoff, in 1868, in place of Beck; Henry L. Siebert, in 1869, in place of Gibbons; W. H. Gaver, in 1870, in place of Grau; John Schneider, in 1871, in place of Fornoff, and John H. Earhart, in 1872, in place of Siebert.

Superintendents.—Edward Hedden was retained in his position of superintendent until the fall of 1844, when Dr. C. F. Schenck was appointed. The following is a list of the succeeding superintendents, with the time of their appointment: Joseph McElvain, 1851; Charles Jucksch, 1852; Joseph McElvain, 1853; Daniel Evans, 1854; Dr. L. J. Moeller, 1857; S. P. McElvain, 1860; J. J. Funston, 1869, and S. P. McElvain, the present superintendent, re-appointed January 1, 1871.

Physicians.—The following is a list of the physicians to the infirmary, appointed since Dr. P. Sisson, so far as the names could be obtained: Drs. C. F. Schenck, — Short, L. J. Moeller, C. E. Denig, C. E. Boyle, Norman Gay, Starling Loving, John Dawson, C. H. W. Mahlmann, Van S. Seltzer, and W. H. Drury, the present physician.

By an act of the Legislature, passed March, 1850, the name of

"County Poor-houses" was changed to that of "County Infirmaries."

The county commissioners, in 1844, added by purchase an adjoining tract of six acres to the infirmary lot, thus making the latter to consist of eleven acres. On the new purchase the city council erected a city hospital for the reception of persons infected with contagious diseases. It was, however, placed under the care and management of the superintendent of the infirmary. Near this hospital, and for a similar purpose, the county commissioners caused to be erected, early in 1872, a frame building costing $1,800.

Various improvements, alterations, and additions were made from time to time to the original poor-house building erected in 1839. The most important of the additions was made in 1865, by the erection of the north wing, 37 by 86 feet, under the superintendence of Samuel Streng, architect.

As the county commissioners have purchased a new site, and are erecting thereon a model infirmary building, a more detailed description of the old site and building would be out of place.

INFIRMARY STATISTICS.—The annual report of the infirmary directors for the year ending May 31, 1872, shows that there were in the institution on the 1st of June, 1871, 171 inmates, and that there had been received during the year 717, making a total of 888. Of this number 39 had died, and 647 had been discharged, leaving 202 in the infirmary on the 1st of June, 1872. Of this latter number, 64 were sane and 19 insane men; 80 were sane and 28 insane women, and 11 were children. Outside of the infirmary, 257 families, numbering 1,028 inmates, had been relieved. The average number of inmates in the institution during the year was 227, and the average number of families relieved was 45. All this had been done at an expense of $25,077.21, or an average per week for each one assisted of $1.78.

By an act passed April 26, 1872, the directors of an infirmary are required to report to the county commissioners, on the first Monday of March and September in each year, the condition of the infirmary. In compliance with this statute, the directors of our county infirmary made a report on the 1st of September, 1872, for the quarter ending the day preceding.

By this last report it appears that there were received into the institution during the quarter 115 inmates. This number added to the 202 remaining on the 1st of June, 1872, makes a total of 317. Of this number 3 had died, and 143 had been discharged, leaving 171 remaining September 1, 1872. Of this last number, 30 were insane and 55 sane men; 37 were sane and 37 insane women, and 12 were children. The cost of sustaining the infirmary during the quarter had been $3,656.15.

Purchase of a New Site.—On the 1st day of December, 1869, the county commissioners entered an order confirming the purchase from William Neil, for $17,250, of a tract known as the "Flenniken farm," containing one hundred and fifteen acres, for a county infirmary site. It is situated northwest of the city, on the west side of the Olentangy river, at the west end of King avenue, two miles north of the state-house, one mile west of High street, adjoining the corporate limits of the city, and southwest of the Ohio Agricultural College farm. The land is second bottom, sloping eastward.

The engraving of the new infirmary in this work is taken from the drawings made by architect Kelly and accepted by the county commissioners. The contract for the erection of the new building has been made with Fornoff, Hess & Miller for $189,279.48.

The building is so arranged as to form three different main departments. The first department, which is intended for the administration building, will be fifty feet square, and will contain a main office and other necessary rooms for the officers and the household of the superintendent of the institution.

The rooms for the inmates will be found in the second part of the building, accessible from the administration building by proper connections. This structure is three hundred and sixteen feet long, fifty-five feet wide, and has a basement story, eight feet seven inches high, and three stories above, each twelve feet in height. This building is divided into two distinct parts, one to be occupied by the male and the other by the female inmates. These two divisions are entirely separated from each other, so that no communication can be had between them, except through

the superintendent's office. In connection with the infirmary building will be the necessary outbuildings, conveniently located.

The floors of the entire structure are fire-proof, made so by putting in iron joists and brick arches. The two departments occupied by the inmates will have fire-proof stairways, constructed of iron and stone, extending entirely through the three stories, and providing the inmates in the emergency of fire ample access to the outside of the building. The center part of the building, or that part to be occupied by the inmates, will be connected by proper approaches with the chapel building.

The third, or chapel building, will be connected by proper approaches with the center part of the building, or that to be occupied by the inmates, and will contain the necessary cellars of the infirmary. The kitchen, sculleries, bake-room, flour-room, and bread-room will be located in the basement. The kitchen will be thirty by forty-one feet and twelve feet high in the clear. The second story is divided into two dining-rooms, each fifty-five feet in length by nineteen feet six inches in width, and thirteen feet in height in the clear. Connected with the dining-rooms are closets and wash-rooms. The kitchen is also connected by proper dumb-waiters. The third floor contains the chapel proper, with a gallery and a raised ceiling, showing the construction of the roof. It gives ample room for all the inmates, the floor being sixty-three feet nine inches long by forty feet six inches wide. It will also be used for school purposes on secular days.

The entire building will be covered with slate roofing. The architect has exercised special care to have each and every room of the building thoroughly ventilated, for which purpose four large ventilating stacks will be put in the different buildings, and all rooms and halls will have connecting flues with these ventilators. The entire building will be heated by steam, and very probably lighted by gas, which will be manufactured on the premises.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

CHAPTER X.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

DIOCESE OF COLUMBUS.

THIS Catholic diocese, established in March, 1868, comprises "that part of the State of Ohio south of north latitude 40° 41′, and between the Ohio river on the east and the Scioto river on the west, together with the counties of Franklin, Delaware, and Morrow."

The Right Reverend Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, D. D., con-

secrated March 25, 1862, Bishop of Pompeiopolis *in partibus infidelium*, and Auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, was transferred to this city, March 3, 1868, and became the first bishop of the diocese of Columbus.

The Vicar-General of the diocese is Very Reverend John Bernard Hemsteger, and the Chancellor, Reverend George Henry Ahrens.

There are in the diocese fifty-two churches, twenty-three chapels and stations, forty-six priests, twenty-two clerical students, one male and four female religious institutions, two female academies, twenty-three parochial schools, and one hospital. The Catholic population of the diocese is 60,000, and of Columbus, its metropolis, 8,000.

The following are the chapels in the metropolitan city:

Chapel of St. Francis Hospital, located on the southeast corner of Sixth and State streets; Rev. Bernard Hildebrand, Pastor.

Chapel at the Sisters of Notre Dame, located on Rich street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; attended from Holy Cross Church.

Chapel of the Academy of St. Mary's of the Springs: Rev. O. M. Clarkson, O. P., Pastor.

Chapel of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, located near the west end of Broad street; attended from St. Aloysius Seminary.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Prior to the year 1833, there was no regular organization of the Catholic Church in Columbus. Services were conducted, at long intervals, by members of the Dominican Convent at Somerset, Perry county. The congregation consisted of laborers on the National Road, which was in the process of construction, and a few German residents and farmers living in the vicinity. Word was sent to Catholic families whenever a clergyman of their faith happened to visit the town, and the news was always joyfully received, as a gracious relief from the religious isolation in which they lived. Services were held, at first, in a hall in the Paul Pry House, on Water street; subsequently they were held at the house of George Studer, on Canal street, between Friend street and Cherry alley. The three buildings

then used are still standing, and have been handsomely photographed. The small frame was sufficient to accommodate the worshipers at first, but the congregation increased so that it became necessary to use the brick building, and afterward the two-story frame. Services were also held, for a few Sundays, at the residence of John Burke, on South street, between High and Third streets, and at the residence of John McCurtney, on Friend street, between High and Third streets.

While the small frame building was occupied, the following persons comprised, according to the data now in existence, the entire congregregation. They constituted the pioneer Catholic families of Columbus:

Michael Reinhard and wife, George Studer and wife, Andrew Murphy and wife, Owen Turney and wife, J. D. Clarke and wife, Cornelius Jacobs and wife, John Jacobs and wife, and the Russell family.

The following addition to the congregation rendered necessary the use of the larger building:

John Ender and wife, Clemens Bear and wife, Mr. Sherringer and wife, Mr. Zehnacher and wife, Joseph Miller and wife, Esedor Frey and wife, John Burke and wife, Mr. Midelwood and wife, Francis Buss and wife, P. Kelly and wife, Mr. Zettler and wife, Mr. Zahringer and wife, Peter Swartz and wife Henry Lutz and wife, Laurenz Beck and wife, the two Woelfel brothers and their wives, C. Kuhn and wife, and John Ury and wife.

During the pastoral care of the Dominican Fathers, the lot on the northeast corner of Rich and Fifth streets, being No. 961 in Samuel Crosby's addition to Columbus, was donated to them in trust by Otis, Phœbe W., Samuel, and Margaret Crosby, and Nathaniel and Caroline E. Medbury, in consideration of "a desire to promote religion and toleration, and the improvement of the town." The condition of the grant or donation was that a church was "required to be built" on the premises, "and sufficiently furnished for occupancy, within five years from the date of the deed." The deed was dated May 15, 1833, and was witnessed by Robert Milton and W. T. Martin.

Soon after the execution of the deed, the Catholics of Colum-

bus came under the care of the Right Reverend Bishop John B. Purcell, D. D., now the venerable and worthy Archbishop of Cincinnati. He visited the city in June, 1836, stopping at the National Hotel, kept by Colonel John Noble, where the Neil House now stands. During his stay Bishop Purcell consulted with the Catholics here as to the building of a church in Columbus. Mr. Stafford, the superintendent of the masonry on the new penitentiary, just then completed, made proposals for building a church of fair dimensions, for the time, of rough limestone. His propositions were accepted, and English and German subscription lists were immediately opened for raising the necessary funds. The following are the names on the first list, dated June, 1836:

George Studer, Adam Dick, Adam Luckhaupt, Benedict Huber, John Niebling, Franz Hahn, Jacob Fischer, John Adelsberger, Clemens Bahr, Cornelius Jacobs, Bernhard Burk, William Gröblinghoff, John Kress, Henry Moller, Jacob Schoringer, Franz Fischer, Fidel Kistner, Joseph Satler, George Schaefer, Ludwig Frey, Ignaz Baker, Jacob Wetzel, John Koch, Michael Reinhard, John Reitz, George Moller, Michael J. Reinhard, John D. Briggeman, Adam Zender, Franz Carl Bacher, Mauriz Bissig, Stephen Kalin, Peter Paul Kahlin, John Jacobs, Adam Weisbacker, Mauriz Gartner, Ignaz Jorger, Conrad Spang, Joseph Hainss, Joseph Woelfel, John Will, Xaver Mättelholz, John L. Slyd, Adam Wagner, Adolph Herman, Francis Buss John Ender, Laurenz Beck, C. Kuhn, John Ury, Owen Turney, J. D. Clark.

The names on the second subscription list, dated August, 1836, were these:

Augustin Sifert, Herman Steinke, Jakob Vogel, Benedict Lotz, Thadeus Mittelholz, Joseph Frey, Henry Schlitt, Henry Lotz, John Weaver, Michael Buchart, Henry Nadenboush, Charles Cross, Brice Helmick, Richard H. Jones, B. McGinness, Joseph Weitgenand, Andrew Volz (or Folse), Margareth Schlumberger, George Stehle, McKnally (probably McAnally), Simon Guttenan Frederick Heiman, Joseph Muller, Peter Schwartz, Mrs. Russell, Fridolin Schumacher, Wendel Rodel, Philipp Frey, Antoni Werle, Fridolin Mutter, J. B. Backer, Catharina

Lotz, Mrs. Silley, Joseph Becherer, Widow Schlitt, Joseph Rosenfeld, Dannis Robberts.

The Archbishop appointed a building committee, consisting of Cornelius Jacobs, George Studer, Jacob Schoeringer, Charles Cross, and Martin Stafford. The committee organized by electing Mr. Stafford, president; Mr. Cross, secretary, and Mr. Jacobs, treasurer. The stone for the prospective church edifice were furnished by Henry Nadenbusch, at $1.25 per perch. By consent of James Phelan, sand was taken from his bank on the east side of the Scioto river, and hauled by Joseph and Zirach Woelfel. It was not long, however, before the building committee became aware of the fact that the funds at command were insufficient for building a large church. They paid all bills and suspended operations for the present.

During the years in which religious services were held at Mr. Studer's, there was an occasional change to the hall of the House of Representatives, in the old state-house, to the court-house, or to one of the eight buildings on Town street, whenever Bishop Purcell made his visitations. Rev. Fathers Martin, Stahlsmidt, Hoffman; Thienpont, of Logan, Ohio, now the oldest Catholic priest of the diocese; the learned Archbishop Allemane, of San Francisco, and Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, occasionally visited the city.

By order of the Bishop, Rev. Father H. D. Juncker, afterward Bishop of Alton, Illinois, came, in August, 1837, to take the charge here, and build the church, the five years' limitation named in the deed donating the lot having nearly expired. The good father displayed a commendable energy, and by the aid of the building committee already appointed, soon had matters in shape for active building operations. All took hold with a will, and a prominent building of rough limestone, fifty feet long by thirty wide, and eighteen feet in height from the ground, with an interior gallery, was, with the exception of the pews, plastering, and painting, completed on the 20th of April, 1838. On the 29th of the same month, Father Juncker celebrated the first high mass in the new church, assisted by the Rev. Father Badin, a venerable French priest, who preached an English sermon after vespers.

The plastering, putting in of pews, and the painting of the church were done during the summer of 1838. Church services were then held more frequently than before.

By appointment of the bishop, in 1839, Rev. Father J. M. Young, a convert and recently ordained priest, was ordered to take charge of the Columbus church as its pastor, and also to visit Lancaster, Logan, Chillicothe, Circleville, and Waverly. As there was no pastoral residence in this city, he made his headquarters at Lancaster. Father Young died Bishop of Erie, Pennsylvania, September, 1866.

On the 8th of December, 1839, the Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell held, in the new church, the first confirmation in the city, and in the evening delivered a sermon in the Senate chamber in the old state-house.

In December, 1840, robbers broke into the church, destroying the crucifix on the altar, and stealing four silver-plated candlesticks, the vestments, a linen cloth and black coat belonging to Father Young. Two years after this robbery, a convict in the Ohio penitentiary confessed that he and his confederates had broken into the church, and that some of the stolen articles were hidden in a hollow tree in the woods, near Alum creek bridge, on the Broad street road. Messrs. Vance, McElvain, and others went in seach of the tree, and, after spending the greater part of a day, they found it, with nearly all the missing articles in an old saddle.

Commencing on Sunday, November 21, 1841, and continuing every evening during the following week, Archbishop Purcell delivered lectures in the United States court-house, an engraving of which is in this work, then standing on High street, nearly opposite the site of the present Neil House building. On the 28th of the same month, Father Henni preached in German at the same place.

Services were held in the fall and winter of 1842 by Fathers Wertz and Gallinger. Father Young, in 1842, proposed to locate in Columbus, if the congregation would provide him a small house on the south side of the church. This was done at once.

Rev. Father William Schonat, on the 25th of February, 1843,

by order of the bishop, came here to remain during the season of Lent, having just arrived from Silesia, in Germany. After Easter, he announced the approach of the time for his departure from Columbus. The congregation were very desirous that he should remain and become their permanent pastor, as Father Young's work was entirely too heavy. They joined in a petition to the bishop, asking that Father Schonat might remain here as the pastor of the church. Henry Moore, of the stageline firm of Neil, Moore & Co., sent a private letter to the bishop in support of the petition. In a few days Mr. Moore received a reply from the bishop, stating that the prayer of the petitioners was granted. So Father William Schonat became the first resident pastor of the Columbus church, and, on the 10th of May, 1843, moved into the house originally built for Father Young.

The congregation, even while congratulating themselves on their good fortune, became aware that the church was too small, as their number was rapidly increasing. The result was that in April, 1844, Father Schonat announced the necessity of building a larger church, one that would not in a few years become too small, as the increase of Catholics in Columbus plainly showed the need of providing for the future a large house of worship. Meetings of the congregation were held, and the subject was discussed. In the meantime, November 10, 1845, additional ground was purchased from M. J. and L. T. Gilbert, being lot No. 760, for $600. Besides, on the 8th of June, 1849, a piece of ground, twenty-three feet east and west, and eighteen feet north and south, was bought of A. S. Chew, administrator of the estate of Edward N. Gregory, for $137. These purchases gave the church lot 125 feet front on Rich street.

At a meeting, on the 8th of December, 1844, Father Schonat presiding, the congregation decided to build in the Gothic style of architecture, with a thick stone foundation and a wall of well-burned brick, a plain but substantial church edifice, 115 feet long and 62 wide, exclusive of the buttresses, and 40 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling; the walls to be supported with cut-stone, and the building to be finished without unnecessary ornamental work. A building committee was appointed, consisting

of Horace McGuire, John Duffee, Jacob Schoeringer, F. Mutter, Anton Rolling, C. Jacobs, Jacob Sattler, Peter Ury, John F. Zimmer, and George Enterd. The committee were instructed to cause a plan to be made and submitted to a subsequent meeting of the congregation. This was done, and the plan reported by the committee was adopted.

The result was the erection of the present church edifice on the corner of Rich and Fifth streets, known as

HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

The timber used for the roof of the building was donated by John F. Zimmer and Benedict Luts. As the timber was to be taken off the land of the donors, men offered to do the chopping, and farmers offered their horses and wagons for the hauling. A day was agreed upon, on which to start out at two o'clock in the morning, cut down and hew the timber, and haul it to town in the evening. The day came, the plan was carried out, and the timber brought in at evening was piled on Fifth street.

The architect of the new building was Cornelius Jacobs. The masonry and carpenter-work were done by men employed by the day—the foreman of the masons being Joseph Sattler, and of the carpenters, J. Schoeringer and F. Mutter. The building contains 800,000 brick, and its first or original cost was $10,000.

Father William Schonat, who is still living in Germany, continued pastor of the congregation until the new church was completed. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Borgess, now Bishop of Detroit, who remained about ten years. During his pastorate, the steeple was placed on the church at a cost of about $7,000, and improvements made in the interior of the building, such as painting the walls, a new pulpit, a new St. Mary's altar, and a new organ, which cost $1,400, and the church bells, which cost $1,500.

The present worthy pastor, the Very Reverend J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., by order of Archbishop Purcell, took charge of the congregation May 5, 1859. Since that date, a splendid school-house and a fine pastoral residence have been erected on the church premises. The church is also to have a new main altar very soon.

The present value of the church property is $95,000. The number of members is 2,100.

The following reverend fathers have assisted the present pastor: Francis Karrel, Casper Weise, Jacob Roswiz, Bernard Seling, F. X. Specht, and Chancellor G. H. Ahrens.

The officers of the church are: Bro. Peter Daekus, sexton; Cornelius Lang. secretary, and Henry Theado, treasurer.

Professor H. J. Nothnagel is the organist for the church.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

An organization for the purpose of building the present St. Patrick's Church was formed by Rev. John Furlong, the first regular Irish priest stationed at Columbus. He remained about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. James Meagher, who, through John D. Clark, purchased of Robert Neil, for one thousand dollars, a lot, 187 feet square, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Naghten streets. On this lot, St. Patrick's Church was built by Messrs. Clark & Harding. The corner-stone was laid September 5, 1852, and the church was dedicated September 25, 1853, by Archbishop Purcell.

The church edifice has a front 52 feet wide, and a depth of 125 feet. It is built of brick and is Norman in the style of its architecture. It will comfortably seat a congregation of 800 persons. It contains three neat altars, and has a good organ, with 78 stops.

In the rear of the church, and connected with it, is a good substantial brick dwelling, 36 by 43½ feet, containing ten rooms, and having large halls, basement, and cellar. It is at present the bishop's house.

Father Meagher, assisted by Rev. Edmund D. Flahery, continued pastor of St. Patrick's congregation till 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward M. Fitzgerald. The latter was pastor for ten years, or till 1867, when he was created Bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas. He was assisted during his pastorate by the following priests in succession: Rev. John Murray, now pastor of St. Mary's, Chillicothe, Ohio; Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald, at present stationed at Lowville, New York; and Rev. F. C. Mallon, now at St. Martin's, Brown county, Ohio.

Immediately after Bishop Fitzgerald's departure for Little Rock, Bishop Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, D. D., consecrated, March 25, 1862, Bishop of Pompeiopolis *in partibus infidelium*, and Auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, took charge of St. Patrick's congregation as its pastor, and continued as such, for a brief period, until the Diocese of Columbus was established, March 3, 1868, of which he was created the first bishop. He was assisted by Rev. George H. Ahrens, at present chancellor of the diocese, who was succeeded by Father Gouesse. Rev. James Daly, who afterward died in charge of a congregation at Bellaire, Ohio, and Rev. N. A. Gallagher, now president of St. Aloysius Seminary, also assisted for some time.

Rev. J. A. Murray is now pastor of the congregation. The number of members is 2,000. The church choir is under the direction of Mr. Pirung. The sexton is James O'Donnel. The church property is valued at $40,000.

Three important missions have been held in the church since its erection, at each of which over three thousand persons partook of the Holy Communion.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In the spring of 1865, at a meeting of Holy Cross congregation to consider the propriety of building a Catholic church in the southern part of the city, it was decided to proceed in the first place with the erection of a school-house. The first building committee consisted of Louis Zettler, Peter Hintershidt, John Ranft, Fred. Weber, Frank Wagner, Peter Boehm, and Cornelius Lang. The school-house and improvements cost $9,000.

In 1866, the present St. Mary's Church was commenced and the foundations laid. Rev. Father F. X. Specht, who had come to the city to assist at Holy Cross Church, and afterward, if found necessary, to build a new church, was placed in charge of the supervision and management of the new structure. In 1867 the building was put under roof, and was completed the year following at a cost of about $40,000.

The new church was dedicated on the 28th of November, 1868. The Right Reverend Bishop Rosecrans officiated, assisted by

clergymen of adjoining parishes. There were present three societies from Dayton, one from Zanesville, and one from Newark, besides the societies from Holy Cross and St. Patrick's Churches of this city.

The church edifice is 62½ by 140 feet; 75 feet in height, 60 in the clear, with a gallery, and four convenient rooms in the rear portion. The fresco painting cost $1,925, and was done by Wenzelaus Thien and William Lamprecht, of Cincinnati. The main altar is 45 feet high and 20 feet wide. It is of a very beautiful Gothic design and finish, and is the workmanship of Allard Klooter. It cost $2,500. The pulpit and confessional, by the same artist, cost $1,170. They are built of white walnut. The church now seats an audience of 700, and can be made to seat one of 1,000.

Father Specht, the present pastor of St. Mary's congregation, was appointed to that office in 1868, by Bishop Rosecrans, at the request of a large number of the members of the congregation.

A fine new pastoral residence was built in 1872, at a cost of $6,000. It stands on a lot of 75 feet front, making a total frontage of 156 feet on Third street for the church grounds, which extend back to Fourth street. The total value of the church property is $75,000. The number of members is 1,500. The officers of the church are: Peter Hintershidt, secretary; Peter Boehm, treasurer; John Berbrich, sexton; and Francis Lauber, organist.

The style of the church architecture is Gothic. The architects were Messrs. Blackburn and Koehler. A chime of three bells, procured from Mr. Meneely, of West Troy, New York, was put up in 1870, at a cost of $2,200.

Connected with the church is a school, containing about 120 boys and 110 girls. The principal is John Berhich, and the assistant teachers are Bauirs and Bertha Lauber. The school building is of brick, and consists of four rooms, each 60 by 32 feet.

CATHEDRAL CHAPEL.

Naghten Hall, located on the east side of High street, between State and Town streets, was used, commencing

in the year 1870, as a chapel for a temporary congregation intending future worship in St. Joseph's Cathedral, then in process of construction on Broad street. It could seat about 500 persons. Connected with the chapel was a small-sized, but finely tuned organ, and a good choir, under the direction of Michael Fahey, who has been connected with choirs in the Catholic churches of the city during the last twenty years.

Soon after the organization of the chapel, Father Rocheford assumed its entire charge, and so continued until the spring of 1872, when he became connected with the St. Vincent Ferrers Church, in New York city. The Chapel, until within a few months ago, was in the care of Bishop Rosecrans, assisted by Rev. N. A. Gallagher.

The congregation of the Cathedral Chapel are now worshiping at the St. Joseph's Cathedral.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

Next to the State-house, the most substantial and imposing edifice in the capital of Ohio is St. Joseph's Cathedral. It is a vast and noble structure, alike creditable to Catholic enterprise and devotion, as well as ornamental to the city. The Cathedral stands on the northwest corner of Broad and Fifth streets. Its site consists of two lots, making a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet on Broad street, with a depth of two hundred feet on Fifth street. These lots were purchased in April, 1866, for thirteen thousand dollars, by Rev. Edward M. Fitzgerald, then pastor of St. Patrick's Church in this city, now Bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas. Plans for a church, one hundred and ninety-three by ninety feet, were drawn by Michael Harding, of this city. A subscription list was opened and liberally signed. Excavations for the foundations were made during the summer of 1866. The corner-stone was laid, with much pomp, on the 11th of November following, the Right Reverend Bishop Rosecrans, then coadjutor to the Most Reverend J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, officiating.

On this occasion, the Catholic clergy of the city, and of Delaware and Newark, were present. The societies of the churches of Holy Cross and St. Patrick's, with the children of the schools

and sodalities, with music and banners, made the day one of joyous festivity.

In 1867 no work was done upon the building, Rev. E. M. Fitzgerald, pastor of St. Patrick's, having been called by the Holy See to the large diocese of Little Rock, Arkansas. His place here was supplied by the coadjutor bishop to the Most Reverend Dr. Purcell.

Papal bulls having arrived in March, 1868, making Columbus an Episcopal See, it was decided that the proposed new church should be the Cathedral, and that it should be built of stone instead of brick, making such changes only in the plan as the change of material might suggest. One of these changes was the tearing up of the foundation walls, and the laying of one deeper and more solid. Another was the planning of the tower and baptistry on the southwest corner. The main idea in the original plan has, however, been substantially preserved. The chiseling of the sandstone, outside, was suggested by J. G. Hartman, while superintending the workmen on the building, in answer to the bishop's wish for some means of relieving the deadness of a yellow stone wall. The arching of the windows, and the supports of the clear story, carry out the directions of General W. S. Rosecrans, who, in the summer of 1870, spent several days with his brother, the bishop, aiding in the details of the work. Rev. J. A. Murray, now pastor of St. Patrick's, entered fully into the ideas of General Rosecrans, carrying them out with such modifications as the actual construction showed to be necessary. Michael Fahey, of this city, has been, for the last two years, superintendent of the work, which has rapidly progressed under his supervision.

The Cathedral is Gothic in the style of its architecture, and the outside work is known as the brouched ashlar. The material of the walls is sandstone, of the kind which, instead of disintegrating, becomes hardened by exposure to the atmosphere. It will last for many hundred years. The stone has been brought from different quarries, principally from Hanover and Clay Lick, in Licking county, a portion from Lancaster, and some from Haydenville, Hocking county.

The dimensions of the building are ninety-two feet, fronting

on Broad street, by one hundred and eighty-five feet on Fifth street. Its capacity, when finished, will be sufficient to seat two thousand two hundred people. There are three main entrances on Broad street, and one on Fifth street. A stairway at the rear, on Fifth street, winds through the turret, to the place for the sacristies.

The outside walls are forty-two feet in height from the ground level, and thirty-four feet from the floor-line of the building. They are ornamented, at intervals, with stone crosses. The inside, or clear story walls, have an altitude of seventy feet from the ground, and sixty-two feet from the floor. The main walls are between two and three feet in thickness. The inside walls, thirty-six in number, rest on clusters of Gothic columns, placed six in a group, and are surmounted by cornices of white freestone. The windows are cased in freestone, mostly obtained at Lithopolis, Pickaway county. The brackets are cut from Columbus limestone. This is about the only stone in the structure procured at home.

Light is thrown into the audience-room from stained glass windows in the lower outside walls, and above the first roof on each side, by similar windows in the clear floor walls. The interior will be finished with grained arches, and the effect can not but be excellent, so far as architectural design and light are concerned.

The cost of the edifice, when completed, it is estimated, will not be less than a quarter million of dollars. The massive spire will be two hundred and fifty feet in height, and will, when completed, have ample room for a clock and a chime of bells, with which it is to be furnished.

It is a matter of no little surprise and gratification to the Catholics of the city that the building of this splendid cathedral has progressed for the last four years without suspension. The funds have been supplied by subscription, fairs, donations from private persons outside the diocese, collections throughout the diocese, and loans.

TRINITY CHURCH.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Rev. Philander Chase, afterward Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, about 1817, resigned the position of rector of a parish in Connecticut, and came to Ohio for the purpose of forming churches here, fixing his residence on a farm between Columbus and Worthington. He preached in the Buckeye House, on Broad street, in the then borough or town of Columbus, on the 3d of May, 1817, and performed divine service according to the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

TRINITY CHURCH,

Located east of Capitol Square. Rev. Philander Chase preached in Columbus the second time, on Wednesday, May 7, 1817, After service, an instrument was signed by thirty persons, associating themselves as the "Parish of Trinity Church, Columbus, State of Ohio, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America." The signers were:

Orris Parish, Joel Buttles, Benjamin Gardiner, Alfred Upson, Philo H. Olmsted, John Kilbourn, John Warner, Thomas Johnson, John Webster, George W. Williams, Cyrus Fay, Charles V. Hickox, John Callitt, Amasa Delano, Silas Williams, Christopher Ripley, Austin Goodrich, Daniel Smith, Josiah Sabin, Cyrus Allen, Abner Lord, James K. Cary, John C. Brodrick, James Pearce, M. Matthews, Wm. K. Lampson, Cyrus Parker, William Rockwell, A. J. McDowell, Jr., L. Starling.

On the 11th of the same month, after preaching and service by the Rev. Mr. Chase, the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States having been read, was adopted by the parish of Trinity Church. Orris Parish and Benjamin Gardiner were appointed wardens; John Kilbourn and Joel Buttles, vestrymen, and Benjamin Gardiner and Joel Buttles, delegates to a diocesean convention, to be held at Columbus, on the first Monday of January, 1818.

The services of the church were subsequently held in several different buildings. Bishop Chase conducted services at Worthington and also at Columbus, when his other duties would permit. Occasionally the assistance of other clergymen was

obtained. Members of the congregation, appointed for the purpose, officiated at times.

It is recorded that, on the 16th of September, 1819, Benjamin Gardiner and Cyrus Fay were appointed "lay-readers to read the service of the church on each and every Sunday;" and also that, on the 10th of September, 1825, Matthew Matthews was appointed "lay-reader."

Rev. William Preston was the first regular rector of the parish of Trinity Church. He took charge on Easter Sunday, 1829, in connection with the parish of St. John's Church, at Worthington. After the expiration of two years, he took up his residence in Columbus, devoting himself to the care of the parish exclusively. At the commencement of his labors here, there were in the parish seventeen communicants and eleven families. The congregation worshiped in a small frame building on a lot on Third street, upon which the Universalist Church now stands.

During Rev. Mr. Preston's connection with the parish, the stone church on Broad street was erected on the site now occupied by Peter Hayden's elegant business block. The lot was purchased, in 1830, for $1,000, and the building, which was erected in 1833, cost $10,000. The number of communicants increased in the meantime to 110, and the number of families to 70.

The first record of confirmation bears date September 15, 1830. Of the class of fourteen persons confirmed at that time by the Right Reverend Philander Chase were the following: Justin Morrison, P. B. Wilcox, Abram McDowell, Mrs. McDowell, and Mrs. Wm. Neil. The second confirmation services in the parish were held by the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, on the 30th of August, 1833. Among the persons then confirmed were John C. Broderick, John A. Lazelle, Mrs. C. Matthews, Mrs. A. Brooks, and Mrs. Kirby.

The first marriage of record in the parish is that of Justin Morrison and Melissa Boardman, solemnized October 20, 1831, by Rev. Wm. Preston.

The following is a list of the several pastors of the parish to the present time: Rev. William Preston, from 1829 to 1841;

Rev. Charles Fox, 1841 to 1842; Rev. Alexander F. Dobb, 1842 to 1846; Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, 1847 to 1850; Rev. Wm. Preston, 1850 to 1854; Rev. Charles Reynolds, 1855 to 1858; Rev. G. H. Norton, 1858 to 1859; Rev. Wm. D. Hanson, 1859 to 1860; Rev. Julius E. Grammer, 1861 to 1864; Rev. C. A. L. Richards, 1865 to 1869; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, from September 1, 1871, to date.

It may be interesting to note the salaries paid some of the rectors. The yearly salary of the Rev. Charles Fox was $600; Rev. A. F. Dobb, $700; Rev. D. A. Tyng, $1,000; Rev. Charles Reynolds, $1,500; Rev. G. H. Norton, $1,600; Rev. J. E. Grammer, same; Rev. C. A. Richards, $2,000.

Much apprehension was felt, in 1854, on account of the decayed state of some of the timbers on the spire of the stone church, and the vestry appointed John Burr and S. B. Fay to make an examination. The result was the removal of the spire, and the sale of the bell to the school board. The bell was placed on the high-school building on State street, where, after being in use for some time, it was cracked and its beautiful tone ruined.

The first attempt to build a church in place of the stone edifice, on Broad street, was made in 1853 with but little success. The second attempt was made in 1855, when the "Work lot," on the southeast corner of Broad and Sixth streets, was purchased for $8,000. The lot had a front of 99 feet on Broad street, and extended south to Oak street. The foundation for a church superstructure was laid on this lot in 1856; but at that point the work was suspended. In 1859, 200 feet in depth off the north or front side of the lot was sold to the Columbus board of education for $8,820. On this ground the board subsequently erected the present high-school building. The remainder of the "Work lot" was sold, in November, 1862, for $2,500, to Governor Dennison, of whom was purchased, for $7,500, the lot, 75 by 187½ feet, on the southeast corner of Broad and Third streets. Dr. John Andrews purchased, in 1863, for $10,000, the Broad street stone church, "around which had clustered so many pleasant recollections."

The foundation of the present beautiful church edifice, on the corner of Broad and Third streets, was laid in 1866, under the

direction of Wm. A. Platt, Francis Collins, and Wm. G. Deshler, building committee; Gardner W. Lloyd, of Detroit, architect, and Wm. Fish, superintendent. In the spring of 1867, Messrs. Platt, Collins, and Deshler having resigned, Charles J. Wetmore, James G. Mitchell, and Samuel McClelland were appointed the building committee. Commencing with the foundation, they prosecuted the work to its completion. The chapel will seat about 250 persons, and the audience-room of the church about 800. The cost of the lot and building was about $70,000.

The new building is Gothic in its style of architecture, and is in the shape of a cross. It is built of sandstone brought from the vicinity of Newark. It is finished inside with white walnut and ash, in a chaste and beautiful manner, and furnished in modern style. The building is completed, with the exception of the tower and spire, and even now presents a handsome appearance. When fully completed, it will be one of the most admired and imposing church edifices in the West. The tower and spire will probably cost from $10,000 to $12,000.

Divine service was held in the chapel for the first time on the first Sunday in December, 1867, and the congregation took possession of the main building about the 1st of April following. The following are the present officers of the parish:

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Rector; Rev. Charles M. Sturgis, Assistant Minister; H. P. Smythe, Senior Warden; Aug. N. Whiting, Junior Warden; James A. Wilcox, Secretary; Charles J. Hardy, Treasurer. The Vestrymen are: John W. Andrews, Wm. Dennison, W. G. Deshler, E. L. Hinman, Joseph R. Swan, Charles J. Wetmore, James A. Wilcox, and F. Collins.

The number of families in the parish is 300; communicants, 290; Sunday-school pupils and teachers, 300. Superintendent of Sunday-school, Capt. Robert S. Smith; secretary of same, J. Finley Brown.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The erection of the edifice of this church, on the southeast corner of Mound and Third streets, was commenced in the fall of 1841, by laying the foundation. Three years afterward the entire building was finished and occupied.

Articles of association for the formation of a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the southern part of the city of Columbus having been signed, a meeting of the signers was held on the first day of December, 1842, at which Rev. H. L. Richards presided, and F. J. Matthews officiated as secretary. The name of the church for such parish was fixed as St. Paul's Church. The following officers were then elected: A. Buttles, Senior Warden; J. N. Whiting, Junior Wurden; Henry Matthews, Moses Altman, John Burr, and Herman M. Hubbard, vestrymen.

The church edifice having been inclosed, the basement finished, and the parish organized, Rev. Henry L. Richards, the first rector of the parish, commenced the services of the church on the first Sunday in Advent, 1842.

The parish record states that at a meeting of the parish, at the church, on Easter Monday, April 24, 1848, a communication from the Rev. H. L. Richards, resigning the charge of the parish, was read by Dr. Case, and, on motion, was laid on the table, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Case, McDowell, and Gilbert, was appointed, to make certain inquiries respecting it, and report at the next meeting of the vestry, to be held at the house of Mr. Whiting on the Thursday evening following. The record contains nothing further on the subject.

The Rev. H. L. Richards was succeeded, in July, 1848, by the Rev. Alfred M. Loutrel, and the latter, in 1851, by the Rev. Thomas V. Tyler, who remained only a few months. The Rev. W. Norman Irish became rector of the parish, and entered upon service as such on the 1st of September, 1852. He resigned in the summer of 1855, and the Rev. E. B. Kellogg officiated in the church for some months. The Rev. I. A. M. La Tourette, having been elected rector, commenced service in 1856, on the first Sunday after Ascension Day. He was succeeded in March, 1858, by the Rev. James L. Grover, who continued rector until June 25, 1862. The Rev. George Seabury, the next rector, commenced service, September 20, 1864, and resigned in January, 1867. He was succeeded in September, 1867, by the Rev. C. C. Tate, who continued rector until the latter part of Novem-

ber, 1872, when he removed to the diocese of Indiana. The Rev. C. H. Kellogg is at present rector of the church.

TRIAL OF REV. COLIN C. TATE.

An ecclesiastical court, for the trial of Rev. Colin C. Tate, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in this city, convened at Trinity Church, October 26, 1869. The court was composed of Rev. Lewis Burton, D. D., of Cleveland; Rev. J. Maxwell, of Youngstown; Rev. William Bowen, of Newark; Rev. E. C Benson, of Gambier; and Rev. N. R. High, of Toledo. The charges against Mr. Tate were, in brief, that he had a choir of boys, dressed in white surplices, whom he permitted to sing while coming into and going out of the church.

The prosecution was represented by Rev. Samuel Clemens, church advocate; Judge J. R. Swan, of Columbus; Judge Jones, of Delaware; and General Mitchell, of Columbus.

The defense was represented by Rev. Dr. Thrall, of Massachusetts; Rev. A. H. Washburne, of Cleveland; Judge Otis, of Chicago; and Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus.

The defense entered a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. The question was elaborately argued on both sides. On the fourth day of the session, the president announced that the court was equally divided on the plea to the jurisdiction, but that he should sustain the plea by his casting vote. So the court was dissolved in the same manner as a preceding one had been, which was convened for the same purpose.

The officers of the parish are: R. G. Hanford, Senior Warden; L. G. Kilbourne, Junior Warden; L. Kilbourne, W. T. Williams, and F. J. Williams, Vestrymen. The leaders of the Sunday-school are: R. G. Hanford and L. G. Kilbourne.

There are about eighty members connected with this church. Sunday-school pupils and teachers, fifty.

GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH,

Located northeast corner of Third and Russell streets. The Church of the Good Shepherd has been organized but a few years; it is a mission of the Trinity Episcopal congregation. The building is of brick and cost $5,300, including the cost of

the lot. The style of architecture is Gothic; the capacity of the church is for two hundred and fifty persons.

The Sunday-school numbers one hundred and sixty-five pupils, with twenty-two teachers. Rev. Charles M. Sturges, assistant rector of Trinity Church, has charge of the mission; Augustus N. Whiting is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Officers of the church, the vestry of Trinity Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

From the "Records of the Methodist Church, in the town of Columbus, Franklin county, State of Ohio," we learn that at "a meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 20th day of December, 1813—present the Rev. Samuel West, assistant preacher on the Delaware circuit—George McCormick, Peter Grubb, Jacob Grubb, John Brickle, and George B. Harvey were duly appointed 'Trustees for the Methodist Church in this town.'" On Friday, January 22, 1814, the trustees elected George McCormick, president; Jacob Grubb, secretary, and John Brickle, treasurer.

It was about this time that the first Methodist Church or class was formed in Columbus, by the Rev. Samuel West. The class at first consisted of only four members—George McCormick, George B. Harvey, Mrs. George McCormick, and Miss Jane Armstrong, who soon afterward became Mrs. George B. Harvey. The next member admitted was Moses Freeman, a colored man, who left some eight or ten years afterward for Liberia, in Africa, where, it was reported, he died not long after his arrival.

The original proprietors of Columbus, in 1814, donated and conveyed the lot on which the Town Street Church now stands, to George McCormick, Peter Grubb, Jacob Grubb, John Brickell, and George B. Harvey, trustees, for the use and benefit of the Methodist Church of Columbus.

At a meeting of the trustees, June 26, 1814, "it was recommended to draw a subscription paper for the purpose of building a meeting-house on the lot." At another meeting, July 8, 1815, "bills for materials for the meeting-house were examined, amounting to $157.53\frac{1}{2}$." This house was a small hewed-log building. We find the trustees, September 29, 1817, appointing

George McCormick and John Cutler a committee "to have the meeting-house chinked, daubed, and underpinned, and to appoint a suitable person to keep it in order."

The building was used for some years as a school-house, as well as a place of worship. Here William T. Martin, long and familiarly known as "Esquire Martin," taught his first school in Columbus, beginning in 1815.

The trustees, on the 14th of April, 1818, appointed "Jacob Grubb and John Martin a committee to draw up a subscription paper and receive the money subscribed," to enlarge the meeting-house. On the 18th of May following, George McCormick was appointed to superintend the enlargement, and have it completed as soon as possible, "by cutting out one side of the old house and adding a frame of 30 feet, making the whole building 50 feet, and have the whole weather-boarded, and finished inside." September 7, 1818, Michael Patton presented to the trustees his bill for $360, for finishing the meeting-house, which was allowed.

Some time about 1823, the colored members of the Town Street society, separated from their white brethren, and formed a society of their own. They met for worship in rented rooms, until 1839 or 1840, when they erected a brick church on Long street.

Jacob Grubb, Nathaniel McLean, and Henry Matthews having been "appointed by the quarterly conference a committee to procure subscriptions to build a new meeting-house in Columbus, presented the same" to the trustees, April 13, 1825, with $1,300 subscribed. The trustees then "resolved that it was expedient to build the house of brick, 60 feet long and 45 feet wide, and of sufficient height to admit of a gallery." Joseph Booth and George McCormick were appointed to superintend the building of the house. The old wooden structures were removed from the lot on Town street, and a good brick building erected on the same site. The new edifice was not, however, finished for several years, though it was constantly used as a house of worship.

The following is a list of the circuit preachers who officiated in Columbus prior to 1831, with the years in which they were severally appointed:

1814, Samuel West; 1815, Isaac Pavey; 1816, Jacob Hooper; 1817, William Swayze and Simon Peters; 1818, William Swayze and Lemuel Lane; 1819, John Tevis and Leroy Swormsted; 1820, John Tevis and Peter Stevens; 1821, Russell Bigelow and Horace Brown; 1822, Russell Bigelow and Thomas McCleary; 1823, Charles Waddle and H. S. Fernandes; 1824, Charles Waddle and Alfred Lorain; 1825, Leroy Swormsted and Joseph Carper; 1826, Joseph Carper and John H. Power; 1827, Samuel Hamilton and Jacob Young; 1828, Samuel Hamilton and Jesse F. Wixom; 1829, Leroy Swormsted and G. Blue; 1830, John W. Clark and Adam Poe.

TOWN STREET CHURCH.

The Town Street Church was organized as a station in 1830. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, afterward Bishop Morris, was appointed to its charge. During the year of his service, a great revival took place, in which Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, then on the Chillicothe circuit, assisted. In five or six days about ninety were added to the church. The membership was doubled during the year. At its close, the number of members was reported at three hundred and twenty.

At this time the church building was unfinished. The walls were not plastered; square pieces of timber were placed on the floor, with boards laid across for seats.

Rev. Robert O. Spencer was appointed to the station in 1831, and Rev. Russell Bigelow in 1832. Mr. Bigelow is remembered as an eloquent and remarkable man. Bigelow Chapel was subsequently named as a memorial of him. At the end of his year, he reported the number of members at three hundred and twenty-four. After leaving the station, he became chaplain of the Penitentiary.

Edmund W. Sehon was appointed to the station in 1834 and 1835, with Rev. L. L. Hamlin; Rev. Joseph Carper, in 1836; Rev. Joseph A. Waterman, in 1837; Rev. William Herr, in 1838 and 1839, and Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, in 1840 and in 1841. There was a remarkable revival during Mr. Trimble's term, at the end of which he reported a membership of four hundred and fifty. Rev. David Whitcomb was appointed in

1842; Revs. John Miley and Abram B. Wambaugh, in 1843; Rev. John Miley, in 1844, and Rev. Granville Moody, in 1845 and 1846. At the end of his term Mr. Moody reported six hundred members.

At this time Wesley Chapel, the first outgrowth of the parent stem on Town street, was formed.

Rev. Cyrus Brooks was appointed to the Town Street station in 1847 and in 1848; Rev. Duval Warnock, in 1849 and 1850; Rev. Clinton W. Sears, in 1851, and Rev. Joseph A. Brown, in 1852 and 1853.

During Mr. Brown's term, the present Town Street Church edifice was commenced and nearly completed.

Bigelow Chapel Society was organized during the same period, taking a goodly colony from the Town Street organization.

While the new church building was in progress, the audience-room being the largest then in the city, was used for a great "anti-Nebraska" meeting. As the immense crowd was rushing out of the building, the stairs gave way, causing a great panic, and seriously injuring one man, a State Senator from Belmont county.

Rev. John W. White was appointed to the station in 1854 and in 1855; Rev. James M. Jamison, in 1856 and in 1857; Rev. B. N. Spahr, in 1858 and 1859; and Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, in 1860 and 1861.

Christie Chapel Church was organized at this period, chiefly by members of the Town Street Church.

The Town Street Church edifice was now finished, and, after undergoing a cloud of financial embarrassment, the debt of the society was canceled.

Rev. Daniel D. Mather was appointed to the Town Street charge in 1862 and in 1863; Rev. C. A. Van Anda, in 1864, 1865, and 1866; Rev. W. H. Scott, in 1867; Rev. Earl Cranston, in 1868; Rev. B. N. Spahr, the present presiding elder, in 1869 and 1870, and Rev. C. A. Van Anda, the present preacher in charge, in 1871 and in 1872. The present local preachers are Revs. George Weaver and Philip Pelley.

The Town Street Church property includes a comfortable

parsonage and a substantial and attractive church edifice, embracing the modern conveniences. This church has supplied the basis of membership of nearly all the Methodist churches in the city.

The trustees of the Town Street Church are: George Bellows, C. C. Bellows, T. W. Carpenter, M. W. Bliss, C. S. Glenn, J. C. S. Miller, O. S. Reed, P. E. Twigg, Lewis Walton. Rev. C. A. Van Anda is ex-officio chairman of the board; M. W. Bliss, secretary, and C. S. Glenn, treasurer.

The board of stewarts are: J. M. Shade, Charles Bellows, George Bellows, M. W. Bliss, Henry Lonis, Homer C. Lewis, Lewis Walton, and Joseph Fitzwater.

The Sunday-school connected with the Town Street Methodist Episcopal Church numbers three hundred pupils. Lewis Walton is the superintendent.

WESLEY M. E. CHURCH.

Location, on High, between Gay and Long streets.

This society was organized in 1848, by a division of the Town Street M. E. Church, the Rev. George C. Crum taking with him, for the purpose of forming a new organization, to be called the Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, one hundred and ninety members. The society erected their new church building the same year, under the supervision of the Rev. Granville Moody, then pastor of the Town Street M. E. Church. The church was dedicated in the fall of 1848, during the session of the Ohio annual conference, by Bishop E. S. Janes.

Wesley Chapel M. E. Church has been served by the following pastors, in the order given:

Revs. George C. Crum, William Lander, John W. Weakley, John Leavith, J. L. Grover, John Frazer, William Porlen, George Brush, George Mather, J. M. Trimble, C. E. Felton, J. Crook, D. H. Moore, and S. A. Keene, pastor now in charge, who was appointed October, 1872.

This church has also been served by the presiding elders, in the order given: Revs. Robert Spencer, John T. Clark, L. Con-

nell, J. M. Trimble, D. D., George Brush, C. A. Van Anda, and B. N. Spahr.

During the pastorate of Rev. C. E. Felton, the church edifice was greatly improved at a cost of $28,000, and during the pastorate of Rev. D. H. Moore, the church membership was very much increased.

The church membership numbers at present four hundred and fifty, and the Sunday-school pupils number three hundred and fifty, with forty officers and teachers. The value of the church property is $58,000.

STEWARDS.—Jonas Rudisill, J. F. Kelley, H. F. Booth, M. Gooding, Emory Huff, J. F. Bartlitt, Geo. W. Manypenny, Andrew Gardner, Jr., and Chester Mattoon.

TRUSTEES.—Ezra Booth, Thomas Walker, L. J. Critchfield, James A. Aston, A. D. Huff, T. W. Tallmadge, J. R. Webster, and D. S. Gray. W. C. Tremain and W. R. Walker, superintendents of the Sunday-school.

BIGELOW M. E. CHURCH.

In May, 1853, an M. E. Mission Sunday-school was organized in a room over Wm. F. Knoderer's wagon-shop, on the corner of Fourth and Friend streets, of which Joseph Fitzwater was chosen superintendent. The teachers and pupils at the opening numbered thirty-five. It was organized by the M. E. Quarterly Conference, held at the M. E. Town Street Church. Preaching was instituted in the Sunday-school room, Rev. J. A. Bruner, pastor of the Town Street Church, and his assistant, a young man, Rev. A. B. Mabee, preaching alternately at that room and at the City Hall, over the market-house.

The last quarterly conference, at the Town Street Church, for 1853, asked the Ohio Conference, held at Lancaster, to station a missionary at the point where the Sunday-school above named was in operation. This request was granted, and Rev. A. B. Mabee was appointed to the work. In November, 1853, the organization of a church was effected. Elijah Grover, A. Cooper, N. Gibbons, M. Hulm, J. Fell, J. Whitzell, and B. Barnes were chosen trustees, and Joseph Fitzwater, superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Measures were immediately taken to raise by subscription the necessary funds for building a chapel. This was effected in the following spring, and in July, 1854, Bishop Morris dedicated a neat little frame building, on the corner of Friend street and Straight alley, as a chapel. The building cost about $3,000, and the site $1,200.

The society grew, and in the fall of 1859, found their house of worship too small. The Second Presbyterian congregation being about to remove their place of worship, from their church edifice on the west side of Third street, between Rich and Friend streets, to their new building on east side of Third, between State and Town streets, an exchange was made—the Methodists worshiping in the frame chapel taking the church building the Presbyterians were about to leave, and agreeing to give the latter five thousand dollars, and the chapel property, which was considered worth another five thousand, making the cost of the Presbyterian building and site ten thousand dollars.

In November, 1859, the Bigelow Chapel society entered upon the occupation of the property purchased. The society continued to prosper, and in 1864 numbered about four hundred members. But on the 9th of November, 1869, the church edifice was unfortunately destroyed by fire. It was, however, immediately rebuilt. The basement and lecture-room were occupied the following February. December 18, 1870, the building having been finished, was dedicated by Dr. Reed, of Chicago.

The reconstructed edifice cost nearly thirteen thousand dollars. It was built under the supervision of George Bellows, as architect. It will comfortably seat about six hundred persons. As a neat plain church, it is one of the best in the city. It stands on a lot having a front of ninety feet on Third street, and a depth of one hundred feet. The building and lot are valued at $25,000. The society, in 1869, built a parsonage on an adjoining lot. This building and lot cost $3,500. It is proper to add that the society is now free from debt.

The following is a list of the successive pastors of the society: Rev. C. Mabee, for one year; J. H. Creighton, one year; T. Lee, two years; L. Taft, two years; T. H. Phillips, two years; A. B. Lee, two years; A. G. Byers, fourteen months; D. H. Moore,

ten months; J. T. Miller, one year; D. Harlocker, two years; J. W. White, three years. Rev. J. H. Gardner, the present pastor, is serving his second year.

The present officers of the society are: Trustees, G. S. Innis, A. Cooper, Wm. F. Knoderer, D. R. Rockey, L. H. Wood, E. H. Link, Louis Siebert. Board of Stewards: Henry O'Kane, S. Bevelheimer, E. H. Link, Jacob Kilzer, John Britel, Henry Shornton, W. H. Slack, Wm. F. Knoderer. The leader of the choir is Henry O'Kane, who is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, assisted by E. H. Link. The number in attendance at the school is three hundred.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This society dates its organization as far back as 1843, at which time services were held for about one year in the old engine-house belonging to the city, located at that time on the south side of Mound street, where the new county jail now stands. During this time, the congregation were laboring very energetically to complete a good-sized brick building located where the present beautiful new church stands. In the year 1844, they took possession of their new building, in which they continued up to 1871, when the society found it very necessary, owing to the increase of membership, to have a larger church building. Several attempts to build a new church had been previously made by pastors in charge of the society, which failed to meet with success. The present pastor, Rev. L. Allinger, soon after he took charge of the congregation, in 1871, made an effort in the same direction, and with success, for which he deserves great credit,

The erection of the new church was commenced in April, 1871, and dedicated on Sunday, September 8, 1872. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Pershing, president of the Pittsburg Female College. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Nast, author of Nast's Commentaries, preached in both German and English. The evening services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Lobenstein, of Berea College.

The interior of the building is neatly finished, and will conviently accommodate five or six hundred persons. The congre-

gation has had a neat tower erected on the building, in which they have placed a bell. The style of the church is Romanesque. Dimensions, 75 by 45 feet. The size of the main audience-room is 63 by 41 feet, with a gallery entered from the vestibule.

The society membership numbers 125, and the Sunday-school numbers 130 pupils. The officers of the church at present are: Rev. L. Allinger, pastor; Christian Eilber, superintendent of Sunday-school.

TRUSTEES.—Daniel Weir, Charles Frank, John Lauterbach, Christian Eilber, John Beuerle, August Young, and Ernst Reinkens.

STEWARDS.—Charles Frank, John Lauterbach, Jacob Rapp, Christian Eilber, John Beuerle, August Seel, Joseph Kohn, and Ernst Reinkens.

CHRISTIE M. E. CHAPEL.

This society was originally organized in the fall of 1860, under the ministration of Rev. E. W. Kirkham, by members principally from the Town Street M. E. Church. The new society met for worship in a small school-house on John street, near Hunt's Corners. In 1861, the present brick church edifice was erected on Cleveland avenue or Eighth street, at or near the intersection of Spring street extended.

Rev. T. W. Stanley was pastor of the congregation at the time the church building was erected, and retained that position two years. The successive pastors were: Revs. Ancil Brooks, for two years; J. F. King, one year; E. H. Heagler, three years; J. M. Jamison, two years. The present pastor is the Rev. G. W. Burns, who took the oversight of the society in the fall of 1871.

Christie Chapel was at first organized as a mission. It is now on the mission list, but is not so largely aided as in the first years of its existence. In the spring of 1871, under the administration of the present pastor, the church edifice was repaired and papered, so as to give the interior a new and inviting appearance. The building will comfortably seat about two hundred persons.

The society of Christie Chapel consists of about one hundred members. There is a Sunday-school connected with the society

of about one hundred pupils. Thomas F. Griffin isthe superintendent of the school.

Board of Trustees.—John Matthews, Matt. Roland, F. S. Keller, J. Evans, John Vincoe, Reuben McClary, Evan Pennel.

Board of Stewards.—S. G. Tracy, Fred. Weaden, Jonathan Pennel, J. Evans, Wm. Davis, T. F. Griffin.

THIRD AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

The Third Avenue M. E. Church is an outgrowth from a Sabbath-school organized by R. P. Woodruff, in a school-house on Second avenue, in the year 1865 or 1866.

The first preaching was in 1867, by Rev. A. G. Byers, while chaplain at the Ohio Penitentiary. The first pastor appointed by the conference was Rev. L. Taft, in the fall of 1868. The society then had a membership of seventeen; and the Methodist Missionary Society of the city had bought a fine site for a church on the corner of Third avenue and High streets, on the rear part of which the present church was erected in the fall of 1868, at an expense of about $2,500. In the fall of 1870, the number of members was eighty, when Rev. J. B. Bradrick was appointed pastor. During his pastorate the church lot was cleared of debt, and in the fall of 1871, Rev. H. K. Foster became pastor, whose service was brief, the Rev. J. L. Grover filling out the year. In the fall of 1872, Rev. R. H. Wallace, the present pastor, was appointed by the conference. The present membership is one hundred and fifteen, with Sabbath-school numbering one hundred and sixty pupils, the pastor acting as superintendent. Trustees: Luther Hiliary, president; J. R. Hughs, treasurer, and C. D. Firestone, secretary.

THE WELCH CALVINISTIC METHODIST, OR WELCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church, worshiping on the southwest corner of Long and Fifth streets, was organized in 1849, by Rev. John T. Williams, of Pomeroy, Ohio. At its origin the number of members was twenty-eight. Their minister was Rev. William Parry, of

Granville, Ohio. The first officers of the church were Edward Herbert and Evan Reynolds. The first meetings were held in a small frame building, on the lot on the northwest corner of Long and Fourth streets, on which now stands the residence of Dr. J. W. Hamilton. Among the members of the church in its early history, were William Benbow, Daniel S. Jones, Royer Reynolds, Noah Bowen, and Thomas Rowland.

The church was received, May 30, 1850, into the Presbytery, at Newark, Ohio. During that year, the church edifice, on the southwest corner of Long and Fifth streets, was built. In this enterprise, the congregation was greatly assisted, among others, by Richard Jones, druggist, and David Price.

It was not till 1855 that the church had a stated minister. Rev. David Williams then became the pastor, and remained till 1858, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Parry, of Granville; Joseph E. Davis, of Newark; Hugh Roberts, of Radnor, Delaware county, Ohio, and Evan R. Jones, who is still a local preacher in the church. Rev. R. H. Evans was called to the pastorate in October, 1860, and remained until March, 1869. At the latter date the church numbered eighty-five members, and the building had been considerably enlarged.

After Mr. Evans left, the pulpit was supplied for about a year by ministers from neighboring churches. December 21, 1869, a unanimous call was given to the present pastor, Rev. David Harries, of Ironton, Ohio, who accepted the call, and entered upon his pastoral labors on the first Sabbath of March, 1870. On the 11th of that month he was duly installed. The charge to the church was given by Rev. E. T. Evans, of Newark; and that to the pastor, by Rev. Howell Powell, of Cincinnati, now of New York.

The church, at the time the call was extended to its present pastor, numbered eighty-seven members; it now, December, 1872, numbers one hundred and forty-seven. It has a Sabbath-school of two hundred, and a "Band of Hope" (temperance) including one hundred and fifty-six members.

The present officers of the church are: Rev. David Harries, pastor; Evan R. Jones, local preacher; R. C. Williams, secretary; D. S. Jones, treasurer. The deacons are: David S. Jones,

Thomas H. Jones, Maurice R. Williams, Daniel S. Morgan, R. C. Williams. The trustees are: Maurice R. Williams, D. S. Jones, Thomas H. Jones, D. J. Benbow, John W. Hughes. Superintendent of Sabbath-school, D. J. Benbow; secretary of same, Thomas Williams.

NEIL M. E. CHAPEL.

The society worshiping at Neil Chapel was organized in November, 1871, by four persons—Ephraim Webb, John Walker, George Loop, and Lydia Walker—assembled in a small room in Joseph Walker's house. During the next month, this room becoming too small, the society obtained from John Walker the use of a barn, thirty-two feet square. It was fitted up and made to accommodate the congregation, which worshiped in it from the 20th of December, 1871, till the latter part of last October. During this time, about eighty members were added to the church.

Two lots, valued at $1,600, having been donated to the society by Robert E. Neil, the erection of a brick church edifice, 40 by 65 feet, and two stories high, was commenced last June, estimated to be worth, when completed, $9,000. By the 1st of last November, the lecture-room and two class-rooms, in the lower story, had been finished and dedicated.

The society is now in a flourishing condition, having about eighty members, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and thirty children and youth. Thus, in one short year, this society grew up, and a goood church building was erected under the patronage and superintendence of Rev. D. Horlocker. It bids fair to become one of the prominent M. E. charges of the city.

Trustees.—John F. Bartlitt, Ephraim Webb, J. M. Walker, John Loop, Geo. W. Loop, and John Walker, Jr.

Stewards.—John M. Walker, Ephraim Webb, David Mulholland, T. E. Taylor, and Edward Fisher.

ST. PAUL'S A. M. E. CHURCH.

This church is the successor of the Bethel M. E. Church, or rather, it is the same society with the name changed.

About the year 1823, the colored members of the Town Street M. E. congregation separated from the whites, and formed a society of their own. They held their meetings in private rooms

until a frame building for their use was erected on Straight alley. This was occupied until 1844, when a brick church edifice was built on East Long, near Fourth street. The first board of trustees of Bethel Church were Richard Butcher, Sen., Richard Butcher, Jr., Joseph Harris, James Bland, Hanson Johnson, Allen Brown, and Edward Smith. The first stewards were Anthony Barrett, B. J. Roberts, and A. M. Taylor. Of all these, Hanson Johnson is the only survivor.

The old Bethel Church building having become the property of the Shiloh Baptist Church, the new St. Paul's African M. E. Church edifice was erected, in 1871–72, on a lot, 62½ by 187½ feet, on the north side of Long street, and nearly opposite the old Bethel Church building. It is one hundred feet long by fifty-four wide. The first story is occupied by the Sunday-school. One of the rooms, at the side of the alcove, is fitted up for the pastor's study. The audience-room above is of the full size of the building, and will comfortably seat from seven to eight hundred persons. The total cost of the church property was a little over twenty thousand dollars. It is estimated to be worth a third more.

The church edifice was dedicated on Sunday, July 21, 1872, Bishop Payne officiating, assisted by Rev. Philip Tolliver, of Chillicothe. The bishop preached the dedicatory sermon, taking his text from 1 Kings, ix: 3. A sermon was delivered in the church in the afternoon by Rev. R. A. Johnson, of Cincinnati, and a discourse in the evening by Rev. C. A. Van Anda, of Town Street M. E. Church, in this city.

The Sunday-school connected with the church numbers one hundred and twenty pupils and has eighteen teachers. The superintendent is David Stanton. The school library contains six hundred volumes. The church has an organ, and a choir led by Alfred Roberts. Rev. J. P. Underwood is pastor of the church.

There are at present connected with the church 276 members.

The trustees of the church are James S. Waring, C. A. Woodward, Jabez Jones, Alexander Broadis, Richard Upthegrove, T. J. Washington, J. S. Tyler, Richard M. Scott, and Thos. J. Williamson.

Board of Stewards.—Walker Ewing, Anderson Ewing, J.

B. Stewart (recording secretary,) Alfred Roberts, Samuel Monmouth, Robert Day, Jr., and Jefferson T. Williams.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church originated in Franklinton. Its first pastor was the Rev. James Hoge, afterward known as Dr. Hoge. He was born in Hardy county, Virginia, July 4, 1784, and, on the 17th of April, 1805, was licensed to preach by the Lexington Presbytery of Virginia. Having obtained from the Presbyterian General Assembly an appointment as itinerant missionary in Ohio, Mr. Hoge arrived in Franklinton, November, 1805, in company with the supreme judges who were about to open in that town the first term of the Supreme Court ever held in Franklin county. The court was held in a room in the house of John Overdier, a two-story frame building, which stood about two hundred yards north of the site of the county court-house erected in 1807–8. The judges tendered Mr. Hoge the use of the court-room for preaching, and adjourned court to hear his sermon. Mr. Hoge continued his missionary labors, and, on the 8th of February, 1806, a Presbyterian church was organized in Franklinton. On the Sunday following, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to thirteen members.

The congregation, September 25, 1807, extended to Mr. Hoge a formal call to become their pastor. It was in the handwriting of Lucas Sullivant, and was signed by Robert Culbertson and William Reed, as elders, and by Joseph Dixon, John Dill, David Nelson, William Domigan, Joseph Hunter, and Lucas Sullivant, as trustees. In that document the young pastor was promised an annual salary of three hundred dollars, in half-yearly payments for three-fourths of his time, until the congregation should find itself able to compensate him at the same rate for his whole time. Principally through the instrumentality of Lucas Sullivant, a plain one-story brick building was erected, in 1812, for a place of public worship; but before its completion, it was taken possession of by the military stationed in the town. During a violent tornado, in March, 1813, it was blown down.

In 1815, another brick building was erected on the bank of the river, for the use of the congregation. In the spring of 1814, a log cabin, twenty-five by thirty feet, was built for religious services, on a lot belonging to Mr. Hoge, near the present intersection of Third and Spring streets, in Columbus. Until 1818, the meetings of the congregation were held, from time to time, both in Franklinton and Columbus, though principally in the former place.

As the greater portion of the congregation resided on the Columbus side of the Scioto, a frame meeting-house was erected, in the spring of 1818, on a lot donated for the purpose, at the junction of Town and Front streets. It was afterward known as the "Trinity in Unity," being composed of three structures capable of being separated. The sale of seats amounted to $1,796.50, the highest priced pew selling for forty dollars. In 1821, the congregation was regularly organized as the First Presbyterian Congregation of Columbus. The salary of the pastor, Mr. Hoge, was increased, in 1823, to eight hundred dollars. The present church building, on the southwest corner of State and Third streets, was erected in 1830. Two years afterward, Dr. Hoge's salary was increased to one thousand dollars. Extensive alterations were made in the church building, about twenty years after its erection, by which it was greatly improved. The cost of these improvements was at first estimated at four thousand dollars; but when the work was done, it had cost twenty thousand.

The church and congregation, February 8, 1856, held a semi-centennial celebration of their first organization in Franklinton. The venerable Dr. Hoge, who had been, during the preceding eight or ten years, assisted in his ministerial labors by various clergymen, preached his farewell sermon, June 25, 1857, in which he resigned his pastoral charge to Rev. Edgar Woods, of Wheeling, who was duly installed on the 30th of the same month. The church building was again remodeled in 1859, and assumed the appearance it now wears. Mr. Woods resigned the pastorate in February, 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. William C. Roberts, of Wilmington, Delaware; installed, November 11, 1862. At the close of 1864, Mr. Roberts retired from the pas-

toral charge, which was committed to Rev. Dr. W. R. Marshall, who resigned it December 20, 1869. The pastoral office remained vacant until May, 1871, when Rev. Robert Laidlaw, of Milton, Ontario (Canada), the present pastor, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy.

The First Presbyterian Church building, on the corner of Third and State streets, is a fine model of architectural taste. On the south wall of the auditorium, is placed a marble tablet in memory of Dr. Hoge. The church property is valued at forty thousand dollars.

The officers of the church at present are:

Pastor—Rev. J. Laidlaw; Trustees—Charles Summers, Amos Layman, A. D. Rodgers, H. A. Lanman, and John L. Gill; Charles Summers is president of the board of trustees: Amos Layman, secretary, and H. A. Lanman, treasurer: Elders—W. M. Awl, James S. Abbott, Isaac Dalton, and Alfred Thomas.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1839, on the first Sunday in March. It consisted at first of thirty-one persons, the greater part of whom had been connected with the First Presbyterian Church. For some time prior to the organization of the church, the members held their meetings for public worship in a room near the corner of Rich and High streets. They were incorporated in April, 1839, by an act of the legislature, and measures were taken for the erection of a house of worship. The congregation, early in the following year, assembled for worship in the basement of the church edifice, then in the course of erection, on the west side of Third street, between Rich and Friend streets. This structure was completed during the ensuing fall.

From the time of their organization, in March, 1839, until the next October, the congregation had the services of Rev. Mr. Topliff. Rev. George L. Boardman then supplied the pulpit till May, 1840. It was at this time that the Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D., having received a unanimous call to the pastorate, began his ministrations in the church. He was regularly installed as pastor on the 24th of November, 1841, and continued

in this relation to the church until August 1, 1855, when he became president of the Western Reserve College.

Rev. Edward D. Morris, of Auburn, N. Y., accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate left vacant by the retirement of Dr. Hitchcock. Mr. Morris began his ministerial labors with the congregation on the first Sunday in December, 1855, and on the 2d of January following, was duly installed pastor. Owing to the increasing size of the congregation after the old church building had been enlarged, a new one was erected in 1860.

D. T. Woodbury, one of the leading merchants of the city in 1856, presented to the congregation for the site of a church edifice, a lot 62½ feet front by 145 deep, estimated at that time to be worth four thousand dollars, and situated on the east side of Third street, between State and Town streets, about half a square south of the First Presbyterian Church, but on the opposite side of Third street.

On this lot a fine house of worship was erected in 1860, which is still occupied by the congregation. It is Norman in its architecture. The building is 146 feet in length, by 76 in width; the height of the gables is 76 feet; the height of the northwest tower, including the spire, is 200 feet; the height of the southwest tower is 109 feet, and the height of the four pinnacles of the transept is 65 feet.

The interior is divided into audience-room, chapel, conference-room, a session-room, pastor's study, vestibules, and basement. The audience-room is 97 feet by 60, and 48 feet high. There are 158 pews on the main floor, 36 in the side galleries, and accommodations in the orchestra for the organ and forty singers. The aisles are spacious, and the pews are without doors, and uniformly upholstered. The pulpit is finely carved, and finished in imitation of rosewood.

Rev. John F. Kendall succeeded Mr. Morris in 1868, and in April, 1872, the present pastor, Rev. Wm. E. Moore, was duly installed.

The church has a membership numbering 280. The Sabbath-school pupils number 225; superintendent, E. H. Cook. Value of the church property at present, $75,000.

Elders.—Ebenezer McDonald, Chauncey N. Olds, Raymond

Burr, G. L. Smead, John J. Ferson, Alfred Ritson, and David E. Putnam.

Trustees.—Charles Baker, Nathan B. Marple, Alexander Houston, Alfred Ritson, and L. S. Ayres.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

This church was organized June 1, 1854, by a colony from the First Presbyterian Church. The congregation for about three years, and during the time of the erection of their church edifice, held services in the lecture-room of Starling Medical College. The church edifice was dedicated August 23, 1857. It cost, with the exception of the tower, $16,000. The architect of the building was Mr. Hamilton, of Cincinnati; the stone-work was done by John Stoddard, and the carpenter work by John Clark. The building is calculated to seat about five hundred persons.

Rev. Josiah D. Smith, D. D., was installed August5, 1854, as the first pastor of the church. He died May 29, 1863. Revs. Henry McCracken and H. M. Robertson were after that event successive pastors. The present pastor is the Rev. Rob Roy McNulty.

The first elders of the church were William Blynn and John Y. Cowhick, installed June 14, 1854. Since then, the following elders have been installed: R. N. Barr, May 5, 1855; J. R. Paul, September 5, 1857; Samuel Galloway, February 5, 1859; David Taylor, May 5, 1860; William Jamison, April 15, 1866, and Gordon Moodie, April 15, 1866.

Of these elders two, William Blynn and Samuel Galloway, have died; and three, John Y. Cowhick, R. N. Barr, and J. R. Paul, have removed from the city. The present elders are David Taylor, William Jamison, and Gordon Moodie.

The trustees of the congregation at present are: W. H. H. Shinn, Alfred Kelly, George J. Atkinson, L. Backus, Noah Bowen, and John Stothert. The number of church-members is thirty. There is a Sabbath-school connected with the church, with about one hundred pupils. Gordon Moodie is the superintendent. It meets at half-past nine o'clock every Sunday morning.

THE HOGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This mission church, the youngest offspring of the oldest among the sisterhood of Presbyterian churches in Columbus, commenced its career on the 22d of January, 1870, with twenty members. The congregation is fast increasing in a rapidly growing part of the city. The pleasant church building on Park street, in the northwest part of the city, is generally known as "Hoge Chapel." Rev. J. C. Tidball had charge of the church for about a year after its organization, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Rev. D. Kingery succeeded him for about another year, when the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Richmond, was called to fill the office.

The present number of members is ninety, and the Sunday-school attendance averages one hundred and sixty-five; William Sackett, superintendent.

ELDERS.—Dr. G. F. Guerin, Samuel Garwood, J. A. F. Cellar, and William Sackett.

TRUSTEES.—William Sackett, William D. Barnett, John L. Vincent, Samuel Garwood, J. A. F. Cellar, and James Mickel.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On the 29th of September, 1852, the Third Presbyterian Church was organized, composed of forty-two members, sent out from the Second Presbyterian Church for that purpose. The new church adopted rules of government, partly Presbyterian and partly Congregational, identical with those of the church from which they came. It continued under that name and style, enjoying the services, as pastor, of Rev. William H. Marble, over three years, and of Rev. Anson Smyth, as stated supply, about eight months. The officers were:

ELDERS.—Warren Jenkins, M. B. Bateham, J. W. Hamilton, L. L. Rice.

TRUSTEES OF THE SOCIETY.—T. S. Baldwin, L. L. Rice, F. C. Sessions.

On the 3d day of November, 1856, by unanimous vote of the

members, the name of the church was changed to that of First Congregational Church of Columbus, and the polity of that denomination was adopted altogether. Rev. J. M. Steele, from New Hampshire, was installed as pastor, November 7, 1856. The very acceptable labors of Mr. Steele were of short duration.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Located on Broad, between High and State streets.

Visiting the city of New York, on business, he was seized with small-pox, and died there, April 5, 1857.

Rev. N. A. Hyde, of New York, officiated as stated supply, from December, 1857, to June 1, 1858.

The church edifice, on Broad street, facing the State-house Square, was dedicated December 21, 1857.

Rev. Henry B. Elliott, from Connecticut, was installed as pastor November 9, 1858. His labors continued until May 11, 1860, when he resigned the pastorate, and the resignation was accepted.

Rev. Edward P. Goodwin, from Vermont, accepted a call as pastor, and was installed February 26, 1861. Mr. Goodwin continued as pastor until December 15, 1867, when he resigned to accept a call to Chicago.

Rev. George W. Phillips, from Massachusetts, was installed as Mr. Goodwin's successor, May 12, 1868. Mr. Phillips resigned his pastorate September 24, 1871, and returned to Massachusetts.

A call was extended to Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, of Brooklyn, New York, to become pastor, as the successor of Mr. Phillips. The call was accepted, and Mr. Hutchins entered upon his labors here, Sunday, October 27, 1872.

Marked prosperity has attended the labors of the foregoing pastors, and revivals have occured under several of them, especially those of Mr. Marble, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Goodwin. Six hundred and fifty-one members were received into the church up to the close of the labors of Mr. Phillips. Many of these have been dismissed to other localities, and not a few have died. The present active membership (December, 1872) is about three hundred.

The church building on Broad street has just been remodeled and enlarged, and a building for Sunday-school and social purposes, adjoining the church, erected at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The present officers of the church and society are: Pastor—Rev. Robert G. Hutchins; Deacons—M. P. Ford, F. C. Sessions, L. L. Rice, E. D. Phillips, D. G. Smith, and B. D. Hills; Clerk and Treasurer—M. P. Ford; Trustees—G. W. Wakefield, F. C. Sessions, B. F. Reese, Rufus Main, H. S. Babbitt, and C. L. Clark; Clerk—B. D. Hills; Treasurer—J. A. Jeffrey.

HIGH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Located on the northwest corner of High and Russell streets.

The corner-stone of this new church edifice, to be erected on the west side of High street, north of Capital University, was laid on Monday afternoon, September 9, 1872, in the presence of a large assembly of people. A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Kelsey, of the First or Broad Street Congregational Church, and an address was delivered by Rev. A. Hastings Ross, pastor of the Springfield Congregational Church. L. L. Rice, superintendent of public printing, gave a brief sketch of the rise and progress of Congregationalism in this city.

The corner-stone was then laid in its proper position, Rev. Mr. Merrill placing in the aperture prepared a tin box, containing a brief history of the organization; names of officers, of teachers, and Sabbath-school pupils; names of the building committee; minutes of the State Conference held at Marietta in June, 1872; names of all the ministers of the denomination in the State; a copy of the *Advance*, printed at Chicago, and a copy of each of the papers printed in this city. The exercises were closed with the usual ceremonies.

This church was organized March 9, 1872, twenty-seven members from the First Church having been dismissed at their own request, for the purpose, and eleven from other churches, uniting in the organization. They have a fine church building, located in the north part of the city, in the midst of an intelligent and fast increasing population. Rev. S. M. Merrill has, until recently, supplied their pulpit, in a temporary chapel erected for the purpose, until the new church is completed. Mr. Merrill closed his services the 1st of November, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Ross, in February, 1873. The demand for a church in that locality, and the enterprising character of the members engaged in the enterprise, give assurance of great prosperity and usefulness. The new church building occupied by the congregation, including the ground, cost about twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Drach was the architect. The building is 54 by 85 feet in size, two stories, built of brick, with trim-

mings of stone and galvanized iron. The style of architecture is English gothic.

Officers of the Church: Deacons—S. M. Hotchkiss, C. H. Walker, L. P. Rose, W. Jenkins; Clerk and Treasurer—E. C. Beach; Trustees—W. A. Hershiser, S. E. Samuel, David Price.

THIRD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized during the summer of 1872, by a council called for the purpose, and is located in the northeast quarter of the city, inhabited chiefly by employees and operatives in the shops and furnaces springing up in that region. They own an eligible lot, donated for church purposes, on which a small but pleasant chapel was erected several years since, where an interesting Sunday-school has been maintained through the enterprise of a few individuals, whose perseverance in the past gives assurance of success in the future. Only occasional preaching has been enjoyed to the present time.

The present officers are: Joseph J. Davis, deacon; J. J. Davis, F. C. Sessions, and J. Bardmore, trustees; and Wm. Davis, clerk.

WELCH PRESBYTERIAN OR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized by the Rev. Dr. James Hoge, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, about Christmas, 1837. It consisted originally of twelve members only (three men and nine women), of whom, we believe, but two survive—David Davis and wife, residing in this city, on Eighth street. The first officers were David Davis, elder, and William Jones, deacon.

The church has, since its organization, met regularly every Sunday for worship, and kept up a regular Sunday-school, though it has been much of the time without a preacher or a pastor. The first preacher was Rev. Hugh Price, who commenced in 1838, and continued about two years, preaching, however, half the time in Dublin. His successors were: Rev. Seth Powell, for four years, and Rev. James Price, for a year and a half. The church was then, for some time, without regular preaching.

Rev. B. Evans was then engaged for a year and a half; Rev. Reese Powell, for five years; Rev. John H. Jones, for four

years; and Rev. Reese Powell, being engaged the second time, remained ten years, or till 1869. Rev. John Jones was then engaged for about a year and a half. After his term, Rev. Mr. Evans, a resident of this city, preached occasionally; but we understand the church has at present no resident preacher or pastor.

The first meetings of the church, after its organization, were held in a school-house, situated on an alley between High and Front streets, and north of Broad street. After meeting at this place for about a year, several other locations were occupied in succession, as the Baptist Church on Front street, another school-house, and the private residence of David Davis. Finally, a brick school-house, on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets, was rented at one dollar per month, and there the congregation met until its present house of worship was built in 1845. This is a frame building, thirty-three by twenty-six feet, erected on ground bought for the purpose, on the north side of Town street, and between Fifth and Sixth streets. The site is the west half of lot No. 59 of Kelley, Northrup & Kerr's heirs addition to Columbus, called "Allotment of Central Reserve." The congregation at first bought the whole lot of Mr. Northrup for $500, but soon afterward sold the east half to Thomas Jones, for $250.

The Town Street Welsh Church was, in 1849, reduced to its original number (twelve), by a large portion of its members leaving to help form the Welsh Methodist Calvinistic Church, worshiping on Long street.

The Town Street Church was incorporated April 10, 1872, under the name of the "Welsh Congregational Church," with the following persons named as trustees: David Price, John Davies, John Bain, Richard Brown, and Jonathan Stephens.

The average number of members of the church is about seventy, and of the Sunday-school about forty. The elders are David Davis and John Davis. The deacons are John Bain and David Phillips.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of this church runs through a period of nearly fifty years. In February, 1823, Rev. George Jeffries, a Baptist clergyman, settled in Columbus, and immediately commenced

preaching in his own house. A few Baptists were gathered, and in the course of the first year two persons were baptized.

In the spring of 1824, eleven persons, five males and six females, organized themselves into a congregation, and on the 15th day of May they were duly recognized by an ecclesiastical council, and received into the sisterhood of churches.

Elder Jeffries, as he was called, continued to preach to the church, and in April, 1825, was formally called to be its pastor. He continued for some time to hold meetings in his own house, with little or no pecuniary compensation. He spent a part of his time in manual labor, preaching a portion of the time to churches in the adjacent country.

In 1830, it appears Elder Jeffries built a school-house, to which the meetings were transferred, the church contributing, as the record says, $4.95 in money, and two and three-fourths' days work "toward fixing the school-house built by Elder Jeffries for the purpose of having meetings in." This school-house was between Front and Mound streets, in the rear of the present St. Paul's German Lutheran Church.

In April, 1831, the church purchased a lot on Front street, near the corner of Mound, paying for it $175. On this a small brick church was erected, built at great sacrifices on the part of the few members, the pastor and his wife, as well as other members laboring with their own hands to complete it. On the Saturday before the first Sunday in May, 1832, they held their first season of worship in their new house. This building is still standing, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house.

In the fall of 1833, a number of Welsh Baptists having moved into the city, they organized themselves into a church, under the guidance of Rev. John Harris, from Wales, and for some time continued to worship by themselves.

In the meantime several prominent Baptists having moved into the city, and thinking the church under Mr. Jeffries as not sufficiently aggressive, and not taking the stand in the community the importance of the cause demanded, determined to make a move for a more efficient organization. An appeal was made to the American Baptist Home Mission Society for aid. As the result of this movement, the Rev. T. R. Cressy was commisioned

by that society, and sent to labor as a missionary in Columbus. He arrived in the city in the summer of 1835, and immediately commenced preaching.

A general meeting of all interested was called, to see what could be done to consolidate the Baptist element of the city into one organization. This meeting was held in Trinity Episcopal Church, on Broad street, on the lot now occupied by Hayden's large business block, the rector, Rev. Mr. Preston, having generously offered its use for this purpose. As the result of this conference, the independent Baptists and the Welsh church all united with the original organization, Mr. Jeffries resigning, and Mr. Cressy assuming the pastorate.

Prominent among those who took part in this new movement were Rev. John Harris, Dr. J. B. Wheaton (for many years a prominent druggist in the city), Tunis Peters, Rufus Bixby, and William Thomas.

The Welsh members were, from the first, and have continued to be, a useful and efficient element in the Baptist organization. Rev. John Harris may be said to be one of the efficient founders of the Baptist interest in the city. He was a devout and earnest man, whom all respected and loved. He preached both in Welsh and English. His devotion, his zealous exhortations and earnest prayers are well remembered by many at the present day. He died December 12, 1863, in the 77th year of his age.

The union consummated, Mr. Cressy commenced with a church numbering in all fifty-six members. From this time we may date the substantial prosperity of the church. Mr. Cressy was an earnest and laborious pastor. His kind and sympathizing disposition, his integrity of character, his instructive preaching, often rising into commanding eloquence, secured for him the respect of the community and the love of his church.

The location of the meeting-house was found unfavorable, the accommodations it afforded insufficient, and a move was soon made for a larger and more commodious edifice.

After considerable consultation, a lot was purchased of Dr. Goodale, on the corner of Rich and Third streets, for the sum $800. The location was then considered almost out of the city, Rich street not having yet been graded. The lot itself was in-

closed with a Virginia rail-fence, and covered with a growing crop of corn and potatoes. In their efforts to build, the church met with much encouragement from the community, many from other denominations contributing substantial aid, among whom special mention should be made of P. B. Wilcox, Esq., who encouraged them in the work both by counsel and pecuniary aid.

Meetings were commenced in the lecture-room of the new church, April 6, 1837, but the house was not publicly dedicated and services held in the main audience-room, until November 1, 1840. The erection of such a house was a great undertaking for this church; but in the midst of their efforts their number was largely increased. During 1838 and 1839 the church was favored with an extensive revival, during which one hundred and thirty persons united with it by baptism.

The pastorate of Mr. Cressy continued seven years. He resigned in July, 1842. Some still living in connection with the church remember with pleasure and gratitude his faithful labors. He commenced with fifty-six and left the church with one hundred and ninety-two members.

The pastors since have been: Rev. Daniel Eldridge, two and one-half years; Rev. D. B. Cheney, five and one-half; Rev. Henry Davis, five; Rev. D. A. Randall, seven and one-fourth; Rev. George S. Chase, one and one-fourth; and Rev. J. W. Osborne, five years.

In 1869, the house erected under the pastorate of Rev. T. R. Cressy was thoroughly remodeled and enlarged, at an expense of about $8,000, and will cost, when the tower is completed, about $13,000. The audience-room is 50 by 65 feet; the walls are finely frescoed in dark granite, the upper ceiling with heavy panel work. The gothic windows are set in stained glass of fine colors. The church is also supplied with an ample baptismal font, and has also a large and beautifully-finished basement for lectures and Sunday-school purposes, with class and dressing-rooms. The present number of members is about three hundred and fifty, with a large and efficient Sunday-school, of which L. D. Myers is superintendent. The church also maintains a mission school, in the north part of the city, under the superintendence of B. J. Loomis. Here it has purchased a lot and erected

a chapel, at an expense of $1,600 to $1,800. The church also maintains a mission Sunday-school at Mt. Airy, in the northeast part of the city. The present pastor is Rev. I. F. Stidham, late of Philadelphia, who commenced his labors October 1, 1872.

The trustees of the church are Dr. J. M. Wheaton, L. D. Myers, Jeffrey Powell, B. J. Loomis, L. L. Smith, Abel Hildreth, A. B. Lawrence; James Somers, clerk, and Charles E. Batterson, treasurer.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Located southeast corner of Gay and Lazelle streets. This is an organization formed in the year 1837, and has a membership at present numbering three hundred. The Sunday-school connected with this church numbers one hundred and twenty pupils. The present pastor is Rev. James Poindexter, and the superintendent of the Sunday-school is Wm. H. Roney.

TRUSTEES.—A. Lewis, M. McGee, J. Dickey, Jas. Shelton, and M. Trent.

DEACONS.—J. Hooper, E. Trent, C. Houston, N. Lynn, and J. Johnson.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is located on East Long, between Third and High streets. At a meeting held on the 8th of August, 1869, in Robert Rusk's building, corner of Fourth and Gay streets, an organization, with a membership numbering fifty-five, was effected. Prominent among the members were Elders James Shewcraft and F. Mitchell. The services of the congregation were continued at this place until November, 1871, when Colman C. Smith purchased the present church building from John Miller, banker, at a cost of $4,200. Rev. Elder L. B. Moss has been the pastor ever since the organization of the congregation.

The officers of the church at present are as follows: Deacons—Henry Hill, Henry Allen, W. B. Ferguson, C. Richardson, James Shelton, Robert Johnson, and Wayman Baley. Trustees—C. C. Smith, C. K. Haris, N. Baley, R. Johnson, and M. Randolph. Henry Hill, treasurer, and John M. Booker, clerk. The present number of members is one hundred and ninety; the number of Sunday-school pupils is twenty-three, with C. C. Smith, superintendent; W. B. Ferguson, assistant.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

This is one of the oldest church organizations in the city, its origin dating as far back as 1821. For many years its services were held in a frame building on Third street, on the site of the present Universalist Church edifice. Several pastors served the congregation till 1843, when Rev. Conrad Mees, the present pastor, assumed the charge.

The congregation, in 1844, erected a large brick church edifice on the southwest corner of High and Mound streets. Like many German congregations in this country, its growth was attended by many severe trials, both internal and external.

A sad calamity befell the congregation on the 10th of October, 1856. Early in the morning of that day, a fire broke out in a long frame in the rear of Mr. English's building, on High street, opposite the court-house. The German St. Paul's Church, standing only a few feet north of the burning structure, fell a prey to the devouring flames, the bare walls only remaining. With the church, an organ, said to be the finest then in the city, was also destroyed. There was no insurance on either. The congregation began forthwith to build anew; and through its own exertions, the first anniversary of the fire was celebrated by the consecration of a new church edifice, the final completion of which is now in progress.

The congregation is one of the largest in the city, with a Sunday-school and choir, which have retained their organizations intact during a period of thirty years, the time of service of the present pastor.

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1847, by Rev. W. F. Lehmann, its first and only pastor. Its first meetings were held in Mechanics' Hall, southeast corner of High and Rich streets. It afterward met in the German Church, on Mound street, near Third, and at other places. Its present large church edifice, on the northeast corner of Third and South streets, was erected in

1856 and 1857, the corner-stone having been laid, with appropriate ceremonies, early in 1856. It was dedicated near the close of that year, and as soon as the audience-room was completed. It is 56½ by 105 feet, and will comfortably seat about 1,000 persons, and may be made to accommodate an audience of 1,100 or 1,200.

The present number of communicating members is 577. The pastor is *ex-officio* president of the church council. The elders are Jacob Schmidt and Conrad Luft. The trustees are Andrew Bertsch, Peter Schille, and N. Huber. The deacons are, M. Suttler and F. Anthony, with two vacancies in the number. The secretary is John Gruebler, and the treasurer, Christian Scroth.

The Sunday-school, which meets in the basement of the church on Sunday mornings, has an average attendance of about two hundred. Its superintendent is —— Kuth. There are also regular catechetical exercises on Sunday afternoons.

There are connected with the church three societies, having in view the furtherance of the interests of the congregation, called Men's, Women's, and Youths' Monthly Meetings. Besides, most of the members of the congregation are attached to an association organized for the care and support of sick members.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Located on Rich street, between Seventh and Washington avenue. This organization had not, until the year 1868, a permanent place of worship. The cost of the building, erected in 1868, was about $12,000. The church membership numbers fifty, and the Sunday-school pupils number sixty. Rev. Joseph Beck, until lately, was the pastor.

ELDERS.—Frederick Bentz and George Getz.

DEACONS.—J. Zigler and John Hank.

TRUSTEES.—A. F. Zigler, John Bowman, and John Eny.

INDEPENDENT GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

THE GERMAN INDEPENDENT PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Actuated by a desire for religious worship disconnected from their former fellow-worshipers in the Lutheran and Reformed German Protestant Churches, a number of German Protestant citizens met at the residence of Henry Waas, February 6, 1843, and organized themselves under the name of the German Independent Protestant Church, with the following officers: Louis Hoster, president; N. Maurer and Otto Frankenberg, vice-presidents; Peter Ambos and J. P. Bruck, secretaries; and Jacob Silbernagel, treasurer.

TRUSTEES.—Daniel Wendel, Jacob Laurer, Andreas Dippel, David Bauer, Frederick Funke, George M. Unger, and Charles Faber.

Rev. Zeller provisionally assumed the functions of pastor, until the election of Rev. A. L. Begeman.

In April of the same year, a lot was purchased on Mound street, near Third, and the corner-stone for the new church was laid on the 5th of June following, and by December 7th the same year, the church was completed and dedicated.

The present organization: Pastor Rev. Christian Heddaeus; president, A. Eichenberg; vice-president, A. Kuchner; secretary, E. Homan; financial secretary, C. Loewer; treasurer, Franz Fassig.

TRUSTEES—C. Zapp, J. Biederkapp, H. Schmidt, H. Loewer, C. Bachmann, and Philip Haldy.

The church membership numbers 281, and the Sunday-school pupils number 310.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The pastors of the German Lutheran St. Paul's and Trinity Churches objecting to persons becoming members of their respective congregations who continued to act as members of secret organizations, caused a withdrawal of some twenty-six persons from the two congregations, who held a meeting at the residence of Jacob Bleile, in June, 1872, for the purpose of organizing a new congregation. On July 17, the same year, an-

other meeting was held at the old City Hall. At this meeting the constitution for the new society, to be known as the St. John's German Protestant Evangelical Church, was adopted, and fifty-six signatures obtained to the same. The society has its services at the United Brethren Church, on East Town street, until their new church building, to cost $15,000, is completed, which is to be erected on a lot on Mound street, between High and Third streets, purchased from Frederick Kuhnheim, at $5,500.

The present membership of the society is 150; the Sunday-school numbers 110 pupils. Rev. William Purpus is pastor, and John Burkhardt, superintendent of Sunday-school.

TRUSTEES.—John U. Richenbacher, president; Andrew Schwarz, secretary; George P. Schroll, treasurer; and John Burkhardt.

EMMANUEL'S CHURCH

Located on South Third street, south of Livingston avenue.

The Emmanuel's Church is a German mission of the German Evangelical Association, organized about the year 1857, by Rev. John Barnhard. It numbers at present thirty-seven members. The trustees of the church at present are C. Emrich, P. Schneider, and J. Ruppesberger. There are about seventy-five pupils attending the Sunday-school. Rev. Noah Schupp is the pastor.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

The first Universalist preaching in Columbus was about the year 1837. The first regular minister of that denomination, who preached in the city, was Rev. A. A. Davis, of Delaware county. His meetings were held in the United States court-house. He continued to preach here a year or two, assisted occasionally by other preachers. The Rev. Mr. Saddler succeeded him, preaching at the same place, and continuing also a year or two.

After an interval of about two years, the Rev. Mr. Abel was engaged, and continued six months. His successor was the Rev. Mr. Anderson, for about the same time. Rev. George Rogers then preached here for a short period. The meetings were held, at this time, in a rented room, in Mr. Buttles' building, cor-

ner of High and Friend streets, now occupied by Sinclair & Scott.

Prior to this time, there was no regularly organized society. The "Universalist Society of Columbus," consisting of thirty-eight members, was organized in March, 1845, under an act of the legislature to incorporate certain churches therein named. The first board of trustees were John Greenwood, John Field, James W. Osgood, Demas Adams, and William Bambrough. The Rev. Mr. Eaton preached for the society for a few months. Rev. Nelson Doolittle was then engaged as pastor, his term commencing in October, 1845. The present church edifice was erected in 1846 on a lot on the east side of Third street between Town and Rich streets.

Mr. Doolittle resigned his charge in the fall of 1851, and was succeeded the next spring by Rev. N. M. Gaylord, then of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. Gaylord continued till the fall of 1854, and then removed to Boston. During the years 1855 and 1856, Revs. Gifford, Upson, and Hawes officiated as pastors. In the fall of the latter year, Rev. H. R. Nye, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, became the pastor of the society, and continued as such till April, 1859. Mr. Nye was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Gorman, whose ministry began in the winter of 1859 and closed in 1861. Mr. Gorman was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Cantwell, who continued till 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Bruce, who resigned in 1868. Subsequently to his resignation the society engaged Rev. Thomas Gorman as a temporary supply. In September, 1869, Rev. E. L. Rexford, the present pastor, was called from Cincinnati.

The present officers of the society are: O. F. Evans, president; A. B. Robinson, secretary; G. W. Sinks, treasurer.

Trustees.—John Field, Isaac Eberly, E. T. Hancock, B. F. Martin, and Thomas Lough.

The society numbers 160 members, and the number of church members is 115. The number of Sunday-school pupils is 140. A. B. Robinson is the superintendent, assisted by fifteen teachers.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Prior to 1866 there was no organization of this denomination in Columbus. In that year was organized

THE FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The church edifice is located on the south side of Town street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The church property is valued at $15,000.

Rev. W. B. Davis was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. James H. Dickson. The trustees are Samuel Hively, John Helpman, and Isaac Winter. It has forty-four members, and a Sunday-school with sixty pupils.

OLIVE BRANCH CHURCH.

This church, located in Neil's addition, near the Piqua Railroad shops, was organized in 1867 by Rev. W. B. Davis, after his retirement from the pastorate of the First Church. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Spencer. The trustees are George Davidson, John Nelson, Joseph Fuller, John Henvon, and Wm. B. Davis. It has ninety members, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and ten pupils, with Samuel Mateer as superintendent. The church property is valued at $3,500.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH.

This church, located south of Broad street, in the southwestern portion of the city, was organized in 1870, as a branch of the Olive Branch Church. Its present pastor is Rev. James H. Dickson. Trustees—Henry Deardorf, W. B. Davis, and W. H. Spencer. The number of members is twenty-six, and of pupils in the Sunday-school, seventy-five. The church property is estimated to be worth $10,000.

GERMAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1868. It is located on the south side of Friend street, east of Seventh. It has twenty-five members, and fifty pupils in the Sunday-school. The church property is valued at $4,000.

THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Located on the southeast corner of Gay and Third streets.

This church had its origin in prayer-meetings, held by a few persons, in private houses, in October, 1870. On the first of December, 1870, a small room over Samuels' drug store, No. 115 North High street, was rented for a Sunday-school and prayer-meetings. Occasionally religious services were conducted in this room by different preachers.

On the first of April, 1871, a large room was rented in Session's block, on the southeast corner of High and Long streets. Here Rev. R. Moffit, of Bedford, Ohio, preached on the first Sunday of April, 1871, and Rev. T. D. Garvin, of Cincinnati, on the following Sunday. A call was tendered Mr. Garvin to become the pastor of the church, which he accepted, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office on the third Sunday of April, 1871. He still remains in the same position.

At a meeting held on the evening of April 22, 1871, at which T. Ewing Miller was chairman, and F. D. Prouty, secretary, T. Ewing Miller was elected treasurer of the church, F. D. Prouty, clerk, and Wm. Wallace and F. D. Prouty, deacons. At a subsequent meeting, Wm. Williams and Benj. Styles were also chosen deacons.

The church was incorporated March 20, 1871. The following is an extract from the record of incorporation:

"At a meeting of the congregation or church worshiping at the corner of High and Long streets, in their hall in Sessions' block, held March 7, 1872, the pastor, T. D. Garvin, being chairman, F. D. Prouty was elected clerk of the church for the ensuing year, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we incorporate under the name of the Central Church, known as the Disciples of Christ.

"The following trustees were elected: T. Ewing Miller, for three years; William Williams, for two years, and James G. Archer, for one year."

About the time of incorporation, a lot was purchased, on the southeast corner of Third and Gay streets, for $5,300. It has a

front of 62½ feet on Third street, and a depth of 123 feet on Gay. On the east end of this lot a temporary church building was erected, being a frame, 25 by 60 feet. T. Ewing Miller, James G. Archer, and F. D. Prouty were the building committee, and Wm. Williams, the builder. The building was opened on the third Sunday of May, 1872, for public worship. It is designed as a mere provisional place of worship, until a permanent brick edifice, worth about $20,000, and capable of seating an audience of six or seven hundred, can be erected. A considerable portion of the requisite funds for such a structure has been already pledged outside the city.

The number of church members enrolled on the 18th of December last, was 105—an increase of 80 since Mr. Garvin began his ministrations. The Sunday-school had, on the first of December last, 154 enrolled members, and an average attendance of 85. The officers of the school were: Benj. Styles, superintendent; A. G. Tice, assistant superintendent, and Elmon Spencer, secretary.

THE HEBREW TEMPLE.

A score or more of years have passed since the few Israelites then residing in the city met for worship in a private room. Afterward they met in rented halls. About 1852, a congregation was formed, of which Joseph Gundersheimer was president. S. Lazarus, who had previously filled a similar office in Germany, acted as minister of the congregation, without compensation. The first salaried minister was Rev. Joseph Goodman, who filled the office for several years, and, at an advanced age, is still a resident of the city. He was succeeded in the ministerial office by Revs. Weil, Goodman, Lippman, Wetterhan, Schoenberg, and Rosenthal.

The use of rented halls was attended with so much inconvenience and such detriment to the congregation, that the formation of a new congregation and the building of a temple or synagogue were determined upon. Messrs. Nathan and Joseph Gundersheimer constituted themselves a committee with these objects in view, and other Israelites co-operated. The present congregation, under the name of Bne Israel, was formed August

12, 1868, with nineteen members. A handsome lot was purchased on the northwest corner of Friend and Third streets, upon which the temple stands. Five thousand dollars, the price of the lot, was raised by subscription from members of the congregation.

Very liberal subscriptions for building the temple were obtained at the East and elsewhere, as well as from citizens of Columbus. Early in 1870, a plan for the new temple was accepted by the congregation, and an energetic building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. N. and J. Gundersheimer and Jacob Goodman. The contract for the building was awarded to Messrs. Hall & Fornoff.

The corner-stone of the temple was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday afternoon, May 1, 1870—Masons, Odd Fellows, the Columbus Maennerchor, Hebrew societies, and six or seven thousand citizens participating. The stone was laid with the usual Masonic rites. Rev. Isaac Wise, of Cincinnati, delivered a discourse on "Human Dignity." An anthem by the Maennerchor and a benediction closed the exercises.

The congregation extended a call to the Rev. Dr. J. Wechsler, of Nashville, Tennessee, to become their minister. After some hesitation, and, declining a more lucrative position which had been tendered him at Selma, Alabama, Dr. Wechsler accepted the call, and, on the 20th of August, 1870, entered upon the discharge of his duties as minister of the Columbus congregation Bne Israel. A choir was organized under the direction of Professor C. Schoppelrei, which came in a short time to be regarded as one of the best in the city.

The temple was dedicated on the 16th of September, 1870. From the late synagogue in Walcutt's Hall, where an address had been delivered by Rev. J. Wechsler, a procession of the congregation and invited participants was formed and proceeded to the closed door of the temple. Here the key was presented by Miss Ada Gundersheimer to the chairman of the building committee, Nathan Gundersheimer. The door was then opened, and the procession entered the temple. The three scrolls of the Law were borne by persons appointed to that office, from the right of the altar down the west aisle of the temple, and

then back in the east aisle to the place of starting. Three circuits were made in this manner accompanied by singing and other ceremonies. The scrolls of the Law were then placed in the ark in the rear of the pulpit. Dr. Wechsler then delivered a discourse, followed by an address by Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati. The rites of the dedication were closed by an invocation read by Dr. Wise, the choir responding seven times with "Amen, Hallelujah."

The Hebrew Temple, erected on the northwest corner of Friend and Third streets, is of the Franco-Italian style of architecture, two stories in height. The entrance at the south end is by three open archways into an open portico, from the center of which admittance is had to the board room, 12 by 18 feet, and the school-room, 18 by 23 feet. The open portico, seven feet wide, extends across the south end of the building. The remainder of this floor is laid off into a conveniently arranged suit of rooms for the residence of the minister. The height of this story is nine feet six inches, the floor being elevated about nine inches above the street pavement. The principal audience-room, 30 by 37 feet, with a height of 23 feet, occupies the second story. This room is reached by two broad stairways, one at each end of the lower portico, the stairs terminating in a vestibule of the size of the portico below it, and covered by a gallery extending across the south end of the audience-room. Access to the gallery is had from the vestibule by two pairs of folding doors.

The temple accommodates three hundred worshipers, and is furnished with pews in the ordinary manner. At the north end is a raised platform for the accommodation of the officiating priests, and behind that is the sanctuary—a domed recess within which is the sacred receptacle for the scrolls of the Pentateuch.

The building is surmounted by a steep French roof, which, at the southeast and west angles, is carried up to form two towers with dormer windows, and crowned by a wrought-iron balustrade. The external wall faces are broken by projecting pilasters, affording ample room for the play of light and shade. The foundations are of limestone, and the superstructure of brick, with Amherst stone dressings.

Rev. Dr. J. Wechsler is still the minister of the congregation and church worshiping in the temple. The choir maintains its efficiency under the direction of Professor Spohr. The present officers of the congregation are: Joseph Gundersheimer, president; Lewis Kleeman, vice-president; A. Steinhauser, secretary; Lewis I. Kahn, treasurer; Joseph Philipson, warden; L. Lazarus, M. Kleeman, and Joseph Kahn, trustees.

There is connected with the congregation a school for religious instruction, in which about sixty children receive, during the week, lessons in religion, Biblical history, and the Hebrew language, under the superintendence of Dr. Wechsler, who is also president of a benevolent society formed of members of the congregation for the relief of every worthy applicant for charity.

CEMETERIES.

GREEN LAWN CEMETERY.

Green Lawn Cemetery Association of Columbus was organized under a general statute, passed in the winter of 1847–48. At a meeting of citizens at the council chamber, on the evening of the 12th of July, 1848, a committee of eleven was appointed, consisting of A. P. Stone, A. F. Perry, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., William B. Thrall, John Walton, John Miller, William Kelsey, William B. Hubbard, Joseph Sullivant, Robert W. McCoy, and William A. Platt, charged with the duty of looking for a site and reporting a plan for the organization of a cemetery association.

At a subsequent meeting of citizens, held on the 2d day of August, 1848, the committee reported articles of association, which were considered, amended, adopted, and signed by a competent number to authorize a complete organization.

The first meeting for the purpose of effecting such organization, was held on the 26th of August, 1848; when William B. Hubbard, Joseph Sullivant, Aaron F. Perry, Thomas Sparrow, Alfred P. Stone, William B. Thrall, and John W. Andrews were elected to constitute the first board of trustees; Alex. E. Glenn was chosen clerk. Mr. Hubbard was unanimously chosen president of the board.

At a meeting of the board of trustees, held on the first day of February, 1849, Mr. Andrews tendered his resignation as a

member of the board, and William A. Platt was unanimously chosen to supply the vacancy.

Purchase of Grounds.—The grounds originally purchased by the association consisted of about eighty-three acres admirably adapted to the purpose intended. They are situated about two miles and a half southwesterly from the state-house. The greater portion of these grounds were at the time of purchase in a primitive condition, and covered with native forest trees. They consisted of two contiguous tracts of land. One, containing about thirty-nine acres, was purchased of Judge Gershom M. Peters for forty dollars an acre; the other, including about forty-four acres, was bought of William Miner, for fifty dollars an acre. The cost of the whole was about $3,750.

Laying out the Grounds.—In the summer of 1849, under the superintendence of Howard Daniels, architect and civil engineer, tasteful and appropriate improvements were planned and partly executed, laying out the grounds in graceful avenues, convenient walks, numerous lots, and occasional reserves for the comfort of visitors and for future improvement and embellishment. A neat and convenient cottage was erected near the entrance to the grounds for a dwelling for the resident superintendent. The first person buried in the cemetery was Leonora, daughter of Aaron F. Perry, on the 7th of July, 1849, a few days preceding its formal dedication. The second was Dr. B. F. Gard, on the 12th of the same month.

Dedication.—The dedication services were held in a beautiful grove, near the center of the grounds, on the 9th of July, 1849, in the presence of a large concourse of people. They were opened with an invocation, by Rev. H. L. Hitchcock, of the Second Presbyterian Church. An original hymn, by Benjamin T. Cushing, was then sung. Then followed the presentation of the title papers to Dr. Hoge, for the purpose of dedication, on behalf of the association, accompanied with appropriate remarks, by W. B. Hubbard. The following is the

DEDICATION ODE.

BY BENJAMIN T. CUSHING, ESQ.

"*Flow gently, sweet Afton.*"

Sleep softly, ye greenwoods, with shadowy boughs;
Sleep softly! disturb not your solemn repose!
For ye bend in your beauty where shortly will wave
The flower of affection, reared over the grave!
Ye birds, whose clear anthems swell over the lea—
Ye insects, whose pipings come gladsome and free;
Ye winds of young summer, your music must blend
With the sighs of the mourner who weeps for his friend!
Ye groves and ye hillocks, how lovely ye lie,
Like a vision of beauty—a dream of the sky—
Yet here must we follow the loved ones away;
And here must our bodies commingle with clay!
Sleep softly, ye greenwoods, with shadowy boughs!
Sleep softly! disturb not your solemn repose!
For ye bend in your beauty where shortly will wave,
The flower of affection reared over the grave!

The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. James Hoge, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church. It was couched in terse, eloquent, and impressive language. After an original hymn, by Mr. Cushing, the concluding prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the M. E. Church, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Nelson Doolittle, of the Universalist Church.

Colored Persons.—In the summer of 1856, the question was mooted as to the propriety of selling lots to colored persons, and thereby admitting them to membership in the association. The trustees caused a circular to be addressed to each member or stockholder, stating the question as to the expediency of setting apart a section of the cemetery grounds for the burial of colored persons, and requesting the stockholder to indorse his preference upon the back of the circular, writing over his signature, if favorable to the proposition, the words "in favor," or if unfavorable, the word "opposed," and return it to the office of the trustees by a day named. Of these circulars, three hundred and forty were distributed through the post-office, and only one hundred and eleven were returned with the proper indorsements. Of these, twenty were "in favor," and ninety-one "op-

posed." In February, 1872, a section of the grounds was set apart for the use of colored citizens.

ADDITIONAL GROUNDS.—On the 1st of April, 1872, the directors purchased of Samuel Stimmel, thirty-two acres, at $250 per acre, and of John Stimmel, thirty acres, at $175 per acre, making the cemetery to consist of about one hundred and forty-seven acres, forming nearly a square of ground of a gently undulating surface. It is laid out in handsome walks and drives, and ornamented with evergreens, shrubbery, and flowers, with many beautiful monuments and other memorials of departed friends, making it the finest cemetery in Central Ohio.

The officers of the association from its organization to the present time are as follows:

TRUSTEES.—William B. Hubbard, 1848–49; Joseph Sullivant, 1848–53, 1855–59; Aaron F. Perry, 1848–49, 1853–55; Thomas Sparrow, 1848–65, 1866–71; Alfred P. Stone, 1848–55; William B. Thrall, 1848–50; John W. Andrews, 1848–49; William A. Platt, 1849–74; A. C. Brown, 1850–52; William G. Deshler, 1850–53, 1859–72; Lucien Buttles, 1850–52; H. N. Hubbell, 1852–57; William T. Martin, 1852–66; Robert Hume, 1854–64; John Greenleaf, 1855–74; William E. Ide, 1857–64, 1865–67; James M. Westwater, 1864–68; Oliver P. Hines, 1864–66, 1868–72; C. P. L. Butler, 1866–68; James S. Abbott, 1867–74; William McDonald, 1868–72.

PRESIDENTS.—William B. Hubbard, 1848–49; William B. Thrall, 1849–50; Joseph Sullivant, 1850–53, 1855–56; Aaron F. Perry, 1854–55; William A. Platt, 1856–68; Thomas Sparrow, 1868–71; John Bartlit, 1872–74.

SECRETARIES.—Alexander E. Glenn, 1848–50; Howard Daniels, 1850; William T. Martin, 1850–66; Joseph Dowdall, 1866–73.

TREASURERS.—Herman M. Hubbard, 1848–50; William A. Platt, 1850; William G. Deshler, 1850–52, 1864–72; Thomas Sparrow, 1852–64; O. P. Hines, 1873.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—Richard Woolley, 1848–59; Evan Biddle, 1859–68; Adam Stephens, 1868–73.

CALVARY CEMETERY (CATHOLIC).

Located on the Harrisburg turnpike, about half a mile beyond the limits of the city. Area, 27 acres. Purchased, in 1865, by the Catholics of Columbus for $3,000. Size of lots, 16 by 20 feet. Anton Witzigman, sexton, residing on the premises.

A year after the cemetery grounds had been purchased by the joint action of the Catholics of Columbus, the Germans of the Holy Cross Church paid the English Catholics three hundred dollars for the choice between the two halves of the tract, and took the north half. Cornelius Lang is secretary, and Henry Theado, treasurer of the German cemetery organization; and Patrick Egan is secretary and treasurer of the English.

Rev. John W. Brumer was the first Catholic priest whose remains were buried in the portion of the grounds set apart as a burial place for the Catholic clergy.

The surface of the cemetery tract is gently rolling, gradually inclining to the east and west. It has been laid out in lots, and most of them have been sold. There have been already erected in the cemetery some plain but very neat marble monuments.

It is true that, considering the time which has elapsed since the cemetery was purchased, very few improvements have been made. It is expected that it will soon be inclosed by a neat and substantial fence, and otherwise improved and ornamented. When these improvements are completed, the ground will be consecrated.

THE HEBREW CEMETERY.

Some twenty years ago, the few Israelites then in the city, who were organized as a congregation for public worship, purchased a half-acre lot, to be used as a cemetery, in the eastern part of the city. It is still in use as a cemetery, but as a city ordinance prohibits interments within the limits of the corporation, another site will doubtless soon be selected by our Hebrew residents for a burying-place.

THE NORTH GRAVE-YARD.

One acre and a half of the tract of land, afterward known as the "North Grave-yard," was donated by the original proprietors of Columbus, July 2, 1813, for a burial ground. John Kerr, one of the proprietors, was authorized to execute the deed of conveyance. That was not done until April 21, 1821, though the lot had been used as a burial place from the time the grant was made. Kerr's deed conveyed to the "Mayor and Council of the Borough of Columbus and their successors in office," the acre and a half of land to be used solely as a public burial ground. In February, 1830, William Doherty conveyed to the borough of Columbus, in fee simple, about eight and one-half acres, partly surrounding and south and east of the original acre and a half. This purchase was made for the enlargement of the burying-ground. John Brickell also, in 1845, added, on the north side of the ground as it was then bounded, a strip of twenty feet in width, which he laid out into seventeen lots, reserving five to himself, and made conveyances direct to the purchasers, giving the city no control whatever over the premises.

These three parcels of land, embracing about ten and a half acres, and surrounded by a board fence, constituted the tract known as the "North Grave-yard." It was, with the exception of the Brickell lots, under the control of the borough or city council, by whom a superintendent was appointed to take care of the grounds and make sale of lots. A portion of the ground was set apart for burial free of charge for the ground used. Another portion was set off for the sale of lots to colored persons. It was for many years the principal burying-ground of the city.

The "North Grave-yard" was situated on the west side of High street, about one-eighth of a mile north of the railroad depot. As the city was expanding around, and even beyond it, the council, by ordinance, passed July 21, 1856, made it a penal offense to bury in that grave-yard. The ordinance was not to take effect till the 1st of November ensuing, and such was the popular clamor against it that it was repealed before that day arrived.

On the 30th of May, 1864, the council passed a second prohibitory ordinance. But for several years before this, no interments had been made in the yard, nor have any been made there since. About the time of the passage of this ordinance, the grounds were fenced in by direction of the superintendent appointed by the council to take care of the premises and preserve them from desecration.

The Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati, or Short Line Railroad Company, obtained in the Probate Court, January, 1871, the condemnation or appropriation for railroad purposes of a tract one hundred feet in width, off the south end of the graveyard, containing about one acre and one-third. Soon afterward, the railroad commenced preparing the appropriated portion for their use. The bodies buried there were removed and interred in Green Lawn Cemetery, or delivered to surviving friends and relatives.

THE OLD CATHOLIC BURYING-GROUND.

The lot or tract generally known by this name contains three acres and a quarter. It is located in the northeast part of the city, north of Naghten street, and east of Ninth street or Washington avenue. It was conveyed, September 11, 1848, by Peter Ury, to Archbishop Purcell, to be held in trust as a burying-ground for the use of the Catholics of Columbus. The tract had, however, been used for that purpose for two or three years before this conveyance was made.

The city council, by ordinance, in July, 1856, prohibited further burial in any grave-yard within the corporate limits of the city, as well as in the inclosure commonly known as the North Grave-yard. This ordinance, of course, prohibited interments in the Catholic burying-ground, as it was within the city limits; but before the day came fixed for its taking effect, the ordinance was repealed. Burials continued to be made in the ground until within a few years past, when a new tract of land was set apart for a Catholic cemetery.

THE EAST GRAVE-YARD.

The tract of land known by this name is located on Livingston avenue, about a mile and a half east of the court-house. It contains eleven acres and a quarter, and was conveyed to the city of Columbus, in 1839, by Matthew King, in fee simple, without conditions or restrictions. It was purchased expressly for a cemetery, and a portion of it was laid out in lots, and sold and conveyed by the city to purchasers. About one-third of it was never laid off into lots, on account of its being low, swampy, and wet. The other part was formerly used as a public burying-place, principally by Germans, but of late years only for the burial of the very poor, the friendless, and public paupers. But it is totally unfit for this, or any use as a cemetery. It is so wet that water frequently more than half fills the newly made graves. It is in a miserably-dilapidated condition: the fences once inclosing it are decayed or broken down, and the general wretched appearance of the tract is a disgrace to the city. The remains of the buried should be removed, and the place cease to be used as a cemetery at all. It has greatly retarded the growth of the city in that direction. The best use that could be made of it would be to convert it into a public park, in connection with the beautiful grove in the rear of it—the only grove of native forest trees remaining in the eastern portion of the city.

CHAPTER XI.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

COLUMBUS FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was orgainzed January 5, 1835, at the old Town Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. John Patterson drew up a constitution, which was presented to the first meeting, and adopted. The number of members was one hundred and seven.

The first officers of the society were: Mrs. James Hoge, president; Mrs. E. W. Sehon, vice-president; Mrs. Noah H. Swayne, treasurer; Miss M. Kelly (now Mrs. Judge Bates), secretary.

The board of managers consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. Wm. M. Awl, Mrs. Demas Adams, Mrs. Ralph Osborn, Mrs. Moses Jewett, Mrs. Samuel Crosby, Mrs. John Bailhache, Mrs. Benj. Blake, Mrs. Joseph Ridgway, Mrs. D. Woodbury, Mrs. A. Vanhorn.

The first business meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Demas Adams, at which visiting committees were appointed, apportioning the following ladies to each of the three wards, into which the city was then divided:

North Ward—Mrs. George B. Harvey, Mrs. Robert Riordan, Mrs. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Mrs. General Sterritt, Mrs. J. B. Crist, and Mrs. Sarah Gill.

Middle Ward—Mrs. Demas Adams, Mrs. Wm. T. Martin, Mrs. Benjamin Blake, Mrs. J. M. Espy, Mrs. Moses Jewett, and Mrs. L. Reynolds.

South Ward—Mrs. James Cherry, Mrs. John McElvaine, Mrs. John Patterson, Mrs. A. Vanhorn, Mrs. McCarty, and Mrs. D. Woodbury.

A purchasing committee, consisting of Mrs. John Patterson and Mrs. N. H. Swayne, was appointed, "to buy cloth to be made into such articles as may be necessary." Purchases having been made, the ladies prepared a considerable number of articles, which were forthwith distributed among the poor of

the city, whose necessities, at that time of the year, were many and urgent.

The object of the society was to devise and carry out a systematic plan for the temporary relief of the poor. The constitution provided that the relief should be so administered as to encourage industry and independent exertion for support. "The sick, the old and infirm, widows, and very young and destitute children were to be the first objects of attention."

Accordingly, on the 6th of April, 1836, the society formed a subordinate or auxiliary society "to educate the children of the poor." That portion of the work was taken in charge by the following ladies: Mrs. A. P. Stone, Mrs. Isaac Dalton, Mrs. Wm. Preston, Mrs. J. B. Crist, Mrs. Dr. Lathrop, Mrs. Noah H. Swayne, Mrs. Isban G. Dryer, Mrs. James Cherry.

On the 14th of April, 1837, Alfred Kelley donated to the society a lot of ground as a site for a school-house. During the same year, Messrs. D. T. Woodbury, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., and P. B. Wilcox were constituted an advisory board. These were the only gentlemen ever connected with the society. A small school-house was erected on the lot on Fourth street, donated by Mr. Kelley, and a free-school was opened and continued there for eight or nine years, or until the free-school system, under the State law, went into operation in the city. The lot and building were afterward sold for $500, and the money placed at interest for the benefit of the society.

The society was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed March 5, 1838, to be found in the 36th volume of Ohio Laws, page 185. The act provides "that Mary P. Cressy, Maria M. Espy, Sarah Asberry, Maria S. Preston, Mary S. Kelley, Caroline Dryer, Keziah Stone, and their associates, being females, who now are, or may hereafter, agreeable to the constitution and by-laws of the Columbus Female Benevolent Society, become members, are declared a body corporate, with perpetual succession, for the purpose of ministering to the wants and alleviating the distress of the poor and afflicted of their own sex, and also affording moral, physical, and intellectual instruction and improvement to orphans and other poor children." It was

further provided that the amount of property to be held by the society should not exceed in value fifty thousand dollars.

Prior to 1857, the following ladies successively filled the office of president of the society: Mrs. Dr. Hoge, Mrs. General Patterson, Mrs. Isaac Dalton, Mrs. T. R. Cressy, Mrs. Wm. Preston, Mrs. J. G. Dryer, Mrs. A. D. Lord, Mrs. J. L. Bates.

Miss Mary E. Stewart, afterward Mrs. Joseph Geiger, discharged the duties of secretary and treasurer for eleven years. The officers of the society for 1872, were: Mrs. William Dennison, president; Mrs. W. E. Ide, vice-president; Mrs. Alexander Houston, treasurer, and Mrs. Walter Mahoney, secretary.

The city was divided into seventeen districts, to each of which two ladies were assigned as district visitors.

The fee for membership is one dollar per year. Twenty-five dollars paid at one time constitutes a life member. Of these there are three—Mrs. John N. Champion, who became such in 1855, and Misses Kate and Mary E. Deshler, daughters of W. G. Deshler, who became life members in 1870.

The constitution provides for a permanent fund, the income of which only shall be annually expended. This fund at present amounts to twelve or thirteen thousand dollars. It has been principally derived from a bequest to the society by the late Dr. Lincoln Goodale, amounting to fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars, about half of which has been paid over.

The society expends for charitable purposes about two thousand dollars annually. This is derived from interest on permanent fund, annual subscriptions, annual fees for membership, donations, etc. The following statement of the sources of income for 1871 has been furnished us:

Annual subscriptions	$726 00
Interest on bonds	744 91
Annual membership fees	101 00
Donations	175 00
Two life membership fees	50 00
Total	$1,796 91

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The charitable institution known as the Industrial School is said to have been suggested by a lecture delivered in the city in the spring of 1858, by Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, who described similar charities existing in Europe. Be this as it may, it seems that about that time an association of ladies was formed, called the Industrial School Association, of which the first officers were: Mrs. Hannah Neil, president; Miss Matilda Gwynne, secretary, and Miss Ann Robinson, teacher.

The school was opened in the City Hall, over the market-house, with only eight pupils. By the close of the year the number had increased to fifty.

The Industrial School Association was incorporated June 30, 1866, under a general law of the State. The record of incorporation states that at a meeting of the association held on the 8th of May, 1866, it was resolved to change its name to that of the Industrial Mission School Association; and that, at the same meeting, I. C. Aston, F. C. Sessions, George Gere, J. J. Ferson, and E. L. Taylor were elected trustees, and Miss L. Peters, clerk.

The association having, in connection with the school, established a Home of the Friendless, again had their name changed, by a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, entered November 16, 1868, to that of the Hannah Neil Mission and Home of the Friendless. The managers of this mission finding it quite impracticable to do full justice to the two charities, transferred the Industrial School, in November, 1870, to the Columbus Benevolent Society, under whose fostering care it has since flourished.

The work of the Industrial School consists chiefly in collecting poor children once a week—Saturday afternoons—for the purpose of giving them instruction and relief. Little girls are taught plain sewing and knitting, and instructed in morals and manners. The instructions are given by voluntary teachers, accompanied with temporary relief—a pair of shoes, a dress, hat, or other needed articles of clothing. They seldom fail to

make good and lasting impressions upon the minds and hearts of the children.

The officers of the school are: Mrs. W. E. Ide, superintendent; Jane F. Houston, treasurer, and Josephine Klippart, secretary.

The school which opened in October, 1871, with 114 pupils and 19 teachers, had increased in January, 1872, to 190 pupils and 31 teachers. In April following, the number of pupils was 150, with 13 teachers.

There has grown out of the Industrial School a Sunday mission school, organized on West Friend street, in 1868, by Mrs. T. J. Harris and Miss Kate Hunter. It meets on Sunday afternoons, at two o'clock, in the City Hall, over the market-house. The number of pupils is 175. The superintendents are Messrs. J. R. Doty and Ed. M. Thompson.

THE HANNAH NEIL MISSION AND HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Some four or five years after its organization, the Industrial School Association, of which Mrs. Hannah Neil was the first president, established, in connection with its school, a Home of the Friendless. This latter institution was eventually called the Hannah Neil Mission, in honor of one who was most efficient in its establishment; whose life was devoted to works of charity, and whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of the poor and afflicted.

In November, 1868, the name of the Industrial School Association was, by a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, changed to that of the Hannah Neil Mission and Home of the Friendless, its general purpose being to provide an asylum for helpless and destitute women and children of all ages. Under its present name and organization, it properly dates from the 1st of April, 1868, when the home or asylum was opened in the Soldiers' Home buildings, near the Union Depot. On the 15th of December, 1869, it was removed to its present location, nearly opposite the Institution for the Education of the Blind. The building, or rather the aggregate of buildings it now occupies, formerly used as the State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, is situated on a handsome lot of three and a quarter

acres. The lot and building are the property of the Mission, and are estimated to be worth $30,000. The personal property of the Mission is estimated at $2,500.

The officers of the institution, for 1873, are: Mrs. M. B. Taylor, president; Mrs. I. C. Aston, vice-president; Miss L. A. Peters, recording secretary; Mrs. William Ewing, corresponding secretary, and Mr. William Ferson, treasurer. The board of trustees is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. John F. Bartlit, E. L. Taylor, Isaac C. Aston, Robert E. Neil, and Yeatman Anderson. The following ladies constitute the board of managers: Mrs. J. F. Bartlit, J. N. Champion, W. Andrews, Joseph H. Geiger, R. E. Neil, William Monypeny, Ann Robinson, C. Hunter, A. Gardner, E. T. Mithoff, W. A. Hershiser, Theo. Comstock, Dr. Loving, W. B. Brooks, Ed. Jones, C. P. L. Butler, Charles Hayden, J. Gill Blain, Elliott Jones, S. Baird, W. C. Quincy, Amos Eberly, Mrs. Hankins, and Miss Kate Jones.

From its organization, April 1, 1868, to July, 1871, the mission had provided for about five hundred homeless women and children. During the year ending at the latter date, there had been 167 different inmates in the institution, the average number having been 75, and the average cost per inmate, for the year, $63.50. The average number of inmates, during 1872, was about 100, of whom 25 were women and 75 children.

THE WOMAN'S HOME.

This is a charitable institution, provided for destitute fallen girls and women, who have neither property, friends, nor homes. They are received on promise of reformation, and in case they remain at the Home until confidence can be placed in their reformation, they are placed in positions and furnished with employments that will insure them a comfortable support.

The Woman's Home of Columbus owes its origin and continued existence to the Woman's Christian Association, organized in the winter of 1869–70, and composed of ladies from nearly all the Protestant churches of the city. Its first president was Mrs. Judge J. L. Bates. It officers, at the close of the last year, were: Mrs. J. Rudisell, president; Mrs. Judge Bates, first

vice-president; Mrs. Luther Williams, secretary; Mrs. Dr. Wormley, treasurer. There are also twelve managers. The foregoing list contains the names of all the officers furnished us on application at the Home.

The Home was opened on the 15th of April, 1870, under the superintendence of Mrs. L. V. Desellem, as matron, who still holds that position. Mrs. D. was formerly matron at the Ohio Penitentiary, for a period of seven or eight years. The Home is at present located at No. 171 East Rich street, in a brick house leased by the Woman's Christian Association. It is sustained by the annual subscriptions of the members of the association, and by donations. There are now seven inmates in the institution, two of whom are children born there.

Since the opening of the Home, forty-six unfortunate women have been received within its walls, some of whom, one-fourth at least, it is believed, have been thoroughly restored. It bids fair to become an institution for permanent good in our community, and as such should receive aid and encouragement.

THE HARE CHARITY FUND.

Jacob Hare, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Columbus in 1812. He was present at the first sale of lots in the summer of that year, and bought a lot on High street, which he never suffered to pass out of his hands. He was a plain, rough, pioneer woodsman. His investments turned out well, and by these and the increased value of his real estate, it was supposed, at the time of his death, that he was worth fifty thousand dollars. He died in this city, on the 3d of November, 1860, in the eightieth year of his age.

Mr. Hare left eight or nine children, generally in moderate circumstances, but to these he made no bequest in his will. To his widow he bequeathed all his household goods and furniture, and two hundred dollars a year for the first five years after his decease, if she should remain unmarried; and then, in that case, the allowance was to be increased to two hundred and fifty dollars a year, during the remainder of her life, provided she should remain unmarried. All the balance of his estate, after the settlement thereof, and the allowance to the widow, both real and

personal, was devised to the city of Columbus, to form a charity fund for the benefit of the poor and unfortunate of the city. This fund was to be forever under the control and management of the city council, who were not to diminish it below the original amount. They were required, at such time as the state of the fund would justify it, to erect a suitable building or edifice, to be named the Orphans' Home or Beneficial Asylum, to be used for the benefit of the fund, and the institution contemplated in and by the will.

Mr. Hare appointed William T. Martin executor of his will, and in case of Mr. Martin's decease before the testator, he nominated James Cherry, executor.

On the 15th of April, 1861, Mr. Donaldson presented to the city council a copy of Mr. Hare's will, which was referred to a standing committee to be called the Hare Charity Fund Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stauring, Wilson, and Comstock.

"HARE ORPHANS' HOME, COLUMBUS.

The following are the chief points of interest in the report of the board of directors or trustees—James Patterson, R. Chadwick, Christ. Kammerer—of the Hare Orphans' Home, for the municipal year ending April 13, 1868. The statements are given in the language of the Board:

"The board report that they found the house donated by the Orphans' Home of Columbus to be in a very dilapidated condition. It was absolutely necessary to make extensive repairs to preserve the house. The directors ordered the house put in complete repair. It was found necessary to put on a new roof to keep the house from injury.

"There has been at the Home, on an average, twenty children during the year. The actual cost of provisions is about five dollars a month to each child. Including clothing, salary of matron, necessary help, and physician's salary, the cost has been about nine dollars per month for each child. There are but eleven children in the Home at the present time that were indentured into the Home by the probate judge, according to an ordinance passed by the city council, January 28, 1867, establishing the Hare Orphans' Home.

"When the directors came to indenture the children, they found a number of children in the Home whose parents were not willing to give them in charge of the directors. They were

informed that they must either give the children in charge of the directors or take them away from the Home. The children were all taken away but eleven.

"On account of the imperfect manner the matron (Mrs. Mary E. Parsons) kept the record of the children, it is impossible to make up such a report as the directors would like. They found that it was for the interest of the Home, that the matron be discharged, which was done January 30, 1868. On February 8th, Mrs. Mary Ann Lonnis was unanimously appointed matron, at a salary of twenty-five dollars a month. The directors hope they will have no more trouble in having the record properly kept hereafter. The directors became fully satisfied that it was absolutely necessary to have a committee of ladies of this city appointed for the purpose of looking after the internal arrangements, of the Home—see that the matron does her duty, and make suggestions to the board, which would assist them in the discharge of their duties. They accordingly, on the 30th of January, unanimously appointed the following named committee: Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. William Fell, Mrs. Isaac C. Aston, Mrs. Theodore Comstock, Mrs. S. A. Champion, and Miss Ann Robinson. The directors take great pleasure in saying that they have found the above-mentioned committee of great service to them and interest to the Home. The ladies have assisted with a will, and therefore made the duties of the directors less onerous.

"Dr. C. C. White has been physician to the Home for the last year, at a salary of one hundred dollars a year. He visits the Home daily."

The trustees of the Home—William Wall, L. Donaldson, M. Frankel, I. S. Beekey—in their report, April 8, 1869, state that there had been at the Home an average of thirteen children during the year. Mrs. Lonnis was continued as matron at the same salary, with two assistants at a salary each of twelve dollars per month. The trustees had found it necessary for the interest of the Home to discharge the physician, Dr. C. C. White, which was done on the 16th of January, 1869, and Dr. H. C. Helmick appointed in his place.

The directors of the Home—L. English, George Beck, J. J. Janney—in their report, dated April 17, 1872, state that there had been received into the Home, during the year ending March 1, 1872, three children, making fourteen that had been in the institution during the year. Only nine children were in the Home

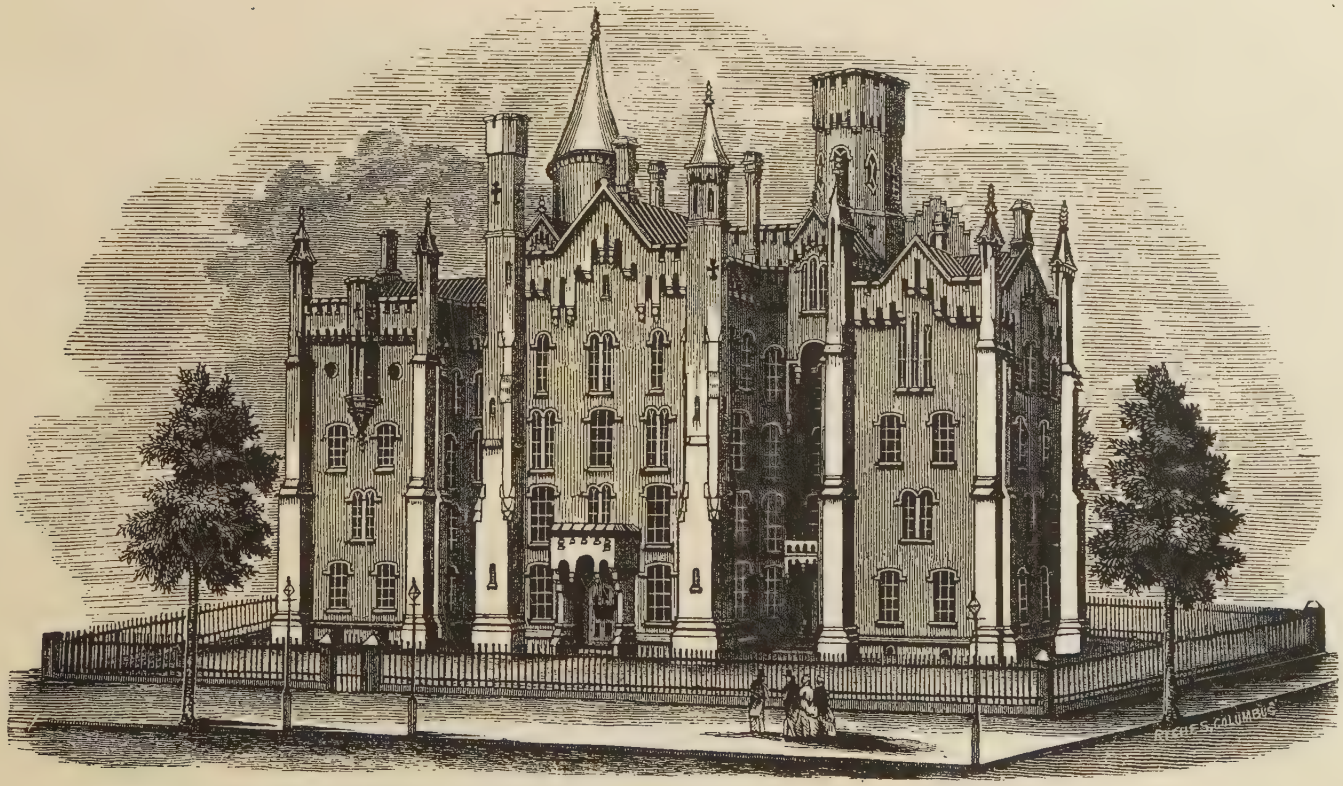
at the date of the report. No other information is furnished in this report, except a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1872, by which it appears that the receipts amounted to $2,007.50, and the expenditures to $2,059.33. The only other official information we have been able to obtain respecting the history and condition of the Orphans' Home is embodied in the following report for the year 1871, made to the Board of State Charities, by its secretary, Rev. A. G. Byers:

"This institution does not appear in the tabulated list. The circular addressed to it, in common with other institutions, was not returned. This fact, and the further reason that it is, possibly, more a public charity than a private one, might justify its omission from a place among the organized orphanages of the State. Other reasons would render this omission agreeable to the secretary, but as there are stronger reasons why its condition and management should be made known, questions of delicacy, or of propriety, even, may be waived.

"Of course, in the absence of any official report of the history or present status of the Hare Orphans' Home, only such information can be furnished as has been gathered from personal observation, or the statements of those directly related to, and, of course, familiar with the Home.

"This institution is founded upon the legacy of an old citizen who, in his will, devised that his property should go to the endowment of an 'Orphans' Home' for 'Orphan Children of the city of Columbus.' Some eighty thousand dollars was the original amount of the bequest. This sum was subsequently, by a compromise, divided with the heirs of Mr. Hare, leaving, as Mr. Chadwick (now chairman of the committee of council on the Home) informs me, only about thirty-five thousand dollars, the interest only of which could be used for the maintenance of the Home. This sum was, however, supplemented a few years since by the surrender, upon the part of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Columbus, of their Home—including the building now occupied and other property, aggregating an amount equal, possibly, to eight thousand dollars; the city council, from the date of this transfer, assuming the entire control of the institution. That both parties to this contract—ladies and city council—thought this action, at the time, a prudent, if not actually a necessary one, there can be no question, but that for the beneficiaries of the Home it was most unfortunate, every fact in its subsequent history seems to affirm.

"Of course, it would serve no good purpose of your honorable



STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

board—to reiterate stories of indecency, and wrong, which, though now only traditional, are sad facts in the history of this well-devised but certainly badly managed charity. That it has been badly managed, is as palpable now as that its present condition is one of pitiable neglect.

"The building is one of a large block, situated on Town street, between High and Front streets (the very center of business in Columbus) familiarly known as the 'eight buildings.' Nothing could be more ineligible than this building, both as regards its location and construction. It is four stories high, and contains but ten rooms. From basement to roof, it is out of repair. The entire southern exposure of the roof leaks; as a consequence of this, the plastering in this part of the upper story has either fallen off, or is ready to fall. One portion, already off, fell at night upon sleeping children, fortunately without serious injury to the sleepers, and unfortunately without awaking the proper authorities to a sense of duty in preventing the liability to further injury of the house or its inmates. The floors, too, are sadly out of joint. The furniture is as rickety as the house—almost every appearance of comfort is, so the matron informed us, maintained by the presence of her own furniture. The yard (a small one to the rear of the building), that part of the premises so important to the health and comfort of the children, is in perfect keeping with other parts of the establishment—the fences are broken down. the outbuildings are stripped of weather-boarding, and the yard is covered with dust and ashes. Not a green thing, nor anything having an appearance of comfort, is to be seen anywhere about the institution, save that there were evidences of kindness and real maternal sympathy upon the part of the matron, toward the unfortunate children.

"There were ten of these, some at the public schools, others at play in the filthy yard. Of these children, the saddest part remains to be told. Mr. Chadwick informed me, that during the entire spring and summer, not to exceed ten dollars had been expended for vegetables out of the fund appropriated for the maintenance of the Home, and that probably nothing but the personal expenditures and care of Mrs. Lonnis, the matron, had averted scurvy from the children.

"This lady, who had for the past three years struggled with such difficulties, was, at the time of my visit, about to retire, helpless, and as she expressed it, "hopeless," of any better condition until an entire change could be effected in the mode of its administration.

"One of the children, a boy of twelve years of age, was a soldier's orphan, and the matron had sought long, but in vain through the committee to have him transferred to the State

institution for such children. Attention of the authorities at the Soldiers Orphans' Home has been called to this boy.

"The secretary can not well forbear, in view of the foregoing statements, to suggest, if it could be done in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Hare's will, that this charity should be transferred to the care of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, or some other private charitable organization in the city of Columbus, or that in some way, the orphan children of Columbus, should be secured in their rights under the generous provisions contemplated by their benefactor."

The following trustees of the Home were elected May 12, 1872: R. C. Hull, for one year, and Messrs. Theodore Comstock and John G. Mitchell, for two years; Lorenzo English holding over.

THE SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

Location, southeast corner of State and Fifth streets.

This hospital occupies the greater part of the building heretofore usually known as the Starling Medical College. It is situated in a portion of the city principally inhabited by the more prosperous class of its people.

The Society of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis was first founded in 1840, by Mother Frances Shevier, in Aachen, Germany, Prussia on the Rein.

The sisters first established a hospital in this city, in January, 1862, on Rich street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, nearly opposite Holy Cross Church. The building occupied here not affording sufficient accommodations to meet the demands of the sick and infirm, three lots on Friend street were purchased in 1864, as the site for a new hospital. These lots were afterward sold, and the sisters moved to their present location, on the 17th of February, 1865, having leased about two-thirds of Starling Medical College building for ninety-nine years, for the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Many improvements were needed and had to be made to render the building suitable for a hospital. It was a season of trial for the noble and kind-hearted sisterhood. They were poor and needed help. It came at last in the shape of the proceeds of fairs held for their benefit, under the auspices of the Catholic churches of the city, assisted by citizens not members of any

of these churches. The net proceeds of these fairs amounted to the large sum of six thousand five hundred dollars. Seven hundred dollars net were also realized for the sisters from a supper given about three years after the fairs.

During the ten years that have passed since the sisters first located a hospital in Columbus, they have received, by donation, from the city council, the sum of eighteen dollars, and three loads of coal from the council committee on the supply of fuel to the poor. This statement is made in justice to the sisters and the community at large, as it is generally supposed and frequently stated that they receive important aid from the city authorities.

The whole number received into the hospital since its opening to this date, December, 1872, is over four thousand. The average number per year is about five hundred. The present number is sixty, of whom eighteen are aged and infirm persons. There is an average of thirty deaths per year in the hospital.

All sick, aged, infirm, and poor persons, without distinction as to religious belief, nationality, or race, are admitted into the hospital, and gratuitously fed, clothed, and cared for. No questions are asked about pay. If the beneficiary can afford to pay, the sisters will not refuse a compensation, but the lack of money is no bar to a participation in their wide and outflowing charity.

There are in the institution eighty-five beds. The second story is devoted to sick and infirm women; the third, to sick and infirm men. There are bath-rooms in every story, supplied with both hot and cold water. The city water-works furnishes water to all parts of the building.

There is a drug store connected with the hospital, where medicines are prepared by the sisters.

Sister Blanka is the superior of the institution. She has sixteen associates.

The spiritual director is Rev. Bernard Hildebrand.

Medical and surgical services are rendered gratuitously by the faculty of Starling Medical College, and Dr. Wm. H. Drury.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, FOR PENITENT FEMALES.

Located on West Broad, corner of Washington street. Spiritual directors—Bishop Sylvester H. Rosecrans, Very Rev. Vicar General J. B. Hemsteger, Mother Superior Sister Gertrude.

Object. This is twofold: 1st. The reformation of penitent women and girls of all ages. 2d. The preservation of female children, by giving them a plain, useful education, and teaching them all kinds of needle-work. Penitents come and go as they like, no compulsion being used to retain them. As a general thing, they do not desire to leave; but should they do so and fall again, they are again received into the institution.

The order from which the above house derives its name was established in 1651, in the city of Caen (Normandy), in France, by the Rev. John Endes, receiving the confirmations of Popes Alexander VII, in 1666, and Benedict XIV, in 1741. In the year 1835, new life and vigor was given the order, by Madame Pelletier, superioress at Angers, in France, who, before her death in 1868, had established no less than one hundred and ten houses, in all parts of the world, in charge of the sisters of the order.

The happiest results have been produced in Europe by permitting female convicts to spend the last six months of their imprisonment with the sisters, who do their utmost to rescue the unfortunate and instill into their minds the love of virtue and morality.

As their name very properly indicates, like the Divine Master, they seek after the lost sheep, bestowing all their attention, and spending all their time in good works, looking to their amelioration and restoration to society.

The House of the Good Shepherd, in this city, was opened on Spring street, east of High, in May, 1855, in a rented dwelling, remaining there some nine months. The same may be said of this, as of all other good works, that the institution in the start had its trials and difficulties. The small size of its abode checked its growth to a considerable extent, and compelled its inmates to submit to much inconvenience. The good sisters at first being but little known, people did not appreciate all their usefulness, and they received little encouragement. In 1856, the want of more room compelled the change to the present advantageous

location, where their facilities are much greater, but still not sufficient for the demands made by penitents, who flock thither from the prisons in our city, from our county infirmary, from our streets, and other places, to find shelter under the benign wing of the Good Shepherd.

The rapid progress of the institution is shown by the following figures: There are at present in the house 39 penitents, and 48 children, making 87 inmates. There are 17 sisters who manage the house, 3 novices, and 1 mother superior, making in all an aggregate of 108 persons in the institution. The inmates are all engaged in some kind of useful employment; such as embroidery, sewing, laundry, and ironing, while others are engaged at the sewing machines. Very fine and good needle-work of all kinds is done in the best style. The inmates, by close application to their work, under the direction of the sisters, become expert seamstresses and embroiders, thus enabling them to support themselves when they return to the world. All are subject to strict rules of discipline, which must be complied with. All manual labor is gone through with in silence and in order. The time, aside from that allowed for rest, meals, and recreation, is devoted to some useful purpose calculated to promote virtue, industry, and the purity of the soul. All work, from the mother superior to the least of the inmates, according as their strength will permit, toward the support of the institution. The aim of the sisters is to make new beings of their charge, and they are fully aware of the fact that souls can not be rescued from bad to good, unless they do themselves what they require others to do. To inspire the inmates with the love of labor and the practice of moral virtues, the sisters themselves bear the greater part of the work done.

The good example shown, and the good treatment the inmates receive at the hands of the sisters, produce such an impression that they naturally feel inclined to perform all they are requested to do. On first entering the house, many feel indisposed to work; but with very little persuasion, their reluctance vanishes, and they soon become satisfied that everything required of them is for their own good. There are at the house of the Good Shepherd no iron doors or armed guards, nor are any severe punish-

ments inflicted for violations of the rules. Notwithstanding this, but few attempts to escape have been made.

The inmates know that the sisters have stronger claims upon them than could be obtained by force or violence. State prisons very often bind the soul as well as the body of the prisoner; but the sisters hold their "prisoners" with the strong claims of moral suasion, love, and affection. They do all in their power to make their charges happy, and many feel so much at home there that they desire to be nowhere else. Truly, may it be called, "Home for the fallen to save the falling."

The institution is commended to the attention and good-will of the public. Orders for any kind of needle-work, sent to the superior, Sister Gertrude, will receive prompt attention.

It is by the labor of the sisters and the inmates, that the house is supported, the receipts from other sources being very small.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS—EDUCATIONAL, LITERARY, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

From the time the first printing-press was put in operation in Columbus, the city and county have been abundantly supplied with newspapers of home production. We have at present a goodly number. Some of them date back many years, while others are of recent origin. A multitude that once flourished and entertained the town and country have ceased to exist. We shall first give sketches of the living papers and periodicals of the day, tracing their genealogies, where they have any, and giving such account of their present condition as we have been able to obtain. Brief notices will then be given of extinct papers and periodicals not previously described.

THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

Issues daily and weekly editions. J. M. Comly, S. M. Smith, proprietors and publishers; editor, General James M. Comly; city editor, Samuel Johnson; foreman of news-room, James Turney; general business manager, A. W. Francisco. Office, corner High, Chapel, and Pearl streets.

The present Ohio State Journal claims descent from the first newspaper published in Franklin county, and called the Western Intelligencer. It was started at Worthington, in 1811, by Col. James Kilbourne, who projected and laid out that town. He issued two numbers of the paper, and then transferred it to Buttles & Smith, who published it about a year, and then turned it over to Colonel P. H. Olmsted, Dr. Hills, and Ezra Griswold, Jr. In July, 1814, Joel Buttles purchased the interest of Dr. Hills in the paper, and it was removed to Columbus, and took the title of Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette. Col. Olmsted became sole proprietor of the paper in 1815, and dropping the first part of the title, called it simply the Columbus Gazette.

In September, 1825, Colonel Olmsted associated with himself in the publication of the paper John Bailhache and George Nashee. The latter had been elected, by the Legislature, State printer, an office created at the previous session. The paper was enlarged, and its title changed to that of Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette. Nashee died before the expiration of his official term, and Colonel Olmsted was appointed his successor. At the session of 1827–28, Judge Bailhache was elected State printer. Olmsted & Bailhache then purchased the Western Statesman, and merged it in their paper. In September, 1831, Colonel Olmsted sold out his interest to Judge Bailhache, who then became sole proprietor as well as editor.

In the spring of 1835, Judge Bailhache transferred to Charles Scott and Smithson E. Wright. The latter was afterward, for many years, treasurer and auditor of the Little Miami Railroad Company. Scott & Wright united with their paper the Columbus Sentinel. In 1837, Wright parted with his interest to Scott, who formed a partnership with John M. Gallagher. The latter had, some months before, started a paper called the Political Register, which he now merged in the joint publication. Gallagher, in the spring of 1839, sold out to Samuel Douglas, who, after a few months, disposed of his interest to Scott, the latter becoming sole proprietor and manager.

The first number of volume one of the Daily Ohio State Journal was issued on Monday evening, December 3, 1839

with this standing announcement: "Published every evening, by Charles Scott, at his old stand, on State street, opposite the market-house. James Allen, editor." In December, 1843, John Teesdale became associated with Scott, and the paper was published in the name of Charles Scott & Co., until October, 1846, when Judge William B. Thrall, still a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Columbus, became proprietor with Scott, and editor of the paper.

Henry Reed, who has since become a noted journalist, came into the establishment June 15, 1848, and the paper purported to be published by Thrall & Reed till October 31, 1849, when William T. Bascom, now editor of the Xenia Torchlight, became a partner of Scott and editor of the paper, which was published by the firm of Scott & Bascom. In 1854, Charles Scott made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and the paper was continued by his trustees till the Ohio State Journal Company was formed, to whom the paper was transferred and by whom it was published, under the editorial management of Oran Follett, afterward president of the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad Company, assisted by William T. Bascom and John Greiner, commonly called "Governor Greiner," from having been for a while acting governor of New Mexico. In 1856, the Journal was transferred to William Schouler & Co., Mr. Schouler, late adjutant-general of Massachusetts, being its editor.

On the 28th of April, 1858, the Journal appeared as published by A. M. Gangewer, editor and proprietor, who merged in it a weekly paper called the Columbian. On the 19th of November following, it was announced that John and Henry Miller, of the firm of J. & H. Miller, of Columbus, and Henry D. Cooke and C. E. Bill, of the firm of H. D. Cooke & Co., of Sandusky, had become proprietors of the paper, under the firm of Cooke & Millers, Mr. Cooke being editor. The Daily Journal, which had previously been an evening paper, was then issued in the morning, as it has been since. Of the new publishers, the Millers were well-known business men of this city—Henry still residing among us, and John having removed to Chicago; H. D. Cooke & Co. were the publishers of the Sandusky Register. Of this firm, Mr. Bill appears to have had but a mere nominal in-

terest in the Journal. Henry D. Cooke was the brother, and became afterward the partner of Jay Cooke, the famous banker.

J. & H. Miller, April 15, 1859, sold their interest to H. D. Cooke & Co., who remained sole proprietors until the 3d of November ensuing, when F. W. Hurtt became associated with them, under the firm of Cooke, Hurtt & Co. On the 4th of July, 1861, Mr. Cooke dissolved his connection with the paper, and Mr. Hurtt associated with him Dr. I. J. Allen, afterward Consul in China, under the name of Hurtt, Allen & Co., Dr. Allen officiating as editor.

The paper was next transferred, October 1, 1864, to the Ohio State Journal Company, with W. H. Foster, of this city, as business manager.

January 21, 1865, it came under the control of William T. Coggeshall & Co. Mr. Coggeshall had been State librarian, and was afterward sent as United States minister to Ecuador, in South America, where he died.

The next transfer of the Journal was made November 8, 1865, to General James M. Comly, Dr. G. W. Robey, and Dr. S. M. Smith, under the name of Comly, Robey & Smith.

On the 19th of the same month, the name of the Daily Ohio State Journal was changed to Daily Morning Journal, and its form from a folio of four to a quarto of eight pages.

Aaron P. Miller, formerly of the Chillicothe Gazette, bought, October 12, 1866, Dr. Robey's interest, and the paper was then published by Comly, Miller & Smith, until May 6, 1867, when Comly and Smith became sole proprietors.

J. Q. Howard, afterward consul in Nova Scotia, became associated with Comly & Smith in the publication of the Journal, January 24, 1868.

The long-used name of the daily paper, that of Daily Ohio Journal, was resumed about the 1st of January, 1869, and its form changed back to the folio.

In the issue of March 22, 1871, appeared the names of J. M. Comly, S. M. Smith, and J. Q. Howard, as publishers and proprietors, with James M. Comly as editor. General Comly, March 27, 1872, purchased Mr. Howard's interest, Comly & Smith be-

coming again sole proprietors, General Comly remaining, as he still does, at the head of the editorial department.

The Journal, during the existence of the Whig party, was its staunch defender and its able advocate, as it has been of the Republican party since its formation. With equal firmness and ability, the paper now sustains the administration of General Grant.

THE OHIO STATESMAN.

In the Daily Ohio Statesman of March 31, 1870, appeared the following historical sketch:

"The first Democratic paper printed in Columbus was the Ohio Monitor, commenced by David Smith and Ezra Griswold, in 1816, just after the close of the war with Great Britain. In 1835, the paper, which had in the meantime been published by Trimble, who had bought out Griswold, was sold to Jacob Medary, who consolidated it with the Western Hemisphere. The Statesman is the legitimate successor of that paper. The publication of the Hemisphere was commenced by Gilbert and Melcher in 1832. Afterward, Melcher sold his interest to Russell C. Bryan. Gilbert and Bryan sold to Governor Medary and Colonel Manypenny. Then it passed into the hands of Sacket Reynolds, who sold it again to Governor Medary.

"All this time it had been the Hemisphere, but on the 5th of July, 1837, the name of the paper was changed, and it appeared as the Ohio Statesman, with S. Medary & Brothers as proprietors, Colonel Medary being editor of the paper. When the Statesman first appeared, its office was on East Broad street, near High, in a one and a half storied frame building, which has long since disappeared. It was then issued weekly, except during the sessions of the legislature, when it was published twice a week. Eventually, it was published as a tri-weekly, and was continued in this way until August 11, 1847, when the first number of the Daily Ohio Statesman was issued.

"From its location on East Broad street, the Statesman was moved, in 1839, to the Exchange building, on Broad, between High and Front streets. It remained there until 1844. It was next published in the frame building on the corner of State street and Pearl, adjoining the site on which the City Hall is now being erected. It continued there until 1847–48, when it was removed temporarily to a frame building standing on the lot now occupied by Seltzer's music store. It remained there until the brick building now occupied by Charles Wagner, on

State street, was completed, when it was moved into that structure. Here it remained until 1853, when the office was removed to the Buckeye Block, corner of High and Broad streets.

"In 1858, the Statesman was removed to its late office in Neil's building, on High street. It remained in this building until its present removal to the large four-story brick, No. 74 North High street, fronting 22½ feet on High street, and running back on Elm street, 187 feet, to Pearl alley. It was purchased in February last by Mr. Richard Nevins from Lafayette Lazell, by whom it was erected in 1868."

Samuel Medary having become sole proprietor of the Statesman, in July, 1845, transferred it to C. C. & C. R. Hazewell—C. C. Hazewell, editor. In July, 1846, C. R. Hazewell became sole proprietor, C. C. still continuing editor, until the 23d of the ensuing October, when his name disappeared from the paper. On the 4th of November, 1846, the name of Colonel S. Medary appeared in the Statesman as sole proprietor and editor. No other change was published until April 1, 1853, when James H. Smith and Samuel S. Cox were named as editors and proprietors. Mr. Smith, January 2, 1854, sold his interest to Mr. Cox, who became sole editor and proprietor.

Of two or three men connected with the Statesman up to this time a few words may not be out of place. Colonel Samuel Medary, during an active editorial life of nearly forty years, was the Ajax of the Democratic party in Ohio. He held for many years the office of State printer, was postmaster of this city, and governor of Kansas and Minnesota, during their territorial existence. Samuel S. Cox was for eight years a member of Congress from this district, and at present represents in the same body one of the wealthiest of the districts into which New York city is divided. James H. Smith at one time represented this county in our State legislature, and was afterward elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for this county.

Mr. Cox did not long remain in the position of sole proprietor of the Statesman. In April, 1854, he became associated in the proprietorship with B. W. Spears and H. V. Mann, under the firm of Cox, Spears & Co., Mr. Cox retaining his post of editor. This partnership was of short duration, as Mr. Cox announced, in the paper of May 23, 1854, that it was sold to the

proprietors of the Daily Ohio State Democrat and a gentleman of Cincinnati, under the name of the Franklin Printing Company. The proprietors of the Democrat were Osgood, Blake & Knapp, and the "gentleman of Cincinnati" was understood to be W. H. Derby, a bookseller of that city.

The Statesman and Democrat were consolidated, and the paper took the name of Ohio Statesman and Democrat. The editors of the Democrat, Horace S. Knapp and Charles B. Flood, became the editors of the consolidated paper. But on the 10th of February, 1855, the paper was transferred to Col. S. Medary, who, for the third time, became sole proprietor and editor. The words "and Democrat" were dropped from the title of the paper, and it took its original name of Ohio Statesman.

On the 16th of February, 1857, the paper purported to be published by S. Medary and R. Nevins, the former being its editor. The name of James B. Marshall, however, appeared as editor on the 1st of May following. On the 17th of August, 1857, the announcement was made that the paper had been sold to James Haddock Smith, proprietor and editor, with whom Charles J. Foster became associated in the editorial department, in place of Mr. Marshall. On the 5th of June, 1858, Mr. Smith sold one-half interest in the paper to Thomas Miller, of this city; and on the 4th of January, 1859, the latter and George W. Manypenny, also of this city, became proprietors of the Statesman, Colonel Manypenny taking the position of editor. The paper was sold to the Ohio Statesman Company on the 17th of January, 1864, and Amos Layman announced as editor, with whom Lewis Baker was associated on the 1st of March ensuing. The name of the latter disappeared on the 7th of December, 1864, and that of E. B. Eshelman was substituted. Mr. Layman's name also disappeared January 28, 1867, and Mr. Eshelman's remained as sole editor.

The Statesman was transferred, November 13, 1867, to Richard Nevins, and Charles B. Flood became editor with Mr. Eshelman. Both the editors' names disappeared from the paper on the 15th of January, 1869; but a month afterward appeared the announcement that the paper was published by R. Nevins

and C. S. Medary, under the firm of Nevins & Medary, with C. B. Flood as editor. On the 31st of March, 1870, the paper was published by Nevins, Medary & Co., James Mills, editor.

The Statesman was sold, April 1, 1872, to Dodd & Linton, by whom it was changed from a morning to an evening paper. On the 22d of June following, it purported to be published by the Statesman Company; and a month afterward, an announcement appeared, signed "Statesman Company, by J. F. Linton, manager," stating substantially that the Daily Statesman had been merged in the Daily Dispatch, an evening paper, professedly non-partisan in politics. The Statesman Company continued, and still continue to publish the Weekly Ohio Statesman and also the Sunday Statesman. Office, 26 North High street.

THE DAILY DISPATCH AND DAILY OHIO STATESMAN.

An evening paper, issuing a daily only. Published by the Dispatch Printing Company. Editor, John M. Webb; city editor, William Galer; foreman of news-room, Samuel Bradford; general manager, William Trevitt, Jr. Office, No. 26 North High street.

The Columbus Dispatch Printing Company was incorporated June 28, 1871. Object, a general newspaper and job printing business. Capital stock, $10,000, divided into shares of $100 each. Incorporators: Samuel Bradford, Willoughby W. Webb, William Trevitt, Jr., T. McMahon, James O'Donnell, John M. Webb, Joseph S. B. Given, P. C. Johnson, L. P. Stephens, C. M. Morris.

The Dispatch Printing Company, composed of newspaper men, issued the first number of the Daily Dispatch, an evening paper, on the 1st of July, 1871. The editor was Willoughby W. Webb, who was succeeded, in October, 1871, by Captain John A. Arthur, and the latter, in September, 1872, by John M. Webb, the present editor.

In May, 1872, the company commenced the issue of a weekly edition, which was continued until the 23d of July following, when it was merged in the Weekly Statesman, and the Daily Statesman was merged in the Dispatch, and the title of the lat-

ter was changed to the Daily Dispatch and Daily Ohio Statesman.

THE COLUMBUS GAZETTE.

Several papers published in this city prior to 1840 assumed the name of the Columbus Gazette, as a part or the whole of their titles. They were all predecessors, if not ancestors of the present paper bearing that name. Elijah Glover, book and job printer, commenced, in 1840, the publication of a weekly paper called the Ohio Tribune. It was edited in succession by Walter Thrall and Gideon Stewart. George M. Swan was, in 1848, associated with Mr. Glover in its publication, and subsequently became its sole proprietor. He changed the name of the paper to that of Swan's Elevator. In May, 1854, the Maine Law Advocate, which had been published in Columbus by Charles V. Culver since the preceding October, was merged in the Elevator, which was then called the Columbus Elevator, published by Swan & Culver. It was purchased by Gamaliel Scott in 1855, and in the following year, when John Greiner became its editor, the name was again changed to the one it bears at present—the Columbus Gazette.

Mr. Scott, in the fall of 1857, transferred his interest to Charles S. Glenn, and the paper was published by Greiner & Glenn. Since that time there have been various changes in the proprietorship, but through them all Mr. Glenn has retained an interest in the establishment. The Gazette is now published by Charles S. Glenn and Charles Heide. Office on Pearl street, nearly opposite Odd Fellows' building.

THE WESTBOTE.

A German weekly and semi-weekly newspaper. Reinhard & Fieser, proprietors and publishers. Office in the Westbote building, opposite the Opera House.

The Westbote was established in this city in 1843, by its present proprietors and publishers, Jacob Reinhard and Frederick Fieser. The former was at the time assistant civil engineer on the National Road, and the latter had, until then, been editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt. Their object was to establish in Columbus a first-class weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests

of the German people, at that time becoming quite numerous, not only in this city and state, but generally throughout the West. Mr. Reinhard, the senior partner, became the business manager of the new paper, and Mr. Fieser having had a varied experience in that line, took control of its columns as editor.

The Westbote was first published in a frame building on Friend, between High and Third streets. It stood on the site on which Isaac Eberly's fine residence is now located. Two years afterward the office was removed to Mechanics' Hall, southeast corner of High and Rich streets, now used by Mr. Schueller, in connection with his drug store. Here the Westbote was printed for two years and a half on a hand-press—the same now used at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for printing the Mute.

The publication office was removed, in 1848, to the Statesman building on State street, now known as the Converse property, and remained there until 1855, when the building on Friend street, originally erected by George M. Swan as an office for the Columbus Elevator, was purchased by the proprietors of the Westbote, and used by them as an office for their paper and for their extensive book and job office. They have had for many years the contract for the state printing in German. In 1870, they erected the handsome structure known as the Westbote building, as a permanent location for their paper and printing office. The cost of the building was over $40,000.

The German population in the city having largely increased, Messrs. Reinhard & Fieser, in October, 1853, issued a semi-weekly edition of the Westbote, which has been continued ever since.

The relations of the proprietors of the Westbote to each other in the management and publication of the paper have remained unchanged, and are to-day the same as when the paper was first established in 1843. Mr. Reinhard became a member of the city council in 1853, and has remained in that position since, with the exception of two years. He was president of the city council four years. In 1857 and 1858, he was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state. Mr. Fieser is the president of the board of education of Columbus, of which he has been a member since 1864.

THE SUNDAY MORNING NEWS.

The News commenced its existence as an independent newspaper in the month of December, 1867—Dr. William Trevitt, publisher and proprietor. In 1870 he sold the paper to John M. Webb and Charles Mathews. The new proprietors immediately enlarged the paper to seven columns per page. In the spring of 1871, John M. Webb transferred his interest in the paper to Charles Mathews, who then became sole proprietor, continuing its publication to June 6, the same year, when it was purchased by W. T. Wallace. The News, from its commencement up to this date, was edited by Willoughby W. Webb. On July 2, 1871, Mr. Wallace assumed the editorial and business management of the paper. In the spring of 1872, he enlarged the paper to its present dimensions. On December 15, 1872, Mr. Wallace sold the paper to E. G. Orebaugh and F. A. Brodbeck, so that he might devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, the "law."

Although the News has frequently changed hands, it is regarded as one of the permanent institutions of the city.

Mr. Orebaugh is editor, and Mr. Brodbeck, business manager.

OHIO EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

At the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Ohio, held in Columbus, December 31, 1851, and January 1, 1852, it was voted to publish monthly an educational journal, in octavo form, each number to contain thirty-two pages, at one dollar a year. The new periodical was called The Ohio Journal of Education, and was issued under the immediate supervision of the executive committee, of which Lorin Andrews was the efficient chairman. The first four volumes were edited by Dr. A. D. Lord, of Columbus, assisted by a corps of associate editors, appointed annually by the State association. The fifth volume was edited by Rev. Anson Smyth, who resigned the superintendency of the schools of Toledo to accept the position. The sixth volume was edited by John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, and the seventh and eighth volumes by W. T. Coggeshall, of Columbus.

The enterprise did not prove a financial success, under the management of the association, and at the annual meeting, held in Dayton, in July, 1859, the Executive Committee, E. E. White, chairman, was authorized to make such arrangements for the future publication of the periodical as might be deemed best. In December it was sold to F. W. Hurtt and Anson Smyth, who assumed the entire responsibility of its management. The title was changed to The Ohio Educational Monthly. Early in 1861 Mr. Hurtt's interest in the magazine was purchased by E. E. White, who, a few months later, bought Mr. Smyth's interest, and became editor and proprietor. Mr. White has published the Monthly for twelve years, and, under his management, the circulation has increased from less than 800 to nearly 4,000 copies. The volume for 1872 contained over five hundred pages.

The increasing circulation of the Educational Monthly in other States suggested the publication of a national edition, containing less Ohio intelligence of local interest; and in October, 1870, Mr. White issued the first number of The National Teacher, which is already circulated in every State in the Union. It is generally conceded to be the best of all the educational journals in the country.

THE ODD FELLOWS' COMPANION.

A monthly magazine for Odd Fellows and their families. M. C. Lilley & Co., publishers and proprietors. Henry Lindenberg and H. P. Gravatt, editors. Office in Siebert's building, 253 South High street.

This periodical was established in 1865. Such was its success that its publishers were induced the next year to issue it in the German as well as in the English language, calling the German edition *Der Odd Fellow*. It soon attained a circulation throughout the West and British America.

At the time this magazine was commenced there was no other publication as a representative organ of the order in the West, and but one in the United States, and that was published in New York city. The German edition was the first publication of a similar kind ever issued in that language in this country. The circulation of the Companion is, as it has been from the

commencement, steadily on the increase. The combined circulation, in the two languages, is now twenty thousand copies monthly. At the beginning it had, like many other enterprises in magazine publishing, to encounter difficulties and drawbacks, and many prophesied that it would fail; but perseverance and good management have overcome every obstacle, and have made the publication a complete and assured success.

The names of the individual proprietors and publishers are: M. C. Lilley, John Siebert, Henry Lindenberg, and C. H. Lindenberg.

LUTHERISCHE KIRCHEN ZEITUNG.

Issued monthly, in German. Established in 1860. Edited and published by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

THE MUTES' CHRONICLE.

Issued every Saturday. Established in 1868. Published at the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

THE OHIO CONVENTION REPORTER.

Established in 1870. Published by J. G. Adell, phonographic reporter. Devoted exclusively to reports of conventions, and designed to aid associations in their work by a general dissemination of faithful reports of their proceedings at their annual meetings.

THE LUTHERAN STANDARD.

Issued semi-monthly. Established in 1841. Editor, Rev. M. Loy. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and adjoining States.

ALLGEMIENE VOLKSZEITUNG.

John H. Orff, as editor and proprietor, commenced July 22, 1872, the issue of an independent weekly paper in German, entitled the Allgemeine Volkszeitung, or People's Gazette. The establishment is located in Kraus' building, Nos. 165 and 167 East Friend street.

COLUMBUS BULLETIN.

Established January 1, 1871, by J. A. Peasley. It is a monthly

publication, and is issued as the organ of the Franklin Business Institute.

THE PAPERS OF THE PAST.

We propose now to mention briefly the papers and periodicals once published here, but no longer in existence, except as they may be said to live in their successors:

THE FREEMAN'S CHRONICLE.—This was the name of the second paper started in Franklin county, in the summer of 1812. It was published in Franklinton for two or three years, by James B. Gardner. Its motto was:

> "Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
> Unaw'd by influence, and unbrib'd by gain;
> Here patriot truth its glorious precepts draw,
> Pledg'd to religion, liberty, and law."

It was printed on a small sheet, and contained the local news of the day, as well as items and advertisements relating to the business of the town and county. But the greater part of its space was taken up with army and war news, as it was published during the war with Great Britain. After Mr. Gardner discontinued the paper, the printing materials passed into the hands of John Kilbourne, who removed them to Columbus, where he published two numbers of a paper called the Columbus Gazette.

THE OHIO MONITOR.—The publication of this paper was begun in Columbus, in 1816, by David Smith and Edward Griswold, Jr. The latter, however, soon parted with his interest to Smith, who continued the paper as sole editor and proprietor. From 1831 to 1834, Judge Smith was State printer. In the summer of 1836, the Monitor was purchased by Jacob Medary, and merged in the Western Hemisphere.

THE WESTERN STATESMAN.—This was the name of a paper started in the city, in 1825, by Zachariah Mills and Martin Lewis. The next year, Elijah Glover took the place of Mills, and afterward the latter was succeeded by Freedom Sever. In 1828, the paper was merged in the Journal and Gazette.

THE OHIO STATE BULLETIN.—This paper was first published in July, 1829, by John A. Bryan and John A. Lazell. After about three years, the paper passed into the hands of George Kesling

and John H. Wood, who called it the Columbus Sentinel. In 1835, it was merged in the State Journal.

THE OHIO REGISTER AND ANTI-MASONIC REVIEW.—This paper came here, in 1830, from Milan, Huron county, and was published about three years by Warren Jenkins and Elijah Glover. The paper was discontinued in 1833, the Masonic lodges having, at least apparently, generally disbanded, and the anti-masonic storm having blown over.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—The publication of a Democratic paper with this title was commenced about 1832, by Gilbert & Melcher. In the winter of 1833–34, they issued the Daily Advertiser, the first daily paper ever published in Columbus. It was a small sheet, and was continued for a few months only. The interest of Melcher in the Western Hemisphere was purchased by Russell C. Bryan, and Gilbert & Bryan transferred the paper to Jacob Medary and George W. Manypenny, who transferred it to Sacket Reynolds, and he, in his turn, passed it over, in a short time, to Samuel and Jacob Medary—Samuel Medary having been elected State printer. The title was then changed to that of the Ohio Statesman.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.—This paper was published for six months, in 1836, by James B. Gardiner. It supported General Harrison, the Whig candidate for president, and Robert Lucas, the Democratic candidate for governor.

THE OHIO CONFEDERATE.—This paper was commenced in 1838, by John G. Miller, as a State-rights journal. In 1840, it supported General Harrison for president. In the spring of 1841, upon Mr. Miller's appointment as postmaster at Columbus, he transferred the paper to Drs. L. J. Moeller and N. M. Miller, by whom the title was changed to that of Old School Republican. It supported the administration of John Tyler, and was continued for about two years.

THE CROSS AND JOURNAL.—This was a weekly religious paper in the interest of the Baptist denomination. It was started in Cincinnati in 1831, and removed to Columbus in 1838. For nine years afterward, it was edited and published here by George Cole. By him it was sold to Revs. D. A. Randall and J. L. Batchelder, who published it for about a year. Mr. Batchelder then

became its sole publisher for a short time. In 1849, it was taken back to Cincinnati.

THE OHIO PRESS.—This was the title of a Democratic paper commenced by Eli T. Tappan, in 1847. It was published weekly, semi-weekly, and part of the time daily. It was discontinued in a year or two.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.—This was a semi-monthly agricultural paper, started by M. B. Bateham in 1845, and published by him for about eleven years, when Colonel S. D. Harris purchased the establishment. Colonel Harris continued to publish the paper for some time in Columbus, but finally removed it to Cleveland.

THE WESTERN AGRICULTURIST.—This was a monthly paper, published by J. H. Riley & Co., and edited by W. W. Mather, corresponding secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. The first number was issued in January, 1851.

THE OHIO STANDARD.—This was the name of a Free-soil paper, commenced in the fall of 1848, by E. S. Hamlin and Israel Garrard. It was discontinued in February following. During a part of its time, it was issued as a daily paper as well as a weekly. In November, 1849, Franklin Gale and Thomas Cleveland began the publication of another weekly Free-soil paper, under the same name, and continued it until September, 1850. It was then bought by O. Glover, who discontinued its publication in the spring of the next year.

THE COLUMBIAN.—A Free-soil weekly paper with this name was started in January, 1853, by an association of citizens of Columbus organized for that purpose. Its principal editor was L. L. Rice, the present supervisor of state printing. After various changes in ownership, it came, in 1855, into the control of A. M. Gangewer, by whom it was the next year merged in the Ohio State Journal.

THE DAILY OHIO STATE DEMOCRAT.—This paper was started December 12, 1853. It was published by Knapp, Osgood & Blake, and edited by Horace S. Knapp and Charles B. Flood. The next spring an association, called the Franklin Printing Company, was formed, composed of the publishers of the Democrat and W. H. Derby, of Cincinnati. This company, having

become the proprietors of both the Democrat and Statesman establishments, merged the two papers into one, calling the consolidated paper the Ohio Statesman and Democrat. The editors of the Democrat became the editors of the new paper.

THE DAILY CAPITAL CITY FACT.—The first number of this paper was issued October 1, 1851, by a company of journeymen printers. It purported to be published by H. N. Jennings & Co., and edited by E. Burke Fisher. The company consisted of E. B. Fisher, M. L. Betts, J. A. Kissinger, H. N. Jennings, and M. H. Allardt. The paper was continued under the same firm for about a year, when John Geary & Co. were announced as the publishers, Mr. Fisher still remaining editor, who retired from the paper October 26, 1852. On the 21st of September, 1854, John Geary's name appeared as editor, and so continued until about the close of 1863, when the paper passed into the hands of W. H. Foster, who merged it in the Daily Evening Express, a paper issued from the State Journal office by Mr. Foster and having but a brief existence.

FORMER GERMAN PAPERS.

The first German paper issued in Columbus was the Emmigrant, in 1833, edited by Henry Roeder. It only existed a single year.

The second German paper was the Ohio Staats Zeitung issued in 1840, Mr. Weistling, editor and proprietor. It was about as short-lived as the first.

The Ohio Adler started by Valentine Kastner, editor and proprietor, in 1841, was continued about two years.

Next came the Forewertz, a weekly paper, issued by Robert Clemen, and lived about a year.

The Volks Tribune, issued in 1856, was published by the Volks Tribune Printing Company for about two years, and afterward continued by George Hessenaur, George Brandt, and John Haisch.

The Republicanische Presse was established about 1858, as a campaign paper, by an association of Republicans. It afterward passed into the hands of Messrs. Siebert & Lindenberg, who continued it about a year.

The Druidenhain, a monthly magazine, was issued about 1860, by Robert Clemen, editor and publisher. It did not long exist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The National Enquirer, edited by Harvey D. Little, was published by Horton Howard, in 1828 and 1829.

Mr. Howard also published the Eclectic, edited by William Hance.

The Thompsonian Recorder was first published by Jarvis Pike & Co., in 1832, and continued by different proprietors until it was removed to Cincinnati, in 1842, by Dr. A. Curtis.

The Independent Press was published by Hugh M. Espy & Co., for a brief period, in 1832 or 1833.

The same publishers also issued for a short time a Budget of Fun.

Allen, Sage & Beverage issued, in 1840, the Straight-out Harrisonian.

In 1840, R. P. Sage published the Tornado, and T. W. H. Mosely, the Auger.

Captain John Duffy, in 1842 and 1843, issued the Ohio Freeman, and afterward the Columbus Herald.

The Daily Enterprise was commenced in the summer of 1855 by John M. Kinney & Co., and published about six months.

The Western Home Visitor, E. A. Higgins, proprietor, was removed from Mt. Vernon to Columbus, in 1854, and published here a short time.

Common Sense against the Maine Law, published for a short time by Zirchel & Johnson, was first issued August 1, 1853.

The Reveille was published about 1860 for a brief period.

The Daily Bulletin was published by an association of printers during the political campaign of 1860.

The Medical and Surgical Journal was under the control and supervision of Dr. John Dawson, Profesor of Anatomy in Starling Medical College, from 1853 until the publication was suspended, a short time before the doctor's death, which took place September 3, 1866. During the existence of the Journal, Dr. Dawson contributed many able articles to its pages.

The Daily Columbus Sentinel was commenced about the 1st of September, 1872, and issued from the Westbote office, edited

OHIO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

by J. Q. Howard. It supported Horace Greeley for president, and was discontinued soon after the close of the campaign.

Capital Events, a weekly paper published by Samuel L. Leffingwell, editor and proprietor, was commenced in the summer of 1872, and discontinued in November following.

The Columbus Review, a monthly medical journal, edited by Dr. W. L. McMillen, appeared for a short time in 1860.

The Ark, a monthly journal, devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship, edited and published by Alexander E. Glenn, was commenced in 1853, and continued for about fifteen years. It was very popular with the order, and had a large circulation.

The Christian Witness, a weekly paper, was started about the 1st of November, 1863, by Rev. J. F. Given, editor and proprietor. Some time after Mr. Given's decease, August 31, 1867, Rev. A. D. Biddeson took charge of the paper as its editor.

The Columbus Review, a small daily, commenced in 1870, was published for a short time by Ezekiel Mettles.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The Congress of the United States, by an act passed July 2, 1862, granted to each State public lands, or scrip, equal in amount to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more colleges, "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the general pursuits and professions of life."

The State of Ohio accepted the grant of Congress, and taking possession of the land scrip, sold it through her agents; and the proceeds, amounting to about $435,000, were placed in the State treasury, ready to be applied to the uses of the contemplated institution.

At the session in 1870 the State legislature, in conformity with the grant of Congress, passed an act incorporating "the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ohio." A board of trustees was nominated by the governor and elected by the Senate.

This board met in Columbus, May 13, 1870, and completed its organization by the election of officers, and became a corporate and legal body.

This board of trustees was required by law to locate the college by the 15th of October, 1870, "regarding the best interests of the college in the receipt of moneys, lands, or other property donated to said college by any county, town, or individual, in consideration of the location of said college at a given place." And it was further provided "that said college shall not be located until there are secured thereto, for such location, donations in money, or unincumbered lands at their cash valuation, whereon the college is to be located, or in both money and such lands, a sum equal to at least one hundred thousand dollars."

The legislature also, on April 18, 1870, passed "an act to authorize the several counties of the State to raise money to secure the location of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College." By this latter act, the commissioners of any county desiring to secure the location of the college were authorized to submit, on thirty days' notice to the electors of the county, the question of making a donation by tax, the aggregate tax not to exceed ten mills on the dollar, upon the taxable property of the county, and not to exceed two mills in any one year. In case of a majority vote in favor of the proposed donation and its acceptance by the college trustees, the commissioners were authorized, in order to raise the money, to issue bonds running for ten years, at eight per cent. interest. Our commissioners, after a full consultation with many citizens and the county agricultural board, submitted to the voters of the county, at a special election held August 13, 1870, the proposition to donate three hundred thousand dollars to the college, on the condition that it should be located in this county. The vote was in its favor.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES—V. B. Horton, chairman; Joseph Sullivant, secretary; Wm. B. McClung, superintendent; Henry S. Babbitt, treasurer; Aaron F. Perry, Joseph F. Wright, Cyrus Falconer, Henry S. Conklin, Wm. Sawyer, James M. Trimble, Thomas C. Jones, Warren P. Noble, James W. Ross, Ralph Leete, Daniel Keller, Marvin M. Munson, Norton S. Townshend, John

C. Jamison, Cornelius Aultman, John R. Buchtel, and Henry B. Perkins.

Faculty.—The board of trustees have determined to establish ten professorships as follows:

1. Agriculture—Norton S. Townshend; 2. Physics and Mechanics—T. C. Mendenhall; 2. Mathematics and Civil Engineering—vacant; 4. Chemistry—Sidney S. Norton; 5. Geology—vacant; 6. Veterinary Science—vacant; 7. Botany—vacant; 8. English and Modern Languages—Joseph F. Millikin; 9. Ancient Languages—Williams; 10. Political Economy—vacant. The chair of geology was offered to Edward Orton, president of the Antioch College. He has not yet accepted. Other appointments will be made before the opening of the college in September next.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In 1846, Willoughby Medical College, located at Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, was removed to Columbus, with a reorganization of its board of trustees. Under that organization one course of lectures was delivered in this city, and then the institution abandoned. During this term Lyne Starling, one of the original proprietors of the site of Columbus, executed a deed of trust, December 18, 1847, to trustees, of thirty thousand dollars, to be paid in installments for the purchase of a lot and the erection of suitable buildings thereon for a medical college, and the establishment of a hospital in connection therewith. The trustees named in this bequest were William S. Sullivant, John W. Andrews, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph R. Swan, Francis Carter, Samuel M. Smith, and John Butterfield.

The trustees, on the 2d of January, 1848, met and accepted the trust. Mr. Starling then increased his generous donation five thousand dollars more, making it thirty-five thousand dollars. Upon application to the legislature, Starling Medical College, to be located at the State capital, was chartered by a special act, passed January 28, 1848. The board of trustees organized under the charter by electing William S. Sullivant, president, R. W. McCoy, treasurer, and Francis Carter, secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen, January 29, 1848, members of the faculty: Henry H. Childs, M. D.; John Butterfield, M. D.;

Richard L. Howard, M. D.; Jesse P. Judkins, M. D.; Samuel M. Smith, M. D.; Frederick Merrick, A. M., and Francis Carter, M. D. During the first year the number of students was 160, and the degree of M. D. was conferred on thirty-two persons, and honorary degrees on six.

Officers.—The following are the present officers of the institution: President, William S. Sullivant; Secretary, Francis Carter. Trustees—William S. Sullivant, L. L. D.; Joseph Sullivant, Esq.; Samuel M. Smith, M. D.; Francis Carter, M. D.; Hon. Joseph R. Swan; John W. Andrews, Esq.; James A. Wilcox, Esq.

Faculty.—S. M. Smith, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice; Francis Carter, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc., Dean; J. M. Wheaton, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; J. W. Hamilton, M. D., Professor of Surgery; S. Loving, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Theo. G. Wormley, M. D., Ph. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; H. C. Pearce, M. D., Professor of Physiology; W. L. Peck, M. D., Professor of Insanity; D. R. Kinsman, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children; Judge J. W. Baldwin, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; D. Halderman, M. D., Lecturer on Venereal Diseases and Demonstrator of Anatomy; Otto Frankenberg, M. D., Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy; H. A. Weber, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

After the charter had been granted, in the winter of 1848, a lot was procured on the southeast corner of Sixth and State streets, on which the present college edifice, famed for its unique design and architectural beauty, was erected. The building was commenced in the spring of 1849, under the superintendence of R. A. Sheldon, architect. The address, on laying the corner-stone, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hoge. In the fall of 1850, the building had so far progressed that the first course of lectures, opened by a general introductory from Prof. Carter, was delivered in the new edifice that season. The superstructure of the building is of brick, with a large amount of ornamental cut stone. Its extreme length is 135 feet, and its height from the ground to the top of the tower is 138 feet.

The Sisters of St. Francis, some years ago, leased for ninety-

nine years that part of the building designed for a hospital, and since then open for the reception and care of the sick poor and afflicted of all classes and conditions. Of this work of charity and labor of love, we have given an account in the chapter on charitable institutions.

The college contains a well-stored museum, an unrivaled chemical laboratory, and all the means for instruction in practical anatomy and other departments of medicine, and the hospital conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis. Of this hospital, which is connected with the lecture-rooms, the faculty, distinguished as eminent practitioners, are the medical officers.

The Starling Medical College is an institution of which it is gratifying to speak as a credit and an ornament to our city. It has, since its commencement, graduated about a thousand students, who are now practicing in all parts of the country, many of them ranking among the most eminent physicians in the profession.

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY.

Capital University was chartered by an act of the legislature, passed March 7, 1850. It had its origin in a resolution adopted the preceding December, by the trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary. The Seminary and University, though separate and independent institutions, have been associated ever since the organizationof the latter. Both schools, in 1850, occupied the Covert school property, on Town street, and until they were removed into the University edifice.

The lot on North High street, east of Goodale Park, on which the college edifice stands, was donated by Dr. L. Goodale. The building was erected in 1852 and 1853, and formally opened or dedicated on the 14th of September, 1853, when addresses were delivered by William H. Seward and Rev. Dr. Stohlman, of New York. The cost of the building was $40,000. Though the University, for several years, labored under serious pecuniary embarrassment, it is now happily out of debt. The edifice affords ample accommodations for students—lecture-rooms, society halls, and everything to render an institution of learning attractive. Its dimensions are 154 feet in length by 69 in width, three stories above the basement. It has a tower, 75 feet in

height, and another elevation four stories high. It is situated in a square of four acres, at one of the most elevated points in the vicinity of the city, and immediately adjoining Goodale Park. It is about a quarter of a mile north of the railroad depot. The site is eminently healthful.

The first president of the University was Rev. W. M. Reynolds, D. D., who was succeeded by Rev. C. Spielman, and the latter, fifteen years or more ago, by the present president, Rev. W. F. Lehmann. The president of the board of directors is Rev. J. A. Schulze, and the secretary, Rev. Joseph Beck, both residents of Columbus.

The faculty are: Rev. W. F. Lehmann, president and professor of the German language and literature; T. G. Wormley, M. D., professor of chemistry, geology, and natural history; Rev. M. Loy, A. M., professor of mental and moral science, and George C. Dasher, A. M., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and principal of the preparatory department. The professorship of history is vacant; but its functions are temporarily supplied by special provisions of the board. Charles E. Herbst, J. H. Schuh, and Amon E. Gift are tutors.

The university organization includes the preparatory or grammar school, the collegiate and theological departments. There are three literary societies connected with the university —the Clio, the Hermann, and the Germania (German). These hold weekly meetings during term-time, and have valuable libraries and large halls well furnished.

At a meeting of the Joint Synod of the Lutheran Church of Ohio, convened in extra session, in February, 1873, in this city, it was decided to dispose of the present university and grounds, and accept the generous proposition made by Frederick Michael, Esq., which was to donate ten acres in a square on East Friend street, for the university proper, and five acres of ground in one-acre lots, surrounding the square, for professors' residences; and argeed to raise $5,000 toward the building of a $10,000 church, to be located opposite the university square. The location is one of the most beautiful and healthful adjoining the city, and can not but materially help the advancement of

the East end, which has been growing very fast for the past two years. The new university is to cost about $80,000.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SEMINARY.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of the Joint Synod of Ohio and adjoining States was founded and established at Columbus, in 1830. Its first buildings were erected, and its first location was on a ten-acre lot in the south part of the city, eligibly and handsomely situated, now the property of Peter Hayden, to whom it was sold in 1849 or 1850.

On the sale to Mr. Hayden, the Covert school property, on Town street, was purchased for the use of the seminary and of Capital University, which had just been organized. After the erection of the university building, the seminary was located there, and though existing under a distinct charter, became virtually the theological department of the university.

The seminary was at first under the direction of a single professor, with whom afterward another was associated. The first professor having control of the institution was Rev. W. Schmidt. He was succeeded by Professor C. F. Schaeffer, D. D., about 1839, who was followed by Professors F. Winkler and C. F. Jucksch. On the resignation of the latter, Professor W. F. Lehmann took charge of the institution, with whom, for several years past, Professor M. Loy has been associated.

The seminary is under the general supervision of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjacent States, and under the special control of a board of directors. Though this board constitutes a part of the trustees of Capital University, it has an independent organization, and regulates its own affairs. A very large proportion of the ministers representing the Lutheran Church in Ohio, and on the borders of adjoining States, were prepared for the ministry through the instrumentality of this institution. Its course embraces a series of lectures in the usual branches of exegetical, historical, systematic, and practical theology. The German and English languages are both taught, and both are used as vehicles of instruction. The regular course requires an attendance of two years and a half. The students can have access to a library containing 2,500 volumes.

ACADEMY OF ST. MARY'S OF THE SPRINGS.

ACADEMY OF ST. MARY'S OF THE SPRINGS.

Located northeast of the state-house, near Alum creek, north of Mount Vernon avenue extended, and about two miles east of the eastern limits of the city. Incorporated, July, 1868. Under direction of the Dominican Sisters. Superioress, Mother Rose Lynch.

Previous to the above date of incorporation, the academy was located at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. It was established there in 1830, by Bishop Fenwick, the first Catholic bishop of Cincinnati.

The academy building at Somerset having been destroyed by fire, the Sisters were at a loss as to how they should go forward with the work to which they had devoted themselves. While they were in this strait, Theodore Leonard, an old resident of Columbus, generously donated to them thirty-two acres of land near the city, for a site for their academy. Mr. Leonard also donated toward the erection of the buildings $10,000, to which Eugene Mageveny, of Memphis. added another $10,000.

The academy, which cost over $40,000, is a large and commodious building, well arranged, and having all the modern appliances for heating and ventilation. The grounds for recreation and promenade are spacious; and when these are properly improved and shaded by grove and forest trees, the academy will present itself as one of the finest educational institutions in the West. The location is unsurpassed in its salubrity and beauty of landscape; the distracting sights and sounds of the bustling world are excluded by shady groves and sloping hills; the *tout ensemble* of the scenery, as viewed from the recitation-rooms and the dormitories, is well calculated to give to the youthful mind a studious and thoughtful turn.

The special object of this institution being the education of young ladies of the higher class, every opportunity and advantage is afforded the pupils to pursue their studies in all the useful and ornamental branches becoming their station and sex. Religious belief, whatever it may be, forms no obstacle to the

admission of young ladies, provided they willingly conform to the general regulations of the school.

The academic year consists of two sessions of five months each. The annual vacation commences on the last Thursday in June, and scholastic duties are resumed on the first Monday in September. There are in the academy one hundred and twenty boarding pupils, filling it to its full capacity. Many applications were necessarily refused at the opening of the present session for want of room.

The course of instruction is thorough, embracing all that can be properly required for fitting the pupil to move in the highest social circle. The studies are divided into four departments, each having its distinct course.

The academy is under the auspices of the Bishop of Columbus, the provincial of the order of St. Dominick, the Rev. S. A. Clarkson, J. P., and the clergymen of the diocese of Columbus.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

The Sisters of Notre Dame in this city number nine. They devote their time principally to the education of the female portion of the Catholic parish schools of the city. The house of the sisterhood is located on Rich, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The foundress of the Sisters of Notre Dame was Marie Rose Julia Billiart, who was born in Cuvilly, a village of Picardy, France, in 1751, and died in 1816. The order was first introduced into this country by the Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, in 1840. Sister Mary Liquori is superioress in this city.

ST. ALOYSIUS SEMINARY.

Location, a short distance south of West Broad street. Instructors—Rev. N. A. Gallagher, principal; Rev. Chancelor G. H. Ahrens, procurator; Rev. Francis Campbell, professor of theology, assisted by the bishop and clergy of Columbus. Terms—Board, washing, and tuition, per session of ten months, one hundred and fifty dollars.

This seminary, like many other Catholic institutions in the city, owes its origin to the zeal of Bishop Sylvester H. Rosecrans, D. D. In 1871 he purchased of N. Merion an acre and a

quarter of ground, on which were two brick buildings, for seven thousand dollars. After having made some alterations and improvements, he founded on this site, September 1, 1871, the institution now called "The Seminary."

The course of study embraces theology, philosophy, history, mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German, and English languages, and occupies eight years of close application. The object of the seminary is the education of Catholic youth for the priesthood. It derives its chief support from the Catholics of the diocese of Columbus.

The present number of students in the institution is thirty. As this is as large a number as can be accommodated, many applications for admission have been rejected. It is in contemplation to build, at no distant day, a much larger seminary for this, as yet, infant diocese of Columbus.

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY.

This institution, belonging to the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, is located at Westerville, in this county, twelve miles north of Columbus, near the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, and directly on the new railroad, the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus, now nearly completed. Westerville is a large, thriving town, pleasantly and healthfully situated, and noted for its quiet and good order.

Otterbein University was opened for the reception of students September 1, 1847, and has therefore been in existence twenty-five years. On the night of January 26, 1870, the main college building, with its furniture; the college library of more than three thousand volumes, including a copy of the Semitic manuscript presented by the Emperor of Russia; the finely furnished halls, and the select libraries of the literary societies, were all destroyed by fire.

But the building thus destroyed has been replaced by a larger and more convenient one, an engraving of which accompanies this sketch. It is an imposing structure, with an extreme length of 170 feet and an extreme depth of 109 feet. It contains a large chapel-room, spacious society halls, library and reading-room, laboratory, and numerous large recitation and other rooms.

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY.

Both sexes are admitted to the institution, are instructed by the same teachers, and recite in the same classes. There are four courses of study in the university—the classical, the scientific, the ladies', and the English course. A student may take any one of these courses according to his preference. The ladies' course is so called because it is the one usually preferred by ladies. The present number of students is 170. There are four literary societies connected with the college—the Philomathean and Philophronean, composed of gentlemen, and the Philalethean and Cleiorhetean, composed of ladies. These societies have commodious and well-furnished halls in the college building.

The faculty consists of Rev. H. A. Thompson, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; John Haywood, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Thomas McFadden, A. M., M. D., Professor of Natural Sciences; John E. Guitner, A. M., Professor of Greek; Rev. Henry Gurst, A. M., Professor of Latin, and Mrs. Lizzie K. Miller, M. A., Principal of Ladies' Department.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Notwithstanding the prosperous condition and the high repute of the public-school system of Columbus, the materials for its past history and statistics are scanty and unsatisfactory. From the organization of the system until the recent report of the superintendent, R. W. Stevenson, only two reports had been published—one in 1857, and the other in 1869. From the close of the school year, July, 1857, to the close of the year 1868, a period of eleven years, there are no reports either written or printed. We embody in a brief sketch such facts as we have been able to gather from Mr. Stevenson's late report and other sources.

The first public school was opened in Columbus while it was yet a borough. The town plat, with a part of Montgomery township, composed a single school district. The first meeting for the choice of directors was held November 21, 1826, in the Presbyterian church, on Front street, at which Orris Parish was chairman, and Wm. T. Martin, secretary. The directors chosen were Dr. P. Sisson, Rev. C. Hinkle, and Wm. T. Martin. A school was soon afterward opened, and a Mr. Smith employed as the

teacher. For several years the school fund only sufficed to keep up a school for about a quarter in each year.

John Warner, Christian Heyl, and William St. Clair were chosen directors in 1830, and Wm. McElvain, Horton Howard, and Nathaniel McLean, in 1831. The name of J. M. C. Hasseltine is mentioned as first employed as teacher in 1832. A public school meeting, held in 1830, authorized the establishment of two schools, one to be taught by a male teacher for the more advanced pupils, and the other by a female teacher for the younger children. At that time, the schools were taught in rented rooms, as there were no public school-houses.

Previous to the year 1845, very little attention was paid to the common or public schools. Nearly all the children of the more intelligent, prosperous, and influential citizens were taught in private schools. The importance of securing the benefits of a good common-school education to all the youth of the city was brought before the public by a few earnest and active friends of common schools. The passage of a law was obtained on the 3d of February, 1845, by which the management of the public schools was committed to the board of education of Columbus, to consist of six directors, holding office for six years, one-third of the number being elected annually by general ticket. Under the same law, the city council were empowered to appoint a board of three examiners for the examination of applicants for the position of teachers in the public schools of the city.

This act, which was entitled "an act for the support and better regulation of the public schools in the city of Columbus," was amended, March 25, 1864, so as to provide for the election of two members of the board of education for each ward of the city by the voters in the ward, to serve for two years—one member to be elected from each ward represented by odd numbers, and from each ward represented by even numbers in alternate years. Thus, on the second Monday of April, 1872, under this law, school directors were elected in the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth wards, and will be elected, on the second Monday of April next, in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh wards.

The question of levying a tax for raising the sum of eight

thousand dollars for the erection of school-houses was submitted to the people in the spring of 1846, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 776 to 323. Three lots were purchased, and three brick buildings, of six rooms each, were erected, in which the schools were opened on the 21st of July, 1847. The board of education appointed a superintendent, to whom was intrusted the general direction of the course of study and instruction in the schools. The schools were divided into four grades—primary, secondary, grammar, and high—and the pupils were classified in each according to their standing in the prescribed studies.

A German school-building was erected in 1852, and the high-school building the succeeding year. The board of education, in their report for July, 1853, made the following statement as to the cost of the school buildings then erected, exclusive of the sites:

Central building for high school, 60 by 70 feet, three stories above the basement, estimated at	$15,000
Three houses erected in 1846, 187 by 24 feet	12,000
German school-house, 70 by 32 feet	3,000
Total for the five buildings	$30,000

The following table gives the number of teachers, aggregate of salaries, and average daily attendance of pupils, for the ten years ending June 30, 1857:

YEAR.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.	AGGREGATE OF SALARIES.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.
1848	15	.....	708
1849	19	.....	940
1850	20	.....	1,075
1851	21	.....	1,107
1852	23	$8.104 74	1,100
1853	24	8,475 C0	1,224
1854	32	10,530 96	1,348
1855	38	16.292 05	1,575
1856	38	16,173 62	1,533
1857	40	16.169 16	1,442

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOLS.

The following statistics of the attendance of the school year ending July, 1852, compared with the enrollment and average daily attendance of the year ending July, 1872, gives a definite idea of the growth of the schools and the increase of the population of the city:

	1851–52.	1871–72
Number of pupils enrolled	2,200	5,478
Average daily attendance	1,100	3,727
Number of teachers	23	105
Gain per cent. on the number enrolled		149

	1868–69.	1871–72.
Enumeration of youth between five and twenty-one years	8,566	10,117
Gain per cent		18
Number of pupils enrolled	4,936	5,478
Gain per cent		11
Average daily attendance	3,600	3,727
Gain per cent		4
Number of teachers	91	105
Gain per cent		15

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

For the school year ending June 21, 1872.

Population of the city, according to the census of 1870	31,274
Enumeration of youth between five and twenty-one years of age, according to the school census, October, 1871	10,117

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Number of school buildings owned	23
Number of school rooms owned	107
Number of school rooms rented	2
Number of recitation rooms, offices, etc	38
Number of seats for pupils	5,379
Value of school sites	$106,780
Value of school buildings	269,650
Value of school furniture	15,841
Total value of school property	$392,271

SCHOOLS.

High school	1
Grammar schools	25
Primary and ungraded schools	74
Total number of schools	100

TEACHERS.

Number of teachers in the high school	7
Number of teachers in the grammar schools	27
Number of teachers in the primary and ungraded schools	71
Number of special teachers (music)	1
Superintendent and assistants	4
Total number of teachers—men 14, women 96	110

PUPILS.

The whole number of pupils registered was:

In the high school	211
In the grammar schools	1,714
In the primary and ungraded schools	4,129
Total number of pupils registered	6,054
Number of pupils registered more than once	576
Number of different pupils registered	5,478

The average number of pupils belonging, was:

In the high school	172
In the grammar schools	1,290
In the primary and ungraded schools	2,494
Total average number of pupils belonging	3,956

The average number of pupils in daily attendance was:

In the high school	163
In the grammar schools	1,236
In the primary and ungraded schools	2,325
Total average number of pupils in daily attendance.	3,724

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Prior to the beginning of the school year, 1871–72, the schools were placed, by the board of education, under the direction of one superintendent, who had the general management of the schools of the city, and seven male principals having the special

charge of the schools in their respective districts. It was the opinion of several members of the board that the schools could be made equally efficient, and could be conducted more economically, by the substitution of women for principals instead of men.

Accordingly, at the regular meeting of the board, held July 12, 1871, the committee on salaries made the following report, which was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the city be divided into three school departments, each to be composed of sub-districts, as follows :

"The first department shall be composed of sub-districts numbers one and seven, containing the Park and Spring Street schools, and the suburban schools in the northern part of the city.

"The second department shall be composed of sub-districts numbers two and three, containing the Sullivant school, the Middle building, and the suburban schools of Franklinton and Middletown.

"The third department shall be composed of sub-districts numbers four, five, six, and eight, containing the schools in the South building, all the German-English schools, and the suburban schools in the eastern and southern parts of the city.

"*Resolved*, That there shall be elected by the board one male principal for each department ; one male principal for the high school ; one male principal for the Loving (colored) school, and one female principal for each sub-district, whose duties shall be defined by the rules and regulations of the board of education."

The schools were organized in accordance with the foregoing programme. The superintendent, at the close of the first year under the new regime, July, 1872, reported that the experiment of putting women at the head of all the schools below the high school had, so far as the results of that year were concerned, proved a success. The vigilance of the lady teachers, their devotion to the work, and competency to teach and govern, kept the schools in good order and in a high state of efficiency.

A new classification of the schools was adopted, together with a new course of study. The old course occupied a period of nine years in the primary and grammar schools, being divided into five grades—lower and higher primary ; lower and higher secondary ; lower and higher intermediate ; and A, B, and C

grammar. The new course for the English schools reduced the time from nine to eight years, having the following distinct grades: A, B, C, and D primary, and A, B, C, and D grammar.

The principal feature in the new course is the introduction in the grammar-school grades of "Natural Science," instead of the disconnected lessons upon every variety of subjects, known as "Object Lessons." Botany is made the basis of oral lessons in the C and D grammar, and physics in the A and B. By means of a small appropriation for the purchase of a few simple pieces of apparatus, the pupils receiving lessons in physics are enabled, under the eyes of their teachers, to perform many simple but instructive experiments. Notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, there were no subjects upon which the average standing of the pupils at the last annual examination was so high. The teachers almost universally reported deep interest on the part of the pupils.

SCHOOL SITES AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

It has been said that substantial and costly school and church edifices are the best manifestations of the enterprise, intelligence, and morality of any people. If this be true, Columbus may justly lay claim for her citizens to the possession of these very desirable qualities. No city in the West has provided more liberally for the accommodation of her children of school age and for their esthetic culture. Great care has been taken to secure ample grounds, and in convenient and healthy localities. Much wisdom and foresight were exercised by the city board of education which secured the sites now occupied by school buildings when property was cheap, and it was possible to obtain them. The inconveniences which other cities experience on account of the smallness of the lots for buildings and play-grounds are not found in Columbus. The grounds of all the buildings are large enough to afford abundant room for outdoor exercise.

The following is the size of the lots of the principal buildings: High School, 124 feet by 201; Sullivant School, 163 feet by 212; Park Street School, 150 feet by 200; Spring Street School, 150 feet by 284; Third and Mound Street School, 156 feet by 187; Third and Rich Street School, 146 feet by 188; German-

English and Grammar School, 120 feet by 187; Third Street German-English School, 102 feet by 180; South Street German-English School, 187 feet by 150; Loving (colored) School, 187 feet by 150; Fieser School, 150 feet by 187.

The purchase of two large lots—one in the northern, and the other in the southern part of the city—in the spring of last year, was an exercise of that foresight which was characteristic of former boards. The rapid growth of the city in these two sections will require at an early day the improvement of the lots, by the erection of buildings, each containing at least twelve rooms. The pressing need of more school-room in the northern part of city will be partially supplied by the temporary house now in process of erection.

THE SULLIVANT SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Sullivant School building on State street, was first occupied in September, 1871. It is 119 feet front by 84 deep, and three stories high. It contains seventeen school-rooms, one reception-room, a principal's office, and will accommodate nearly one thousand pupils. The basement contains, besides the coal and furnace-rooms, two large play-rooms—one for the boys and one for the girls, which may be used in inclement weather. The cloak-rooms are roomy, and so arranged that they are accessible only to the children of the respective rooms to which they belong. The halls and cloak-rooms are supplied with water. The following apparatus, with one clock, for marking the time in each school-room, and for purposes of communication with all the rooms from the office of the principal, was constructed under the superintendence of T. C. Mendenhall:

The apparatus combines in itself a system of clock-signals and a system of telegraphic communication connecting each room in the building with all of the others. The motive power consists of a dozen or more cells of Hill's battery, which are placed in the basement immediately underneath the principal's office, with which they communicate by means of a couple of tolerably heavy copper wires. From this room wires are carried to every room in the building, being connected in each with a bell-magnet and a simple key for closing the circuit. The bell-

magnets were manufactured to order by Messrs. L. G. Tillotson & Co., of New York city, from whom also were obtained the battery elements. These signal-bells are very simple in their construction, easily adjusted, and not liable to get out of order. The battery is easy to manage, requiring very little attention, and when once in operation is maintained at a merely nominal cost. In order to secure the communication of time throughout the building, one of Estell's "Programme Clocks" is thrown into the circuit, being placed in one of the rooms, and a mechanical attachment made which makes the closing of the circuit, and consequently the simultaneous striking of all the bells in the house, coincident with the striking of the clock itself. A system of numerical signals has been devised, which makes it the work of but an instant to communicate any ordinary request or order from one room to any or all of the others. The apparatus having been in use only during the latter part of the last year, has hardly had a chance to prove its usefulness. As the teachers, however, have become familiar with its manipulation, it has demonstrated to them its great convenience and utility to such an extent that they would experience much difficulty were they deprived of its use. Costing about the same as a set of poor clocks, it is a much more accurate time-keeper, and a valuable time-saver. Where a programme of exercises can be arranged for an entire set of schools, it may be struck by the programme clock, and communicated instantly and accurately to every room in the building. Should the superintendent or other school officer, or any visitor, desire to see any teacher in the building, he has but to step into the office on the first floor, and by touching the key he makes known his want, and is attended to at once. In case of fire, or any other disaster requiring the immediate and prompt dismissal of all of the school, this apparatus would prove invaluable, as by means of it the dismissal could be secured in the least possible time, and without alarming the pupils in any way whatever.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Columbus High School is a just source of pride to our citizens. There can hardly be found, in any school of a similar grade, a more competent and devoted corps of instructors than there is in our high school. Neither show nor sham finds any quarter. To make sound, thorough scholars and thinkers, is the tendency of all the instruction and discipline given in this school. The fact that boys who have completed the high-school course of study, have been able to enter the best colleges in the East and the national schools at West Point and Annapolis, with a higher standard of scholarship than that required, is alike creditable to the school and the teachers.

THE HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING.

The High-school building, on the southeast corner of Broad and Sixth streets, was opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, September 8, 1862, being the day for the commencement of the fall term of the public schools. This edifice is one of the finest school buildings in the United States, and one of the chief architectural ornaments to our city. It is Romanesque in style. It is built of red brick, with cut Waverly stone dressings, galvanized iron cornices, and slate roof.

The main building is one hundred feet long by sixty broad, with a central transept twenty feet wide, projecting twelve feet on each side. There is a beautiful tower at the northwest corner, rising about one hundred and fifty feet above the pavement. Wide halls run through the building, and the stairways are spacious and of easy access.

At the intersection of the corridors in the center of the building, there is an octagonal bay which runs up through the two stories of recitation rooms, and the arrangement is such that the principal can have every department under his observation and within his call from the gallery surrounding this bay or "well-hole" in the second story. There is a capacity in the different rooms for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty pupils.

On the first floor are the superintendent's room in the tower,

three large school-rooms, and a laboratory and apparatus-room. The second floor has three school-rooms, and a commodious library and reading-room. The third floor is appropriated to form one large hall for general exercises, public exhibitions, lectures, etc. This hall is elegantly finished, and is one of the finest audience-rooms in the city.

The pupils enter the school-rooms through small ante-chambers used for cloak-rooms. In an upper room of the tower is a large tank supplied with water from the roof. This water, by means of pipes, is carried all over the building, and there is a lavatory in each cloak-room. All parts of the building are supplied with gas.

The arrangements for warmth and ventilation are all but perfect. The furniture in the school-rooms is of the latest and most approved forms. The entire cost of the building, at the time of its completion, was set down at twenty-five thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL.

For the year ending September 1, 1872, the total receipts for the public schools were $162,543.50, including $6,070.20 State tax and $148,793.31 district tax. The disbursements for the same period were $150,016.10, including $68,453.05 for superintendents' and teachers' salaries, and $32,452.81 for buildings erected.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The permanent or funded debt of the board consists of $50,000 in bonds, dated August 1, 1870, and redeemable $10,000 each year, commencing on the 1st of August, 1874, and bearing eight per cent. interest. These bonds were issued in conformity with a special act of the legislature, passed in March, 1870, for the purpose of erecting the Sullivant building on State street, and the Central German-English Grammar school, and are payable ten thousand dollars each year, commencing the 1st of August, 1874, and bear eight per cent. interest.

COST OF NEW BUILDINGS.

State Street (Sullivant) school-house, $68,992.27; Fourth Street school-house, $17,981.14; Middletown school-house, $10,900; Long Street (Loving) Colored school-house, $6,361.

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Total value of school sites, $123,550; total value of school buildings, $269,650; total value of school furniture, $15,841; total value of school property, $409,041.

MEMBERS BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following comprises a complete list of all the members of the board, and officers of the same, since 1846, at which time the city of Columbus was made a special school district:

1847–48—Wm. Long, president; S. E. Wright, secretary; H. F. Huntington, treasurer; P. B. Wilcox, J. B. Thompson, James Cherry.

1848–49—Wm. Long, president; S. E. Wright, Secretary; H. F. Huntington, treasurer; P. B. Wilcox, J. B. Thompson, A. F. Perry.

1849–50—Wm. Long, president; J. L. Bates, secretary; H. F. Huntington, treasurer; J. B. Thompson, S. E. Wright, J. W. Baldwin.

1850–51—J. B. Thompson, president; J. L. Bates, secretary; H. F. Huntington, treasurer; Wm. Long, S. E. Wright, J. W. Baldwin

1851–52—J. B. Thompson, president; J. L. Bates, secretary; H. F. Huntington, treasurer; Wm. Long, S. E. Wright, J. Sullivant.

1852–53—J. B. Thompson, president; J. L. Bates, secretary; H. F. Huntington, treasurer; S. E. Wright, J. Sullivant, Thos. Sparrow.

1853–54—Jos. Sullivant, president; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer; S. E. Wright; secretary; H. F. Huntington, J. K. Linnel, James L. Bates.

1854–55—Jos. Sullivant, president; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer; S. E. Wright, secretary; J. K. Linnel, J. J. Janney, J. L. Bates.

1855–56—Jos. Sullivant, president; J. J. Janney, treasurer; S. E. Wright, secretary; J. K. Linnel, A. B. Buttles, A. S. Decker.

HIGH SCHOOL.

1856–57—Jos. Sullivant, president; J. J. Janney, treasurer; S. E. Wright, secretary; J. G. Miller, A. B. Buttles.

1857–58—Jos. Sullivant, president; S. E. Wright, treasurer; A. B. Buttles, secretary; A. G. Thurman, J. G. Miller, A. S. Decker.

1858–59—Jos. Sullivant, president; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer; A. G. Thurman, secretary; J. G. Miller, William Trevitt, George Gere.

1859–60—Jos. Sullivant, president; Francis Collins, secretary; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer; A. G. Thurman, Dr. Eels, J. H. Smith.

1860–61—Jos. Sullivant, president; John Greiner, secretary; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer; A. G. Thurman, J. H. Smith, George Gere.

1861–62—Jos. Sullivant, president; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer; Otto Dresel, secretary; George Gere, J. H. Smith, Starling Loving.

1862–63—William Trevitt, president; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer; Otto Dresel, secretary; George Gere, Starling Loving, R. Walkup.

1863–64—William Trevitt, president; R. Walkup, treasurer; Otto Dresel, secretary; Starling Loving, E. F. Bingham, S. S. Rickly.

1864–65—Frederick Fieser, president; E. F. Bingham, treasurer; H. T. Chittenden, secretary; T. Lough, C. P. L. Butler, K. Mees, H. Kneydel, S. W. Andrews, J. H. Coulter.

1865–66—Jos. Sullivant, president; Frederick Fieser, treasurer; S. W. Andrews, secretary; E. F. Bingham, H. Kneydel, J. H. Coulter, K. Mees, T. Lough, H. T. Chittenden.

1866–67—Jos. Sullivant, president; Frederick Fieser, treasurer; Peter Johnson, secretary; E. F. Bingham, K. Mees, Isaac Aston, Starling Loving, S. W. Andrews, T. Lough.

1867–68—Jos. Sullivant, president; Frederick Fieser, treasurer; Peter Johnson, secretary; E. F. Bingham, K. Mees, Isaac Aston, Starling Loving, S. W. Andrews, T. Lough.

1868–69—Frederick Fieser, president; Peter Johnson, secretary; Joseph Sullivant, Otto Dresel, T. Lough, Starling Loving, K. Mees, S. W. Andrews, C. P. L. Butler.

1869–70—Frederick Fieser, president; R. C. Hull, secretary; C. P. L. Butler, Starling Loving, Otto Dresel, Daniel Carmichael, K. Mees, R. M. Denig, Louis Hoster.

1870–71—Frederick Fieser, president; R. C. Hull, secretary; C. P. L. Butler, Starling Loving, C. L. Clark, Daniel Carmichael, K. Mees, R. M. Denig, Louis Hoster.

1871–72—Frederick Fieser, president; R. M. Denig, secretary; Starling Loving, C. L. Clark, K. Mees, S. W. Andrews, Louis Hoster, C. P. L. Butler, C. T. Mann.

1872–73—Frederick Fieser, president; R. M. Denig, secretary; Starling Loving, K. Mees, E. F. Bingham, S. W. Andrews, Alex. Neil, Louis Hoster, Val. Pausch, T. J. Critchfield, L. D. Myers.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following named gentlemen have acted as superintendents of the public schools of this city:

1852–56—Asa D. Lord; 1856–65—E. D. Kingsley; 1865–71—William Mitchell; 1871–73—R. W. Stephenson.

SPRING STREET SCHOOL BUILDING.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH SCHOOLS.

The new school building connected with the above-named church is very creditable to the energy of the pastor and the congregation. The old stone church, remodeled, proving entirely inadequate for the rapid increase of pupils desirous of attending the school, the new building, after a plan made by Charles Woelfel, was erected, under the care of the Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., at a cost of $11,800; M. Harding, contractor. It is three stories high, and contains seven rooms, each 27 by 32 feet, and 13 feet in the clear. It has also a beautiful hall, 32 by 54 feet, 15 feet in the clear, used for meetings of the congregation and the several societies connected with the church. Three of the upper rooms are used for the female departments, under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame, with 177 pupils. Three of the lower rooms are the male department, in care of Brothers Peter, William, and Charles, the pupils numbering 149. Total number of pupils attending school, 326.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

The school building, erected in 1854, by Rev. James Meagher, north of St. Patrick's Church, and constituting the north wing of the present school edifice, proving to be inadequate for the purpose intended, was enlarged and remodeled, in 1862, by Rev. Edward Fitzgerald. It is located on the corner of Seventh street and Mount Vernon avenue, and will accommodate about 500 pupils. It has a front of 67½ feet, and a depth of 60 feet. It is two stories high, and contains eight rooms, with a hall running through the middle of the building.

The four upper rooms constitute the female department of the school, in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. There are 280 pupils in this department. The four lower rooms are occupied by the male department, in charge of Miss Kate Milay, assisted by Misses Ellen McGarr, Emma Burns, and Sarah Cain. The number of pupils in this department is 250. The value of the school property is $12,000.

COLUMBUS BUSINESS COLLEGE

Was founded by Professor E. K. Bryan, in 1866. It embraces book-keeping, English grammar, correspondence, law, and banking. The attendance during 1872 numbered 220.

FRANKLIN BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

Was founded by Prof. J. A. Peasley, the present proprietor, September 5, 1870. It embraces a business, telegraphic, normal, academical, and an intermediate department. The enrollment of scholars for 1872 numbered 171. There are employed in the institute six teachers.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

It is a noble and enduring memorial of Governor Thomas Worthington that he founded, in 1817, the Ohio State Library. While on a visit to Philadelphia in the summer of that year, the governor purchased, from his contingent fund, a small collection of valuable books, which formed the basis of our present State Library. He deposited the books in a room fitted up for the purpose over the auditor's office, in the state-office building, on High street, north of the old state-house. The next legislature not only indorsed what the governor had done, but appropriated a thousand dollars for the purchase of additional books. Rules were adopted for the regulation of the library, placing it in the care of the governor, and authorizing the governor, secretary, and treasurer, and auditor of state, the judges of the supreme court, the members of the general assembly and their respective clerks, to take books out of the library, to be returned within a limited time.

The library was kept open only during the session of the legislature. The governor intrusted the care of it to John L. Harper, who was, therefore, the first state librarian. He received two dollars a day during the session.

The first donation of books to the library was made by the celebrated Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen, through John Quincy Adams, minister to England. The number of volumes in the library was gradually increased, and in 1824 it was 1,717.

First Library Law.—On the first day of the session of the legislature for 1823–24, Zachariah Mills was appointed librarian in joint convention of the two Houses. At the same session, in January, a bill was passed for the management and enlargemen

of the library. It provided for the appointment of a librarian, by the legislature, for the term of three years; fixed his salary at two hundred dollars a year; and required him to give bond in two thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. It also appropriated three hundred and fifty dollars a year for the purchase of books.

From 1824 to 1844, appropriations, varying from three hundred and fifty dollars to one thousand dollars, were annually made for the library. In 1844, the number of volumes had increased to 8,172.

Library Commissioners.—On the 6th of March, 1845, a law was passed placing the library in charge of the governor, the secretary of state, and the librarian, who were to make rules and regulations, superintend all expenditures, and report annually to the legislature. All persons were permitted to visit the library and examine and read the books. Members and ex-members of the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and State officers were allowed to take out books under the rules, but not to give any other person an order for books.

The law fixed no term of office, nor any amount of salary for the librarian. He was, however, paid four hundred dollars for 1845, and the next year his compensation was raised to five hundred.

The appropriations to the library during ten years—1842 to 1852—amounted to five thousand six hundred dollars. The number of volumes had increased, in 1844, to 13,640.

General Library Law.—The legislature, on the 27th of January, 1853, passed a library act, repealing the previous ones. It limited the term of the librarian to two years, fixed his bond at ten thousand dollars, and required him to make an annual report to the governor. These were the principal changes made in the law as it stood at the time the act was passed. In 1854, an act was passed requiring the librarian to cause to be bound, in a substantial manner, all newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets received at, or furnished to the State library. His annual salary was fixed by law, in March, 1866, at fifteen hundred dollars.

Removals.—In May, 1856, the library was removed from its location, in the ancient building on High street, to the two rooms

in the State-house, opposite the treasury department, where it remained till January, 1858, when it was removed to the spacious library-room in the State-house, which it now occupies.

Librarians.—The following are the names of the several State librarians with the date of appointment: John L. Harper, 1817; John McElvain, 1818; David S. Brodrick, 1820; Zachariah Mills, 1824; Thomas Kennedy, 1842; John Greiner, 1845; Elijah Hayward, 1851; James W. Taylor, 1854; W. T. Coggeshall, 1856; S. G. Harbaugh, the present efficient and obliging librarian, 1862.

Number of Volumes.—The report of the commissioners of the library for 1872 showed that there were in the general department 31,984 volumes, and in the law department 5,418. The additions made in 1872 were, in the general library, 959; and the law library, 276, making the number of volumes added to both departments 1,235.

Disbursements.—The following are the disbursements out of the appropriations to the library for 1872: For books, magazines, and papers, $2,152.60; for books for law library, $1,335.24; for clerk of library, on salary, $950; for contingent expenses, $456.54; making a total disbursement of $4,894.43.

Manuscript Department.—There is a manuscript department to the State library, which, it is expected, will be hereafter greatly enlarged. It contains, at present, papers of Governors R. J. Meigs, Thomas Worthington, and Ethan Allen Brown; miscellaneous papers, and the celebrated St. Clair Papers, purchased by authority of the legislature, containing the correspondence, messages, documents, and manuscripts generally, of Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory for fourteen years, from 1788 to 1802.

Rare American Curiosities.—There are deposited in the library one hundred and five articles of rare American curiosities, purchased by Governor Hayes with his contingent fund. They are arranged in the catalogue under the following heads: Calumets, or large ceremonial pipes; mound pipes, proper; implements and ornaments; and various curious articles from Mexico and Peru.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The city council, in January, 1872, passed an ordinance for the establishment of a public library and reading-room. It is to be under the control and management of seven trustees, who are to serve without compensation, and appoint their own president, secretary, and treasurer and such other officers and assistants as they may deem necessary, and fix their compensation. They are also authorized to establish such by-laws and regulations for the government of the library and the preservation of its books and other property as may be necessary and proper.

The mayor, the president of the city council, and the president of the board of education, are *ex-officio* members of the board of trustees. The other four are elected by the council, who, on the 12th of February, 1872, elected Otto Dresel and W. B. Hayden to serve for one year, and John W. Andrews and A. S. Glenn to serve for two years.

Here it is proper to make a digression to notice an association known as the Columbus Atheneum, formed for the purpose of maintaining a library and reading-room. At the first meeting, held at the mayor's office, January 10, 1853, the following officers were elected: John W. Andrews, president; N. M. Gaylord, vice-president; Wm. M. Irish, corresponding secretary; Milton M. Powers, recording secretary; Thomas Sparrow, treasurer. The board of directors consisted of Aaron F. Perry, president; W. L. McMillan, secretary; John Field and Thomas V. Hyde.

The last list of officers of which there is any record embraces those chosen February 9, 1858. They were: Allen G. Thurman, president; D. A. Randall, vice-president; Henry C. Noble, corresponding secretary; Milton M. Powers, recording secretary; James C. McCoy, treasurer. Board of directors—Joseph Hutcheson, W. E. Ide, S. E. Wright, J. J. Janney, A. B. Buttles.

At the first meeting, sixty-seven members subscribed the constitution, and $134 were raised to forward the objects of the organization. Gradually funds were acquired, principally by contributions; books were purchased, and a library and reading-room was opened in the State Journal building, and afterward removed to Deshler's building, on the southeast corner of High

and Town streets. The institution, however, failed to receive that popular support which was necessary to keep it alive and flourishing. The directors strove to raise the needed funds by means of lectures and appeals to the public. In one of these appeals, now lying before us, for patronage to a course of lectures, dated February 21, 1855, the directors said that it was for the citizens to determine whether the reading-room and library should continue or be finally closed. It was closed, at length, after ineffectual struggles to keep it open, and the books and other property boxed up and stored away. The number of books is about fifteen hundred. The annexed document shows the generous offer that has been made as to the disposition of these volumes, many of which are rare and valuable:

FLORENCE, *March* 26, 1872.

P. W. Huntington, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 1st inst., inclosing a note from Jno. W. Andrews, Esq., stating that a room has been assigned by the city council, in the new city hall, in which is to be established a free public library for the city of Columbus, and that it is desirable that the books belonging to the Columbus Atheneum shall be turned over to the new library. Those books, I suppose, are technically under the control of the three surviving directors, viz: Mr. J. J. Janney, Dr. W. E. Ide, and myself. I suppose there will be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of these gentlemen to the transfer. And for myself I have to say, that it has always been my wish to have these books preserved and disposed of in the manner here contemplated, that the original object, for which many of them were donated, should be faithfully carried out. It so happened that during the last year that the Atheneum was kept open, its income was insufficient to defray its expenses, and some debts created before were unpaid. My advances from time to time to meet these obligations, in the hope of keeping the institution alive, would at this time, adding interest, amount to over sixteen hundred dollars. Trusting that the new library is organized upon a basis that will insure its permanence and success, I will donate to it my claim upon the Atheneum, and give my consent to the transfer of the books belonging to it. Any formal transfer that may be deemed necessary to carry out the object may be made, I do not doubt, by Mr. Janney and Dr. Ide, and their action shall have my approval. With my best re-

spects to Mr. Andrews, and heartily wishing for the best results. I am truly yours,

JOS. HUTCHESON.

As one of the directors of the Columbus Atheneum, I fully concur in the transfer of the books belonging to that institution, as proposed by Mr. Hutcheson in the foregoing note.

J. J. JANNEY.

I concur in the above.

W. E. IDE.

The board of directors of the Public Library, established by city ordinance, met and organized February 19, 1872, by the election of John W. Andrews, president; Otto Dresel, secretary; and Alexander S. Glenn, treasurer. By-laws were adopted for the government of the board and the regulation of the library and reading-room. By the rules, any resident of the city has access to the library and reading-room, free of charge, and residents over fifteen years of age can take out books. The library and reading-room is to be open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Sundays, from 1½ to 10 P. M., for reference and reading only.

The books formerly belonging to the Atheneum Association, were then placed in one of the small rooms of the City Hall building, in charge of Rev. J. L. Grover, librarian *pro tem.*

Through the personal exertions of one of our most public-spirited citizens, Luther Donaldson, about three thousand dollars was raised by subscription, for the purpose of fitting up the library-room in the City Hall. To carry out this object, the architect, P. Schlapp, submitted a plan which was accepted. The cost of carrying into effect Mr. Schlapp's plan was about nine hundred dollars. The balance of the sum raised by subscription was devoted to other necessary improvements.

The room on the first floor, on the east side of the City Hall, is divided into two apartments, the rear division being designed for the book-room or library proper, and the front room, eighty by twenty-seven feet, for the reading-room. The post of the librarian is at a desk in the library-room, near the partition, through which visitors call for books. The books are arranged in cases without doors, around the walls of the

library-room, which will not be open to visitors. As the ceiling of this room is sufficiently high, a gallery is extended round the south and west sides, to be reached by a neat stairway starting from the center of the room. This brings all the available space into use for shelving. Tables, chairs, reading-desks, and stools are provided for the reading-room, where all the leading newspapers and periodicals of this country, and many of those of foreign countries, are on file for the perusal of visitors.

All the books now in the library were donated—twelve hundred volumes from the Atheneum Library; three hundred and fifty-eight volumes from the High School Library; and thirty-three volumes from the Horticultural Society; total, one thousand five hundred and ninety-one volumes. There is ample shelf-room for as many more. The library, as it now is, comprises history, biography, theology, poetry, voyages and travels, philosophic and scientific works, novels, etc.

By authority given in the municipal code, the council has caused a library tax to be levied upon the taxable property of the corporation, which will yield about two thousand dollars. This amount will doubtless be increased as the needs of the library may require.

Arrangements have been made for the regular receipt of the following named newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, and a majority of them have already made their appearance on the tables and reading-desks:

"Newspapers.—Daily Alta, American Agriculturist, Boston Advertiser, Cleveland Tri-weekly Herald, Chicago Daily Tribune, Cincinnati Daily Commercial, Louisville Courier-Journal, Denver Daily News, The Nation, Dublin Nation, Daily Dispatch, Every Saturday, Cincinnati Gazette, Toronto Globe, Independence Belge, Kolnische Zeitung, London Evening Mail, London Punch, Ohio State Journal, Richmond Daily Whig, Springfield Republican, St. Louis Democrat, Baltimore Sun, Sunday Morning News, Toronto Globe, Chicago Daily Tribune, Der Wochenblatt, New York World, Westbote (tri-weekly), Sunday Statesman, Engineering and Mining Journal.

"Illustrated Periodicals.—The Birds of North America, Aldine, American Journal of Science and Art, American

Manufacturer, Appleton's Journal, Dalerin, Die Gartenlaub, Leslie, Littell's Living Age, London Illustrated News, Picturesque America, Spirit of the Times, Uber Land and Meer.

"MAGAZINES.—Atlantic, British Quarterly, Odd-Fellows' Companion, Edinburgh Review, Galaxy, Harper's Magazine, London Quarterly, North American Review, Scribner's Monthly, Westminster Review, Westerman's Monthly."

THE COLUMBUS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

In 1869, two private book-clubs were organized in this city, the first by the following named ladies: Mrs. G. M. Robinson, Mrs. Dr. S. Loving, Mrs. R. Nevins, Mrs. G. W. Manypenny, Mrs. Joseph Hutcheson, Mrs. A. L. Buttles, Mrs. James Wilcox, Mrs. Henry C. Noble, Mrs. A. N. Whiting, Mrs. Alfred Thomas, Mrs. William Savage, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. E. A. Fitch, Mrs. B. N. Huntington, Mrs. Dr. Carter, Mrs. J. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. E. L. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Osborn, Mrs. Y. Anderson, Mrs. S. N. Field, Mrs. R. E. Ferguson, Mrs. A. Sollace, Miss Ann Robinson, Miss Mary Sullivant, and Miss Minnie Abbott; the second, by Mrs. Dr. Wormley, Mrs. Jas. McKee, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. F. D. Clark, Mrs. R. D. Harrison, Mrs. Joseph H. Parsons, Mrs. Jos. Sullivant, Mrs. J. Wm. Baldwin, Mrs. B. D. Hills, Mrs. George B. Wright, Mrs. James Kilbourn, Mrs. S. L. Kelton, Mrs. C. N. Olds, Mrs. L. C. Bailey, Mrs. W. E. Ide, Mrs. Sarah Pollard, Mrs. W. T. Coggeshall, Mrs. H. C. Farmer, Mrs. Henry Neil, Mrs. C. G. Freudenberg, and Miss Carrie Hamilton.

At the end of one year the two clubs were in possession of one hundred and eighty-nine volumes. These were made the nucleus of a circulating library, and a committee of two members from each club was appointed, viz., Mrs. Dr. Loving and Mrs. B. N. Huntington, Mrs. L. C. Bailey, and Mrs. B. D. Hills, to take the management for one year. There being no other circulating library in the city at the time, a good patronage was secured, and, notwithstanding the small beginning, the experiment proved successful.

At the first annual meeting, May 7, 1871, the clubs were dissolved, and a library association was organized. A constitution

and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers and executive committee were elected, viz: Mrs. James Wilcox, president; Mrs. Dr. Loving, vice-president; Mrs. B. N. Huntington, secretary and treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Mrs. L. C. Bailey, Mrs. A. N. Whiting, Mrs. B. D. Hills, Mrs. James McKee. This committee appointed Miss F. P. Sollace, librarian.

The library was opened at McAdow's music store, at No. 2 Neil House block, May 7, 1870, and remained there till March 30, 1872, when it was removed to John Seltzer & Co.'s music store, Nos. 11 and 13 East State street, where it is now open every Saturday.

The library is liberally patronized, is self-sustaining, and contains about 900 volumes of choice literary and scientific works. The officers and executive committee for the present year are: Mrs. James A. Wilcox, president; Mrs. James McKee, vice-president; Mrs. B. N. Huntington, secretary and treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Miss L. M. Smith, librarian; Mrs. L. C. Bailey, Mrs. A. N. Whiting, Mrs. A. K. Pearce, Mrs. H. Lanman.

THE TYNDALL ASSOCIATION.

Organized in February, 1870, when its first meeting was held, George H. Twiss acting as president.

General object, to investigate and develop all departments of natural science.

The following statement of subjects discussed before the association, either in writing or orally, during the first two or three months of its existence, will show more fully its general purpose and practical operations: The spectroscope and spectrum analysis, ocean currents, sensitive and singing flames, climate and its changes in the past, homeopathy and its principles, the Darwinian theory, decrease of the number and intensity of thunder storms by the increase of the number and extent of railroads, cause of the southern projection of continents, cause of the explosion of steam-boilers, etc.

One of the interesting features of the society meetings is the *impromptu* discussion of points in papers, generally following their presentation.

The members of the association are distributed into three classes:

First. Active members, who pay an initiation fee of one dollar, and twenty-five cents quarterly. These members furnish papers of a scientific character.

Second. Contributing members, residents of Columbus, who pay an annual installment of five dollars.

Third. Corresponding members, consisting of eminent scientific men throughout the country, who contribute original articles, written and published by themselves.

The association arranges, during each lecture season, for a course or courses of popular lectures by prominent scientists, a ticket to a course of four lectures being furnished for one dollar. Lectures are also given, under the auspices of the society, by talented citizens, to the public, *gratis*.

Since its organization the association has purchased, with the proceeds of lectures, a set of meteorological instruments, which are now placed in proper positions in the society rooms. These instruments cost $160 in New York city. The association has placed itself in communication with the weather-signal office, at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington city, for the purpose of giving a daily statement of the state of the weather at this point. The society has a handsome binocular microscope, imported from London, and costing $250.

By a resolution of the city council, two rooms on the fourth floor of the City Hall building, in the rear of the large hall, were appropriated to the use of the association, free of charge, the city to be put to no expense for fitting up and furnishing the rooms. They have been, by the society, very tastefully and appropriately fitted up and arranged for the purposes contemplated.

Present Officers.—T. C. Mendenhall, president; J. J. Janney, vice-president; Leo Mees, secretary; Martin Hensell, treasurer; A. G. Farr, observer. Trustees: Wm. B. Hayden, George H. Twiss, and T. C. Mendenhall.

The association holds regular meetings on every alternate Saturday evening. The meetings are open to the public.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURAL, COAL, AND IRON RESOURCES.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

PERHAPS no equal extent of territory in the West is, by nature, adapted to the growth of a greater variety of plants useful to mankind than the region of country around and in the immediate vicinity of Columbus. We have the greatest variety of soils, in the aggregate, adapted to the growth of any vegetable production that grows in our climate. No county is better watered or has richer valleys than Franklin.

Of all the valleys in the world, none surpass, and but few equal, the Scioto valley in richness of soil, ease of culture, and adaptability to the cultivation of the agricultural products most needed in civilized life. In richness of soil it surpasses the long-famed valley of the Nile, and is only equaled by the Miamis, the Wabash, the Maumee, and other Western valleys. It is here, in a fair season and with good culture, we raise from ninety to one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre.

We have also the valleys of the Big and Little Darby, the Olentangy, Alum creek, Big and Little Walnut, Blacklick, and some smaller ones besides. The amount of tillage crops these valleys could be made to produce would be enormous. They were originally timbered with black and white walnut, hickory, hackberry, buckeye, white and blue ash, and hard and soft maple in abundance, with white and burr oak, white and red elm, and a lower growth of boxwood, papaw, redbud, and many other kinds. The weeds of native growth are horse-weed, wild pea-vine, Spanish needle, wild cucumber, cockle-burr, and some others, all indicating rich land. These valleys are peculiarly fitted for the growing of Indian corn, broom-corn, potatoes, and, in fact, all tillage crops.

It is here that the labor of the husbandman is most abundantly repaid. Along the edges of these valleys we have our

table-lands, or second bottom-lands. These consist of a loamy soil, between a sandy soil and a clay loam, about twelve or fifteen inches deep; then from three to five feet of a reddish clay, compact enough to hold manure or the native richness of the soil, yet porous enough to allow the surplus water to leach through, all being underlaid by a bed of sand or gravel, evidently a drift, which makes the most perfect drainage. We seldom see water standing on this soil, and never long at a time, except when the ground is deeply frozen.

This is the land peculiarly suited to the growth of the small grains, such as wheat, oats, rye, and barley, and the fruits generally. On these second bottoms the peach tree lives and flourishes for twenty-five years or more. The grape, too, succeeds well; while the apple, the pear, and quince produce their finest specimens. The soil being naturally underdrained and capable of being brought to the highest state of fertility by manuring, is admirably adapted to the growth of garden vegetables and small fruits generally. Here they are never drowned out or become water-clogged. They are free alike from stagnant water and the overflow of streams. The gravel with which the ground is underlaid being moist, it takes a long drouth to injure the crop. We have, too, enough such land surrounding Columbus to produce all the vegetables and fruits that a city of half a million of inhabitants can consume, and of the very finest quality, as has been proven by the annual exhibitions of the Franklin County Agricultural Society.

Between the streams, or rather back of these second bottom-lands, we have what is familiarly called clay-lands. These are interspersed with swirls and ponds, which, when drained, are almost equal to our best valley lands. On these clay and swale lands the grasses grow and flourish most luxuriously. From these we get the most of our hay, milk, butter, and some of our finest fruits, especially apples and pears.

Here, then, we find the city of Columbus, situated in the midst of a most fertile region, agriculturally considered, capable of producing, in almost unlimited quantities, most of the necessaries of life. We can grow our own wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes, as well as sorghum and broom-corn,

and load our own tables with garden vegetables of the finest quality; with both tree and small fruits in abundance, and with butter, milk, and cheese to our heart's content. We can furnish all the hay and other provender our animals can consume, and from our own products, make all the whisky, beer, and wine we need. In meats, we can furnish our own beef, pork, and mutton, while the products of our poultry-yards keep pace with the demand, and can be increased indefinitely.

Our climate is a peculiarly fortunate one; exempt alike from the rigors of the northern winters and burning sun of the southern summers, we seldom have but a few days at a time of extremely cold or hot weather. From our elevation, we enjoy a very salubrious atmosphere. We have the advantage of a hilly or almost mountainous region, the bed of the Scioto river at this point being 776 feet above tide-water. The State-house site being about 60 feet higher, Columbus stands 836 feet above tide-water, and 624 feet above the waters of Lake Erie. It is situated 101 feet higher than Zanesville, Muskingum county. This is about one-third as high as the highest peaks of the Alleghany mountains.

So we have the advantages of a level country for our agriculture, with the salubrious air of the hilly counties of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. This region is well adapted to the rearing of domestic animals. Here the horse, cow, sheep, and swine are healthy and vigorous, producing as perfect and hardy animals as any portion of America.

COAL RESOURCES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

"Coal," says Professor Newberry, "is entitled to be considered the mainspring of our civilization. By the power developed in its combustion, all the wheels of industry are kept in motion; commerce is carried on with rapidity and certainty over all portions of the earth's surface; the useful metals are brought from the deep caves in which they have hidden themselves, and are purified and wrought to serve the purposes of man. By coal, night is in one sense converted into day, and the life of man, measured by its fruits, is greatly prolonged. Wealth, with all

the comforts, the luxuries, and the triumphs it brings, is its gift. Though black, sooty, and often repulsive in its aspects, it is the embodiment of a power more potent than that attributed to the genii in oriental tales. Its possession is, therefore, the highest material boon that can be craved by a community or nation. Coal is also not without its poetry. It has been formed under the stimulus of the sunshine of long past ages, and the light and power it holds are nothing else than such sunshine stored in this black casket, to wait the coming and serve the purposes of man. In the processes of formation it composed the tissues of those strange trees that lifted their scaled trunks and waved their feathery foliage over the murky shores of the carboniferous continent, when not only no man was, but gigantic salamanders and mail-clad fishes were the monarchs of the animated world."

COAL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

Coal has been aptly termed the real stable wealth of all manufacturing and commercial countries. It is the great agent in the reduction of valuable ores to the various forms and conditions needed for the uses of civilized life. According to official reports published in England, the following are the proportions of the area covered with coal to the whole area in the countries named: British Island, 1–10; Belgium, 1–32; France, 1–100; United States, 2–9; Prussia, 1–90; British North America, 1–20; Bohemia, 1–20; Spain, 1–52. Since the publication of these reports, discoveries have been made, especially in our Western States, proving that more than one-fourth of the whole area of the United States is covered with coal. The total annual production of coal in the United States is about twenty-five million tons, more than six times that of Austria, twice the amount produced in France, and a third more than the annual product of Prussia. England's annual product is given at one hundred million tons. But she is rapidly using up her mineral treasure, while we have scarcely begun to develop ours.

THE SOURCE OF ENGLAND'S WEALTH.

Of all the nations of Europe, England is the most powerful, because she is the richest. The source of her wealth has been

her manufacturing industry, and the mainspring of this industry has been her stores of coal. The power developed by the combustion of a pound of coal, is reckoned by engineers as equivalent to 1,500,000 foot pounds. The power exerted by a man of ordinary strength, during a day's labor, is about the same; so that a pound of coal may be regarded as equivalent to a day's labor of a man. Three hundred pounds will thus represent the labor of a man for a year. It is estimated that twenty million tons of the annual coal product of Great Britain are used to develop motive power. This is equivalent to the labor of one hundred and thirty-three millions of men; so that the contribution made to the wealth of Great Britain, by her annual coal product, may be safely estimated as equal to the labor of one hundred and thirty-three million skilled operatives.

OHIO HAS A LIKE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Such is the economic value of coal. Now, how stands Ohio in regard to this combustible? Our state geologist, Professor Newberry, states that the productive coal area of Ohio, is not less than ten thousand square miles, and is probably nearly one-third of her whole area. It far exceeds the coal-fields possessed by any European nation, except Great Britain, and is quite equal to hers. We have seen the source of England's immense wealth and overshadowing power. We have in Ohio the same source of wealth and power; all that is required is to put forth the willing hand and develop it. As has been said, the annual coal product of Great Britain is one hundred million tons, while that of Ohio, with as large a coal area, is only about four million tons. The people of Ohio have thus an inexhaustible treasure upon which they have scarcely begun to draw. Let it be at least uncovered.

LOCATION OF OHIO'S GREAT COAL-FIELD.

But in what portion of the State does this great treasure lie? By an examination of the map appended to the first report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, it will be seen that the entire coal-field of Ohio lies in the eastern and southeastern part of the state, beginning at the north with Mahoning county, and erminating with Lawrence county at the south, having the

counties of Stark, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Perry, Hocking, Vinton, and Jackson, on its western and southwestern boundary, and the Ohio river for its opposite limit. Here is the coal-field of Ohio, equal in extent to that of Great Britain, while from the former is drawn annually only one twenty-fifth part of the amount drawn from the latter.

COLUMBUS AND THE CENTRAL COAL-FIELD.

The geological map also discloses the fact that, viewing this great coal-field in its length from north to south, Columbus is situated directly opposite the center and within two or three hours by rail, not only of that center, but of the best and most productive portion of the entire field. There is no other city so situated that can be at all compared with it in population, in wealth, enterprise, or resources, and none within a hundred and fifty miles of this great coal center, that has, or is likely to have, leaving out of view the disadvantage of a distant location, the ability to compete with the capital and central city of Ohio.

COAL AND IRON.

In our advanced state of civilization, coal is essential, nay, indispensable for use as fuel for the production of steam and the manufacture of iron. Through its agency, as applied to these uses, cities in recent times have sprung up, in a day as it were, and become wise and enlightened, rich and powerful. There is nothing to hinder Columbus from becoming one of the greatest of such cities but her neglect or inability to grasp and wield the mighty engine of progress lying at her very door.

It is one of the wise provisions of a bountiful Providence that, in this central mining region of which Columbus is the natural outlet and focal point, both coal and iron are found in great and, for aught that is known, in inexhaustible abundance. Thus we have within easy access, and as near as could be wished in order to approach the mineral center in all desirable directions, from this city as a focal point, the two great agencies of modern wealth and progress—coal and iron. Of the latter and its connection with the interests of our city, we shall speak hereafter. For the present we will present a few facts bearing on a min-

eral, whose development must precede and accompany that of iron. The great deposit of coal in the immediate vicinity of Columbus, as it were, and easily accessible for mining and transportation, and known by various local names, as the "Nelsonville coal," the "Straitsville coal," the "Sunday Creek coal," the "Upper New Lexington coal," the "Great Vein coal," the "Haydenville coal," the "Lick Run coal," etc., is described in the Geological Report, as the

NELSONVILLE OR STRAITSVILLE COAL.

This seam of coal is spoken by Professor E. B. Andrews, of the Ohio geological corps, as one which will doubtless prove to be the richest in the State. At the time his first report was made, in 1870, of the geological survey of the second district, comprising the coal-field in Southeastern Ohio, south of the line of the Central Ohio railroad, he had not found the limits of the horizontal range of that coal-seam, either in Muskingum county to the north, or in Athens county to the south. It was everywhere of good working thickness, and over a large area it measured from six to eleven feet. It was found to be thinner in the north, but on Sunday and Monday creeks, in Perry county, it was eleven feet, and on the Hocking, in the vicinity of Nelsonville, it was seldom less than six feet. The professor had no doubt that it was one continuous seam, as it not only held uniform relations to the lower rocks, from the Logan sandstone up, but it had, moreover, been traced from hill to hill throughout nearly the whole distance.

The professor had yet to trace the seam south of the Hocking hills, between them and the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad, but knew it to extend to a considerable distance south of Nelsonville. It dips below the Hocking river, not far from the mouth of Monday creek, but is reached by shafts at various points as far down the Hocking as Salina and Chauncey.

THICKNESS OF THE SEAM.

Professor Andrews, in his first report, gives some measurements of the seam which are interesting. At Nelsonville and vicinity, the coal measured from six feet to six feet four inches.

In Green township, Hocking county, near the northwestern outcrop of the seam, the coal was a trifle thinner, measuring in total thickness five feet seven inches. The seam, in its northern and northeastern extension, grew thicker.

At Straitsville, Salt Lick township, Perry county, the seam measured eleven feet. In the same township, the following measurements were found on different farms: nine feet ten inches, eight feet four, and nine feet four inches.

South of Straitsville, on the Snow fork of Monday creek and its tributaries, the coal was everywhere largely developed. The measurements on the lower part of Snow fork showed six feet of coal. Near the head of the east branch, in Salt Lick township, Perry county, the "big seam" was seen largely developed. No measurement was taken, but the coal was claimed to be eleven feet thick. From this point, crossing the high ridge to the northeast, the geologists came down into the west branch of Sunday creek and found coal in the low valley. There it ranged from six to eleven feet in thickness. At Gaver's mill, and on adjacent land, near Coal Dale post-office, Salt Lick township, the seam measured six feet two inches; half a mile above, the coal was seven feet thick and of an excellent quality.

In Monroe township, Perry county, on the west branch of Sunday creek, the coal measured eleven feet. The exposure showed a magnificent body of very superior coal. The coal in this valley generally lies low, but in mining it to the north and northwest, every advantage can be taken of the dip for easy mining and drainage.

On the branch of Sunday creek, running through the southeast section of Pleasant township, Perry county, the coal was found in full thicknesss, measuring at one bank eleven feet two inches, with several clay partings. In this neighborhood the coal lies too low for easy drainage, but the difficulty can be obviated. A vast body of coal in the hills to the north can be mined up the dip from this valley. There is scarcely any limit to the coal, which is rendered accessible by the various branches of Sunday creek in Pleasant, Monroe, and Salt Lick townships. The great body of high lands which constitute the divide between the waters flowing south and those flowing north through

Jonathan's creek into the Moxahala and Muskingum, and west through Rush creek into the upper Hocking, is doubtless underlaid with this coal. The coal-seam constitutes a vast sheet of eleven feet in maximum thickness in the south, but gradually growing thinner, to four and five feet, in its northern outcrop along the Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad. Professor Andrews says the value of the upper Sunday Creek valley, as a coal-field, can not be overestimated.

North of Straitsville, the higher grounds take the coal. Two and a half miles east of Maxville, in Monday Creek township, Perry county, the coal measured, to the roof of the entry, seven feet eight inches. To the northeast, the coal extended through the hills, and was seen not far from Bristol, in Pike township, Perry county. There the thickness was four feet two inches, with the usual partings.

The Nelsonville seam of coal, which has been traced into Muskingum county, has a very extensive range. It had been traced, at the time Professor Andrews' first report was made, over a belt of country forty miles long, and averaging twelve miles wide. To the northwest, the coal rises in the hills and disappears. To the east and southeast, it dips below the valleys. The deeper the valleys the greater the southeastern extension of the coal.

Speaking of this seam of coal, which he says has the open-burning character, Professor Newberry, chief geologist, speaks of it as the "Hocking Valley Coal," found fifty or sixty miles southeast of Columbus, and over an area estimated by Professor Andrews, who had carefully studied that district, of not less than six hundred square miles, maintaining a thickness of from six to eleven feet, with a remarkable uniformity and purity of composition.

QUALITY OF THE COAL.

Professor Andrews, as well as Professor Newberry, classes this coal among the dry open-burning or furnace coals that do not coke and adhere in the furnace, and can be used in the raw state for the manufacture of iron.

The small percentage of ash; the unusually complete combustion, giving a fine blaze and little smoke; the large percentage

of fixed carbon giving great heating power, and the small amount of sulphur to create in combustion unpleasant sulphurous fumes, all combine to render the coal of this great seam one of the very best known coals for household use. For the generation of steam it is highly esteemed. It has been used in rolling mills at Columbus and Marietta with strong approval.

One of the most important practical questions connected with this coal is its adaptation to the smelting of iron. It has been seen that the percentage of sulphur is relatively small; that the ash is small, and that the amount of fixed carbon is large. It is also a dry-burning coal, and can be used in the furnace in the raw state. Where the seam is thickest, six or seven feet of the coal can be obtained, which, in all the qualifications named, would be remarkably adapted to be used in furnaces in the raw state.

After a careful examination and comparison of the analyses made by Professor Wormley, chemist to the Ohio geological corps, of numerous specimens of this coal from the leading mines in Perry, Hocking, and Athens counties, Professor Andrews states his conclusion, in an emphatic sentence, which he italicizes, thus:

"*That the time is not far distant when the coal of this greatest of Ohio coal-seams will be largely used in the manufacture of iron, there can be little doubt.*"

The New Straitsville coal has been introduced into the Columbus gas-works as a gas-coal. At first thought, the fact that the sulphur in the coal passes off with the gas, a fact which fits the coal admirably for furnace use, would seem to militate against the idea of using the coal for gas-making. It is found, however, that the gas possesses such remarkable illuminating power as to more than compensate for the extra expense and trouble of purifying it. The illuminating power of the gas, according to the photometric tests of Professor Wormley, the state inspector of gas, ranges from seventeen to nineteen sperm candles, with an average of eighteen candles. The power of the gas from the Youghiogheny coal, the standard gas-coal of the Western States, is, by the same tests, from thirteen to fifteen candles. Mr. G. Douty, the superintendent of the Columbus gas-works, states

that by his photometer he also finds the illuminating power of the New Straitsville gas to be on an average of eighteen candles, while the average of that of the Youghiogheny coal is but fourteen candles. The great advantage in brilliancy, added to the comparative cheapness of the coal, will more than counterbalance the other defects of the coal as a gas-coal.

This, in regard to the coal of the great seam as a gas-making coal, is the result of new investigations briefly referred to in the second geological report, published in 1871. These investigations were made in the New Straitsville region, and were called for by the building of a branch railroad from Logan to that district, and the opening of several extensive mines, where the seam of coal is from ten to eleven feet thick. The coal from this new mining district had been considerably used in the blast-furnace and in gas-works. Professors Andrews and Wormley visited the mines, and together selected samples of coal to represent the different portions of the seam from roof to floor.

The result of the analysis of these samples, as to the illuminating power of the gas, has been already stated. From the same analysis, and a comparison with the furnace coals of England, it was seen that the Straitsville and Nelsonville coals do not contain sulphur enough to injure them for use in the blast-furnace. Professor Andrews states in his second report, as the result of his re-examination, that there are doubtless areas in the coal-field where more sulphur will be found, for no seam of coal is everywhere free from *visible* sulphur; but it can not be doubted that, as a rule, the coal-seam, where it is best developed, in the Hocking, Monday Creek, and Sunday Creek valleys, will serve an admirable purpose for iron-making. The fact that the finest No. 1 foundry iron has been made from this coal, proves conclusively the capabilities of the coal in this respect.

CONCLUSION.

We may here fitly conclude this branch of our subject in the language of Professor Andrews, slightly modified. The geographical situation of Columbus, with a vast coalless district extending north and northwest of it for hundreds of miles, its accessibility to this great coal-seam of enormous quantity and

superior quality, and with rare advantages for mining and draining, make our city, as a point for profitable enterprise and investment, worthy the attention of the people of the State, and of iron-masters and capitalists everywhere.

COLUMBUS COAL-MINING COMPANIES.

The several coal-mining firms of this city employ 1,145 miners, and have invested in the coal business a capital of $1,466,000. The number of tons of coal mined in 1872, amounted to about one million. This large amount was brought to this city, and a greater portion distributed to different points in this State and the West, and also to Canada.

PETER HAYDEN.—The mines of Peter Hayden, of this city, are located at Haydenville, Hocking county, fifty-four and a half miles distant from this city. Mr. Hayden's coal-vein is six feet thick. He is represented here by Charles H. Hayden, at the Post-office Arcade, and at Nos. 8 and 10 East Broad street.

W. B. & F. S. BROOKS.—The mines of W. B. & F. S. Brooks, of this city, are situated at Nelsonville, on the Hocking Valley railroad, distant from this city sixty-two miles. The coal-vein is six feet and three inches in thickness. Mr. Brooks & Son are represented here by themselves in person. Office, corner High and Rich streets.

T. LONGSTRETH.—The mines of T. Longstreth, of this city, are located at Nelsonville, on the Hocking Valley railroad. His business is represented here by himself, at his office, No. 106 North High street.

Mr. Longstreth's coal-vein is six feet thick.

THE STRAITSVILLE MINING COMPANY.—This company is represented in this city by D. F. Suydam, No. 2 East Town street. Their mines are located at New Straitsville, Perry county, on the Hocking Valley Branch road, about sixty-seven miles distant from this city. The thickness of the coal-vein is ten feet and four inches. The lands of the company are said to be also rich in iron ore.

E. A. Fitch & Co.—The mines of this firm are situated at Nelsonville, Straitsville, and Lick Run. Their vein of coal is from seven feet to eleven and a half feet in thickness. The firm is represented here by E. A. Fitch and Wm. McCrory, at No. 3 North High street.

The Straitsville Coal and Iron Company.—This company was incorporated May 1, 1869, with a capital stock of $250,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The incorporators were: M. G. Mitchell, W. B. McClung, S. Baird, A. G. Conover, R. E. Neil, J. C. Knight, Wm. F. Staunton. Officers were elected May 3, 1872, as follows: Directors—William Dennison, B. E. Smith, W. B. McClung, A. G. Conover, James M. Kinkaid; president, W. B. McClung; secretary and treasurer, Gordon Moodie.

The company's mines are situated at New Straitsville, Perry county, distant from this city sixty-two miles. Their coal vein is eleven feet and a half thick. Their business office in this city is located at 221 North High street. Their representative here is James Patterson, at the Columbus and Cleveland Railroad freight office.

IRON RESOURCES.

If coal lies at the base of modern civilization and progress, it is iron that rears the superstructure. We have read of the iron age in Roman literature, but ours is justly styled the iron age, because that metal has come into such universal use among civilized men and contributes in so many ways to human advancement. The extent of its manufacture and the uses to which it is applied, make iron symbolize in the present, as it has in the past, the stage to which a nation or community has attained in subduing the elements of nature, and making them minister to the purposes, the convenience, and the happiness of man.

The increased and increasing manufacture of iron, and the manifold uses to which it has been and is likely to be applied, form the great distinctive feature of this latter part of the nineteenth century. In some of its innumerable forms, it helps, gratifies, and blesses all. As it lends a bright color to the blood

and imparts vigor to the body and mind of man, so it enters into all the departments of our material life, strengthening, supporting, and embellishing all.

INCREASE IN IRON MANUFACTURE.

It has been clearly established that the development of the iron manufacture is dependent upon the growth of population and the spread of civilization. In 1855, to go no further back, the annual production of iron in the world had reached about seven million tons, of which Great Britain produced one-half, and the United States one-seventh. The average consumption of Great Britain was one hundred and forty-four pounds; of the United States, eighty-four pounds, and of the whole world only seventeen pounds per head of the population. The estimate, by A. S. Hewitt, a competent authority, for the present year (1872), is that the annual production of the world will be double that of 1855, or reach fourteen million tons, to which Great Britain will contribute one-half, and the United States one-seventh as before. In the meantime the consumption in England has risen to two hundred pounds; in the United States to one hundred and fifty pounds, and in the whole world, to thirty pounds per head.

As the last seventeen years have doubled, it is safe to estimate that the next seventeen will double the world's annual production of iron, so that in 1889 it will amount to twenty-eight million tons. Should Great Britain continue, as heretofore, to supply one-half of the annual product, there will remain fourteen million tons to be made by the rest of the world. The bulk of this additional product can only be supplied by the United States. As the resources of this country for the manufacture of iron have hardly begun to be developed, and as Great Britain can not possibly maintain her rate of increase, owing to the limits of labor and raw material that she must soon reach, it is argued by Mr. Hewitt, who has devoted both time and ability to the careful study of the subject, that such will be the increased demand for iron, and such the development of the means for its cheap and rapid production in this country, that

we shall annually produce ten million, and probably fifteen million tons before the close of the present century.

"This means," says Mr. Hewitt, "that twenty-five million to forty million tons of iron ore shall be annually extracted from our mines, and that our coal production will reach one hundred million tons per annum, required for iron and other branches of industry. It means that an investment of capital to the amount of five hundred million dollars at least, and probably one thousand million, shall be made in opening mines, erecting works, and supplying the requisite machinery of production."

SHALL OHIO SHARE IN THE IRON MANUFACTURE?

The question presents itself: Shall Ohio, already rivaling, or about soon to rival the most advanced of her sister States in many other productions, take her share in this great iron interest? She may not be so richly endowed as some other parts of our common country in iron ores, but she has a fair portion of these, and has the means in her hands to supply any deficiency. She has an inexhaustible coal-field, so easily worked and so situated that the richer crystalline ores found in other States must inevitably be brought within her borders to be smelted and manufactured. "It is certain," says our state geologist, "that nowhere can an abundant supply of mineral fuel suitable for smelting the Lake Superior ores be so cheaply obtained as in Ohio."

But we are told by the authority just quoted that in the varieties of iron ore usually found associated with coal, Ohio is richer than any of those States that share with her the great Alleghany coal-basin. Her iron district is in the main identical with her great coal field, and, like the latter, includes the eastern and southeastern part of the State.

COLUMBUS AS AN IRON CITY.

Columbus is situated, in regard to the iron territory of Ohio, precisely as she is in respect to the coal-field. For both, she is the natural outlet and point of concentration. There is no other city in the State possessing such unequaled facilities and such natural advantages for becoming the great iron-producing and

commercial city of the West. The rich agricultural territory that surrounds her, the manufactures of textiles and fabrics that will inevitably spring up when required, and her capacity for expanding her limits, and for building houses and other structures to any extent desired, will enable her to sustain a population equal to that of any city in the Union, and afford ample room for all the processes of manufacturing industry, and the enterprises of trade and commerce. Already the iron manufacture has opened up in our city with the fairest prospects of success. Capital will flow in, and the infant manufacture will soon be increased a hundred-fold; our population will be doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, and our prosperity be placed on a secure and immovable basis, as soon as our advantages, present and prospective, in respect to coal and iron, are understood. Once fairly started in the iron manufacture and trade, success is certain.

From Columbus, as a center, railroads now radiate and others will soon radiate, penetrating the great mining region at all desirable points, and affording for its rich products cheap and quick transportation. Besides, railroads are in operation, and others will be shortly, that will bring to our city such iron ores from the West and Northwest as may be desired to use with the native ores of Ohio for the manufacture of the finer grades of malleable iron and steel. Such are some of the advantages for the transportation of ores and fuel that Columbus offers to the iron-master and the capitalist.

We have already spoken of the rich and apparently inexhaustible coal strata lying at the very threshold of Columbus. It is now in order to detail briefly the iron ores lying in similar close proximity to a city destined to be the greatest iron mart west of the Alleghanies.

THE VARIETIES OF IRON.

In the great coal and iron district of Ohio, according to Professor Newberry, are found all the varieties of iron that are ever associated with coal—blackband, kidney ore, stratified ore, or, as it is termed, black ore, and, in less abundance, brown hematite, the hydrated peroxide of iron. Blackband is a bituminous

shale, taking its name from its stratification and black color. In its natural condition it contains from twenty to thirty per cent. of iron, but, by burning off the carbon, it becomes much richer. It smelts with great facility, making very fusible iron, and such as is especially adapted to foundry purposes.

The kidney ore—an earthy carbonate of iron—generally forms balls or excretions, lying in the shales of the coal formation. When these shales have been extensively eroded, the ore is cheaply mined by "stripping," and was the main dependence of most of our furnaces previous to the introduction of the crystalline ores. The yield of the kidney ore in the furnace averages about thirty-three per cent., or three tons of ore will make one of iron. This ore is found in greater or less abundance in every county included within the coal area.

The "black" ores of the coal-measures vary very much in purity and abundance in different localities. They are generally strata of limestone charged with iron. In the southern portion of the State, ore of this character forms a large number of distinct beds, from two to six feet in thickness, and constitutes the principal source of supply to some fifty furnaces now in blast in that district.

In certain localities some of these stratified iron ores, near their outcrops, are changed from their original condition, have lost their carbonic acid, and have been converted into brown hematites. The average richness of the stratified ores may be said to be about the same as that of the kidney ores—thirty-five per cent. of metallic iron. The iron furnished by some of them is of very superior quality, as is proved by the reputation of the celebrated Hanging Rock iron made from these ores. Probably nowhere in the world are the ores of the coal-measures so rich and excellent as in the iron district of Southern Ohio.

Such is substantially the general view of the field presented by the chief of our geological corps. We will now look at some of the leading facts detailed by the geologist of the second district, embracing the mineral region south of the line of the Central Ohio railroad.

IRON ORE ABOVE THE NELSONVILLE COAL.

According to Professor Andrews, it is impossible to make a section of the lower strata of the productive coal-measures, at any place in the field named above, without disclosing more or less iron ore. There are a few distinct and well-defined horizons in which the ore is almost always seen. Beginning at the base of the coal-measures, ore was found at a few points below the Maxville limestone. The best development was seen in section sixteen, Madison township, Perry county, where, upon the top of the Logan sandstone group, were seen nodules of siderite iron (carbonate of iron) in clay, measuring from four to eight inches thick, and overlaid by sandy shale.

On the top of the Maxville limestone, iron ore was seen at several points. In the locality just named, this ore was found from four to eight inches thick. A sample of this ore, analyzed by Professor Wormley, gives interesting results. It contains 4.30 per cent. of manganese. No alumine was found, which is remarkable for a coal-measure ore, and one overlaid by shale containing much clay. Of sulphur and phosphorus it contains only a trace. The percentage of metallic iron, 38.87, added to the unusual purity, makes this a desirable ore for iron-making.

The lower ores were found sweeping through the northern half of Perry county; but there was great difficulty in finding such exposures of the rocks as would enable the geologists to determine their exact stratigraphical position. Near Wolfe station, on the Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad, one of these layers of ore was somewhat largely mined and sent to a furnace in Zanesville. North of this, in the Somerset region, excellent ores were found. The report adds, that should a railroad be built through that part of the county, these ores could be profitably mined and sent to furnaces.

Between forty and fifty feet above the level of the Maxville limestone is a well-marked horizon of ore. The ore is seen directly behind the old Hocking furnace, at Haydenville, Green township, Hocking county, where the quality is good, but it adheres firmly to the sandstone below it. Where it could be removed from the stone it has been used in the furnace.

On the bank of Monday creek, Salt Lick township, Perry county, this ore is well seen. Here there are three or four layers. Of samples analyzed by Professor Wormley, one yielded 41.37 per cent. of metallic iron, and another 37.50 per cent. On land, near Maxville, Monday Creek township, Perry county, a compact iron ore was found in thin layers, the whole measuring sixteen inches. Higher in the series, ore in considerable quantity was found in Salt Lick township, lying in layers of nodules in blue clay. Analysis showed the metallic iron to be 27.04 per cent.

Nowhere did the geologists find so persistent a horizon of ore as that found a few feet below the great coal-seam. Scarcely anywhere was a section made of this part of the vertical range of strata without the discovery of this ore. It is in nodules, often small, but sometimes very large and heavy. The ore is siderite or carbonate of iron, and yields 31.50 per cent. of metallic iron.

The strata of rocks lying above the horizon of the great Nelsonville coal-seam, though apparently, from the hasty and incomplete explorations yet made, less promising in iron ore than those below it, will doubtless be found upon further and closer research, rich in that metal. We select from the geological report of 1870 a few instances in proof:

"On the head-waters of Sunday creek, there were seen at one place, where the shales were not cut away by the heavy sandrock, two lines of small blue kidneys of blue carbonate or siderite, one three and the other four inches thick. At one place, near Millerstown, Perry county, a deposit of five inches of blue carbonate of iron was seen, four feet below the middle or Norris coal. Fifteen feet above the same coal was quite a persistent deposit of ore of the limonite (brown hematite) class. This could be traced through all the hills to New Lexington, where it is found in its proper place, above the upper New Lexington coal, which is the equivalent of the great seam of Sunday creek. It measured in one place thirteen inches in thickness. A few kidneys from three to four inches thick were dug out of the layer, which were rich in iron. One of them, analyzed by Pro-

fessor Wormley, was found to contain 43.06 per cent. of metallic iron. Forty feet above this ore, or about fourteen feet above the upper or "Stallsmith" seam of coal, is a deposit, apparently in very large nodules, of an earthy blue carbonate of iron or siderite. On a farm near Millerstown, a nodule measured two feet in thickness. On another farm in the same neighborhood, the same earthy blue carbonate of iron was seen, grouped in three layers of nodules, measuring respectively thirteen, fourteen, and six inches, making in all thirty-three inches. Samples yielded on analysis 26.12 and 23.78 per cent. of metallic iron.

QUALITY OF THE ORE.

For the purpose of general comparison, Professor Andrews gives, from Bauerman's Metallurgy of Iron, the average richness of the ores used in the famous Cleveland district in England. This average, for four samples from different localities, is 35.79 per cent., while the average for six samples from our coal-field is 36.37 per cent. In this number is included one sample of ore taken from above the great seam of coal on Sunday creek. In freedom from the deleterious element—phosphoric acid—he pronounces the Ohio ores far superior. The Cleveland ores give an average of 1.905 per cent of phosphoric acid, while of the five samples, thoroughly analyzed, from our coal-field, one yielded 0.18 per cent., two gave a mere chemical trace, and two contained none whatever. The amount of sulphur in our ores is small, not being found at all in some samples, and in others much of what is found will be moved in roasting the ore.

THE HANGING ROCK IRON DISTRICT.

That portion of the great iron and coal-field of Ohio, south of the Hocking river, is universally known as the "Hanging Rock Iron District," and has long been celebrated for the remarkably fine iron it produces. It abounds in coal and iron ore of excellent quality. The ores hitherto used have been chiefly the native ores of the hydrated sesquioxide or limonite group. The district is distinguished for its furnaces. The first furnace in the Hanging Rock district was erected by Messrs. Sparks, Mears &

Fair, in 1826. It was called the Union Furnace, and was situated about four miles back from the present village of Hanging Rock, in Lawrence county. It is reported that it went into blast in 1827, and that the first fire in it was kindled by Thomas W. Mears, now the senior partner of the firm of Mears, Kyle & Co., of the Ohio Furnace, Scioto county. That fire was kindled to some purpose, for Mr. Mears has lived to see nearly fifty furnaces in the Hanging Rock iron district.

HANGING ROCK FURNACES.

The geological report of 1870 contains a list of forty-three furnaces in the district, of which two were in Hocking county, six in Vinton, twelve in Jackson, one in Gallia, fifteen in Lawrence, and seven in Scioto county. Of these furnaces, thirty-eight used charcoal, and five used bituminous coal. The following interesting statistics appear in the same report:

Amount of charcoal pig-iron made by 38 furnaces during 1869, about	90,000	tons.
Amount of iron made by bituminous coal	16,000	"
Total	106,000	"
Amount of native ore used, about	260,000	"
Missouri and Lake Superior ores	15,000	"
Total	275,000	"
Amount of limestone used, about	15,000	"
Number of bushels of bituminous coal used in smelting ores for pig-iron	1,400,000	

It will be observed that the greater part of the furnaces in the Hanging Rock district are reported as using charcoal in the smelting of iron ores. It is evident that the manufacture of iron in this way must rapidly diminish for the want of timber, while the demand for iron will continue to increase. This will necessitate the use of the coal which underlies the central portion of the Ohio coal and iron region. By the use of that coal, iron is now produced equal to that made with the Brier Hill and other block and splint coals, and both scientific authority and practical experience justify the belief that iron can be smelted

by the use of coal from the great seam pervading the coal-field nearest to Columbus, equal to the metal produced at charcoal furnaces.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR IRON.

We have shown elsewhere the great increase, within a few years, of the manufacture and consumption of iron. But the demand for consumption far outruns the increased manufacture. This is proved by the fact attested by the best current authorities on the subject, in this country and England, that the price of iron has of late enormously increased, and is still rising. This of course enhances, in a corresponding ratio, the prices of the various kinds of hardware, including iron and steel, in all their forms and applications, from a cambric needle to an iron-clad man-of-war.

Still, so many and varied are the purposes to which iron is applied, and is likely to be applied, in addition to its uses heretofore, that the consumption, instead of diminishing with the increase of prices, is steadily enlarging, and the demand is daily becoming more and more imperative. Iron-masters refuse to fill orders for future delivery, on long time, except at rates that shall be then current. They are said in England, Scotland, and Wales to be absolutely bare of stock, and to have more orders to fill at the highest rates of quotation than can be complied with in six months to come. Buyers from all parts of the world are in the manufacturing districts trying to place orders for immediate delivery, and are often unable to do so at any price. This condition, in a country that manufactures half the iron consumed in the whole world, proves conclusively that the iron supply has failed to respond to the demand. Probably there is not now any business in which capital, industry, and skill would meet with such sure and ample reward as in the manufacture of iron. Beyond a doubt, a careful and candid inquiry into the facts will satisfy any intelligent and unprejudiced business man that no place possesses greater advantages than Columbus, and few can present equal facilities and inducements for the investment of capital and enterprise in the iron manufacture and trade.

FIRST STATE BUILDINGS AT COLUMBUS.

CHAPTER XIV.

STATE BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

THE OLD STATE-HOUSE.

PURSUANT to their contract with the State, the three original proprietors of Columbus—Kerr, McLaughlin, and Starling—under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the director or agent appointed by the legislature for the purpose, erected a State-house on the southwest corner of the Public or State-house Square. The excavation for the foundation was made in 1813, and the building was finished the following year. The free-stone for the foundation and for the window and door-sills were brought on wagons from Black Lick, twelve or fourteen miles east of the city, through swamps and deep mud. The brick were in part made out of the mound that in those early times reared its graceful form on the high ground near the intersection of High and Mound streets.

The State-house was built of brick, and extended seventy-five feet north and south along High street, and fifty feet east and west along State street. It was two stories high, with a square roof ascending to a balcony in the center, whence rose a spire one hundred and six feet from the ground. Above the balcony hung a well-toned bell, whose clear ringing sounds were heard in the winter season, calling the people's representatives to their duties in the legislative halls. On two sides of the balcony were protected walks, affording a fine view of the young capital and its surroundings.

The foundation of the building was of dressed stone raised to the height of two feet, and there also was a belt of dressed stone on the outer side of the walls at the top of the first story. The principal entrance-door was in the center of the south front, facing on State street. Proceeding directly forward through a small entrance-hall, the visitor encountered a door opposite the south front door. The former opened into the hall of the House

of Representatives, appended to which were two committee-rooms and a gallery. From the entrance-hall there were stairs on the left leading to the gallery of the Representatives' Hall, and on the right leading to the Senate chamber in the second story, having two committee-rooms, but no gallery. On the west front there was an entrance-door opening directly into the hall of the House from High street. A door on the east side of this hall opened into the wood-yard—for we are speaking of times anterior to the coal-burning epoch. The legislative halls were warmed with great wood-fires built and kept glowing in the spacious fire-places ornamented with huge brass-topped and-irons.

There was no marble used in the construction of our primitive capital. The large wooden columns were handsomely turned, and painted in imitation of clouded marble. Over the west door there was built into the wall a neatly dressed stone slab, presenting a surface of five feet by two and a half, and bearing the following inscription :

"Equality of right is nature's plan,
And following nature is the march of man;
Based on its rock of right your empire lies,
On walls of wisdom let the fabric rise.
Preserve your principles, their force unfold,
Let nations prove them, and let kings behold.
Equality your first firm grounded stand,
Then free elections, then your union band;
This holy triad should forever shine,
The great compendium of all rights divine.
Creed of all schools, whence youths by millions draw
Their theme of right, their decalogue of law,
Till man shall wonder (in these schools inured)
How wars were made, how tyrants were endured."

—*Barlow.*

In connection with this inscription, an amusing anecdote is told relating to Mr. Ludlow, the state superintendent in the construction of the public buildings. He was a staunch Democrat of the old school, with a rooted dislike to the use of the word "federal," except as the name of the opposing political party. In the quotation from Barlow occurred the words "federal band." The workmen, following the copy in the book, had

engraved these words before Mr. Ludlow's attention was called to the expression. Though the objectionable phrase in the passage from Barlow could be construed only to signify the union of the States, Mr. Ludlow could not bear to see it stand so prominently on the front of the new Capitol of Ohio. He caused the letters cut in the stone to spell the word "federal" to be filled up, and the word "union" to be inserted in its stead. The original phrase, "federal band," then read "union band." In the latter years of the existence of the State-house, the cement or composition covering the obnoxious word crumbled and fell off, and the word "federal" reappeared.

There was another stone of about the same size over the south door, with a quotation in verse of similar length and character, from the same author. From some cause there is no record of this inscription, and it can not be given.

Mr. Ludlow also caused a smaller stone to be placed over the east door with an inscription of his own. It read thus:

> "General good, the object of legislation,
> Perfected by a knowledge of man's wants
> And nature's abounding means applied,
> Establishing principles opposed to monopoly."
>
> —*Ludlow.*

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The old State-house, after having rendered legislative service for thirty-five years, met an unexpected doom. Early on Sunday morning, February 1, 1852, it was consumed by fire. The fire was first discovered by the watch, on the floor in the center of the Senate chamber. It was nearly extinguished, when it was discovered that the timbers above were on fire. The roof was soon burned through, and the entire belfry was enveloped in flames. The city fire-engineer could not reach the fire with water from his hose. Citizens and strangers, spectators of the scene, came to the conclusion that the venerable edifice, which had in its time been the theater of patriotism and zeal for the public good, as well as of caucusing and "log-rolling," was doomed to inevitable destruction. The belfry, burning brilliantly, cast a lurid light on that Sabbath morning sky. It was said that, as the frame

of the belfry swayed to and fro, the clear-toned old bell rang out a brief parting requiem, and the structure fell with a crash upon the floor of the Senate chamber. Then, the roof gradually falling in, the upper story was soon wrapped in wreathing flames. In vain were strenuous efforts made to confine the fire to the Senate chamber and the upper story. The mass of burning matter was too great to be extinguished with the appliances at hand. The flames soon reached the hall of the House of Representatives, and the entire wood-work of the building was soon consumed. Nothing was to be seen that day of the pride of Columbus when she was a little "borough," but bare and blackened walls.

In a few days after the fire, the following appropriate dirge, composed by John M. Denig, of Columbus, appeared in one of the city papers:

DIRGE OF THE STATE-HOUSE BELL.

Columbus, farewell! no more shall you hear
My voice, so familiar for many a year—
Those musical sounds which you recognized well,
As the clear-sounding tones of your State-house bell.

Ere the red man had gone, I was mounted on high,
When the wide-spreading forest which greeted mine eye,
Gave forth from its thickets the panther's wild yell,
As he heard the strange sounds of your State-house bell.

Unaccompanied, unanswered, I sounded alone,
And mingled my chime with its echo's deep tone;
Till spire after spire, rising round me, did swell
Their response to the sound of your State-house bell.

I called you together to make yourselves laws,
And daily my voice was for every good cause;
When aught of importance or strange was to tell,
You were summoned full soon by your State-house bell.

As a sentinel, placed on the watch-tower's height,
Columbus, I 've watched thee by day and by night—
Though slumb'ring unconscious, when danger befell,
You were roused by the clang of your State-house bell.

But while I watched o'er you, the Fire King came,
And enveloped my tower in his mantle of flame;
Yet, true to my calling, my funeral knell
Was tolled, on that night, by your State-house bell.

Your sons of the engine and hose, ever brave,
And prompt at my call, quickly hastened to save;
But alas! their best efforts were fruitless to quell
The flame that rose over your State-house bell.

.

When my cupola trembled, I strove but to sound
One peal of farewell to your thousands around;
But you lost, as 'midst timbers and cinders I fell,
The last smothered tone of your State-house bell.

It does not appear that the origin of the fire was ever satisfactorily ascertained. After it was discovered, the desks, chairs, and furniture in the hall of the House were removed, but very little property was rescued from the Senate chamber. The papers of the clerks were saved, but a large mass of documents perished with the building. In the ensuing spring, the brick walls and stone foundations of the burnt structure were removed, and the high board-fence was extended so as to fill the space thus made vacant, and completely inclose the square.

During the residue of the session, the House of Representatives met in Neil's Odeon Hall, and the Senate in the United States court-house. In the session of 1853, the House again met in the Odeon Hall, and the Senate in Ambos Hall. At the next session, in 1854, the same halls were occupied. In 1855, there was no session of the legislature. It is the only year that has passed since the organization of the State, without a legislative session, although our present state constitution provides for biennial sessions only. In 1856, the Odeon and Ambos Halls were again occupied. In 1857, the Senate and House of Representatives met, for the first time, in their respective halls in the new State-house.

THE OLD STATE OFFICES.

The original proprietors of Columbus, according to their contract with the State, erected in 1815, under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the state agent, a two-story brick building, twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty, fronting on High street. It stood on the Public Square, in a direct line with the State-house, and about sixty feet therefrom. It was intended for the State offices. The foundation was of rough stone, and there was a belt of dressed stone around the walls at the top of

the first story. It had a common comb-roof of jointed shingles. The main entrance-door was in the center of the front on High street. Besides this, there were three other front doors—one toward the north end into the office of the secretary of state, and two toward the south end into the state auditor's office, one of which was, however, kept closed. These two front doors in the south side injured the appearance of the building when viewed from the street. The center front door opened into an entrance hall, on the left of which was the governor's office, and on the right the office of the state treasurer. From the entrance-hall, and directly opposite the front door, a winding stairway led to the second story. This was appropriated principally to the State library, though it was used in early times for the offices of the quartermaster and adjutant-general, and occasionally for other public offices. The building was taken down and removed in the spring of 1857, preparatory to the grading of the Public Square.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

The ten-acre lot bounded on the north by Broad street, on the east by Third, on the south by State, and on the west by High street, and called the Public or State-house Square, and sometimes the State-house yard, was originally inclosed by a rough rail-fence. It was then farmed for some years by Judge Pike, after which it lay in common until 1844, when it was inclosed by Jonathan Neereamer, by a neat and substantial fence, with cedar posts and handsome palings painted white. This was done under the direction of Alfred Kelley, then agent for the State. About the same time Mr. Kelley caused elm trees to be removed from their native forest and planted on the north, east, and south of the square. Their trunks were then from four to six inches in diameter. These trees were taken up from the frozen ground, so that large quantities of earth adhered to the roots. These roots with the adhering earth were set in large holes, and the greater portion of the trees lived and grew. Twenty-one of these trees are still standing—seven on the north, eight on the east, and six on the south side of the square. They afford a delightful shade, and are noble mementos of the past.

Mr. Neereamer's neat paled fence was removed in the spring

of 1839. The square was then inclosed by an unsightly rough board-fence, about twelve feet high, erected in order to form a kind of prison for the convicts from the penitentiary, who were employed within in dressing stone for the new State-house.

A substantial iron fence, set in heavy freestone base, was completed in 1857, along the west side of the square, and on the north and south sides, half the distance from the western to the eastern side. The fence inclosing the other half of the square is of wood. In the iron fence, on each side, except the eastern, are iron gates, between massive symmetrical stone pillars, for the entrance of carriages and pedestrians.

Frequent attempts were made to induce the legislature to extend the fence so as to inclose the other half of the square, but without success. Among other objections to its extension, it was urged that the fence was not only too heavy and massive, but that it was so high as to obstruct the view and greatly injure the appearance of the capitol as seen from the street. After much discussion and persistent agitation of the subject, the legislature, at the last session (1871), appropriated $18,000 to procure and put up around the State-house grounds a new fence, to be done under the direction of the comptroller of the treasury, with the advice and consent of the governor and treasurer of state.

A design for the new fence, made by Fred. Krumm, has been adopted, and a contract entered into with L. Schaeffer & Son, of Springfield, Ohio, to build the same, at $21,119.30, which exceeds the amount appropriated by $3,119.30.

In accordance with the new plan for the fence, gates will be placed at all the corners of the square, necessitating additional walks.

The State-house square comprises ten acres. It has a considerable elevation above the Scioto, and forms a handsome plateau, with a gradual eastern slope. With earth taken chiefly from the canal and river, it has been raised in the center from four to six feet. It has been so graded as to form a gentle descent from that point in all directions.

The square has been laid off in plats, graded and rolled, forming beautiful lawns of grass and shrubbery. Broad walks and

carriage-ways encircle the capital and mark off the different plats. The credit of laying off the walks and carriage-ways, and ornamenting the grounds, belongs to John Clusker, of Cincinnati, whose plan was selected from several others presented for competition. The general idea carried out in the planting of trees and shrubbery, contemplates a pleasing variety of evergreens, deciduous trees, and shrubbery, so arranged in groups as to afford unobstructed views of the capitol, and at the same time gratify the taste for natural order and beauty.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

The first boring for an Artesian well in the State-house yard was commenced July 23, 1857, under the direction of John Steel, of Meigs county, who had bored several wells at Pomeroy and in that vicinity. The first boring did not touch the rock, and the quicksand coming in, a boiler-flue, forced down, bent and broke, and a wrought-iron pipe inside of that, forced down the hole, also broke. As the quicksand could not be tubed out, the well, after it had reached a depth of 110 feet, with water rising within 22 feet of the surface, was abandoned. We quote from Professor W. W. Mathers' report:

"The second well was tubed down with cast-iron piping, 6 inch interior diameter, 54 feet. The boring then continued to the rock, 122 feet. Wrought-iron pipe of smaller size was forced down, but broke at the second joint from the lower end. The pipe was withdrawn and a pump let down, when the well was found to be clear of obstruction to the rock. The rimmer was then sent down, and went freely till at the depth of 100 feet it began to rub. The pump was then sent down. The well had become filled with sand and gravel 66 feet, and after prolonged labor, it was ascertained that the sand run into the well as fast as it could be taken out. This was on the 21st of October, 1857. The 6-inch tubing was then drawn up, and they commenced digging a pit and cribbing down with circular cribbing, which was continued 15 feet. A boiler-flue was then forced down on the 29th and 30th of October, and a part of the broken pipe, removed. They continued sinking the boiler-flue, and removing the broken pipe till November 3, when the well again filled up 20 feet with quicksand, and on the 4th of November, as they could not keep out the quicksand, this boring was abandoned.

"A contract was made, November 4th, with Mr. Fleming Spangler, to bore a new well, with the understanding that he was to tube it into the rock within eighteen or twenty days, or receive no pay."

The third well was commenced by sinking a pit and cribbing

it down with circular cribbing. On the 12th of December, Mr. Spangler had bored to the depth of 141 feet, and sank a four-inch wrought-iron tube inside a six-inch cast-iron one, to the depth of 130 feet, with seven feet of it in the rock, so as effectually to exclude the quicksand. On the 14th, at the depth of 149 feet, he struck a vein of water that washed away all the borings, and continued to do so for nearly 100 feet below. On the 31st of January, 1858, he had penetrated the limestone rock 248 feet, at a depth of 271 feet from the surface. He then contracted to bore to the depth of 1,000 feet from the surface at $1.50 per foot. On December 11, 1858, the well was 1,858 feet deep. Much time was then spent in rimming it out to a larger size, so that it could be bored deeper.

On the 11th of April, 1859, at the depth of 1,958 feet, the work was interrupted by slate crumbling from the sides of the well, and collecting at the bottom faster than it could be removed by the pump. To remedy this the bore was enlarged for tubing 76 feet further—to the depth of 1,636 feet. The boring was not resumed until June 11. After it had continued six days, another interruption occurred from the same cause, showing that the tubing was not deep enough. The bore was enlarged to the depth of 1,696 feet, which was reached on the 5th day of July, when the bit and the sinker became fastened by the falling slate, and a pole broke in two, leaving the sinker, the bit, and two poles 1,600 below the surface. Thirteen days were spent in efforts to remove them, which were crowned with success on the 18th of July.

The boring was resumed on the 22d of July, and continued till October 16, when a depth of 2,340 feet was reached. It was then discontinued under the impression that the legislative appropriation was exhausted. The work was resumed on the 7th of May, 1860, and the well, on the 1st of October, was 2,775 feet deep, or 125 feet over half a mile. The appropriation being nearly exhausted, the boring ceased at that point, and no more money being appropriated to dig deeper, it ceased finally.

In a brief report, dated November 1, 1860, Professor J. S. Newberry, now chief state geologist, states the result of his examination of the record kept of the State-house well, and the

series of borings taken from the different strata passed through. He gives the following geological section of the strata penetrated by the well:

Character of rocks: No. 1—123 feet thick; clay, sand, and gravel. No. 2—15 feet; dark, bituminous shale. No. 3—626, drab and gray limestone, with bands of chert; sandy above, darker and argillaceous below. No. 4—162, red, brown, and gray shales and marls. No. 5—1058, greenish calcareous shale. No. 6—475, light-drab, sandy magnesian limestones. No. 7—316 feet, "white sand-rock" (calcareous).

Their probable geological equivalents: No. 1—Alluvial and drift deposits. No. 2—Base of Hamilton group. No. 3—Cliff limestone of Ohio; upper and lower Helderberg, and Niagara groups of New York. No. 4—Clinton group, Medina sandstone. No. 5—Hudson river group, Trenton bird's-eye, Black river, and Chazy limestone. No. 6—Calciferous sandstone of New York, magnesian limestone group of Missouri. No. 7—Potsdam sandstone.

No. 1 is classified with the drift deposits; No. 2, and the upper part of No. 3, with Devonian, and the lower part of No. 3, and all No. 4, with the upper Silurian, and Nos. 5, 6, and 7 with the lower Silurian.

To the question whether water would be procured by going to a greater depth, the professor says it is impossible to give a very encouraging answer. In case it should happen that a stratum were penetrated at a greater depth, from which water would flow over the surface, that water would certainly be too highly saline, perhaps possessing valuable medicinal qualities, but probably not good "drinking water."

Should water be procured from a point below where the boring ceased, it would be nearly "blood warm," as proved by the experiments of Professor T. G. Wormley, with the following result given in his own words:

"A Walferdin's thermometer, placed in a glass tube filled with water, and this inclosed in a strong iron case, also filled with water, was lowered to the depth of 2,475 feet, where it remained for twenty-five hours. It was then sunk to the bottom of the well, a depth of 2,575 feet, where it remained for forty

minutes. Upon the withdrawal of the instruments, it was found to have registered 88° F. Assuming this to be the temperature of the bottom of the well, and also assuming as correct data that the temperature is uniformly 53° F. at a depth of ninety feet, we have an increase of 10° F. for every seventy-one feet."

Professor Newberry adds that the same rate of increase would give for the final depth to which the well was sunk (2,775 feet from the surface) a temperature of about 91°.

THE PRESENT STATE-HOUSE.

The capitol of Ohio stands in the center of the public square, dedicated as its site in the original plat of Columbus. It is a grand and attractive edifice, of great solidity and magnitude, and Doric in its style of architecture. It is admitted to be the most imposing State capitol in the Union. It covers about two acres of ground, and is a bold and noble structure, of durable materials and fine proportions. It is built of beautiful gray limestone, obtained from a quarry on the east side of the Scioto river, about three miles from Columbus. The foundation of the building is sunk from six to ten feet below the surface of the ground to a bed of gravel, which is covered with a concrete of broken stone, cement, and mortar. The foundation walls at the angles are fifteen feet thick; the other parts are twelve feet thick. The total cost of the State-house and grounds, up to November 15, 1861, when the structure was considered about complete, was $1,359,121. The time consumed in building it after deducting the intervals during which work upon it was suspended, was about fifteen years. The following are the dimensions of the building:

DIMENSIONS, ETC.

The capitol in its greatest length stands N. 12° W. with the streets of Columbus.

It presents four fronts, with colonades, and is 184 ft. wide by 304 ft. long.

The east and west steps are.....20½ " 117 "

The north and south steps are.....20½ " 57 "

The broad terrace, from the east portico, is.....73 " 209½ "

The terrace on all other sides of the house is 18 feet wide.

From the west steps to the front gates, the distance is.....217 feet.

From the east steps to the front gates, the distance is.....140 "

From the N. and S. steps to the front gates, the distance is.....158 "

The portico on the west front is.....15 ft. 4 in. deep by 122 feet long.
The portico on the east front is.....15 ft. 4 in. deep by 120 "
The portico on the N. and S. sides are each..14 ft. 4 in. deep by 57½ "
Eight columns on the E. and W. fronts are each 6 ft. 2 in. base diam. and 36 ft. high.
Four columns on the N. and S. fronts are each 6 ft. 2 in. base diam. and 36 ft. high.
Area of the building, including terrace and steps, a little over 2 acres.
Height of building from ground to top of blocking course, 61 feet.
" " " " pinnacle of cupola, 158 feet.
" " " " lightning rod, 164 feet.

INTERIOR.

The chief entrance is from the West.

Height of the terrace from the ground	.....	5 feet.
" portico "	.....	9 feet 8 inches.
" rotunda floor "	.....	16 feet 6 inches.
" House of R. and Senate floor from ground.		30 feet.
" stone arches above rotunda floor	.....	36 feet 8 inches.
Diameter of the rotunda floor	.....	64 feet 5 inches.
" lower sky-light in the dome	.....	29 feet
" inner circle, or coat of arms	.....	2 feet 8 inches.
" upper sky-light	.....	32 feet.
" cupola (outside)	.....	75 feet.
Height from the rotunda floor to the eye of dome	.....	120 feet.
" rotunda floor to the upper sky-light. R.	...	136 feet.
Width of the main corridors in the building	.....	23 feet 5 inches.
" cross corridors in the building	.....	9 feet 4 inches.

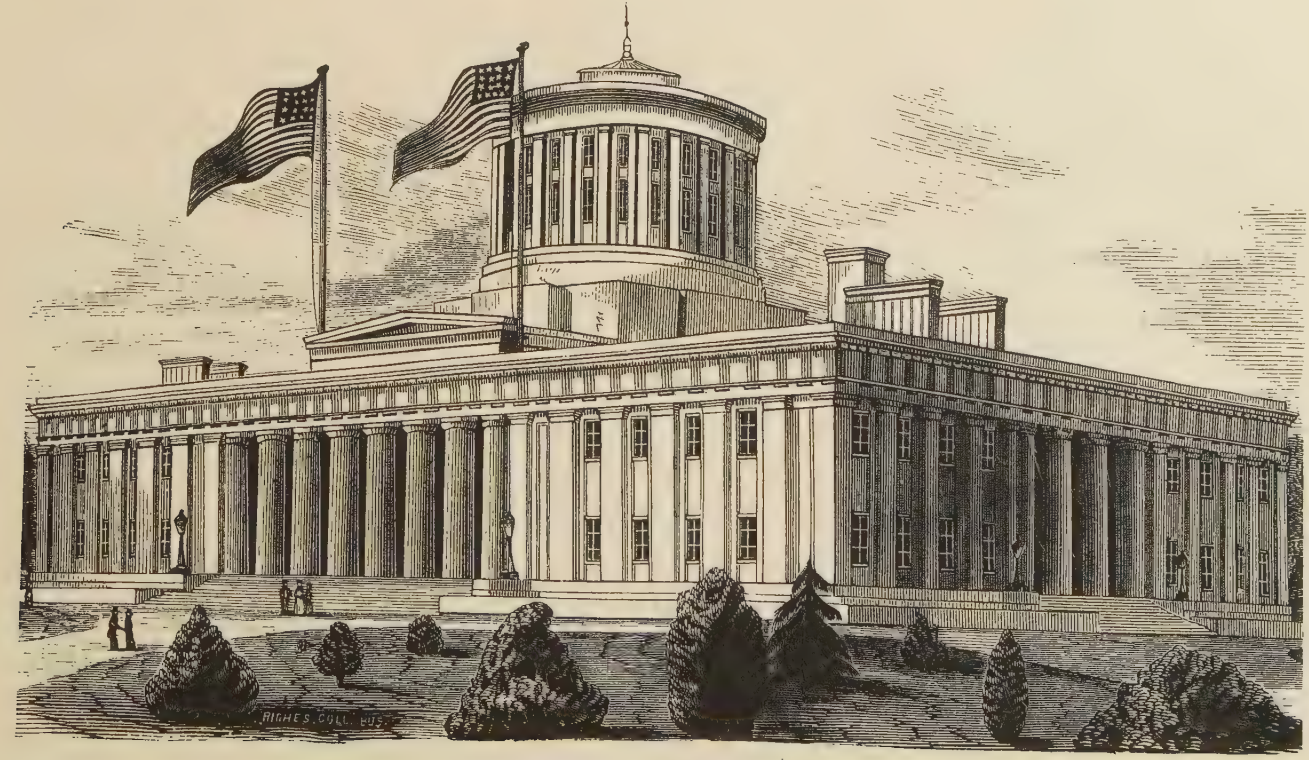
On the second floor are the large chambers—the Senate and State Library north, the House of Representatives and Supreme Court-room south—as follows:

The Senate floor is.....49 ft. by 57 ft. Height of ceiling, 28 ft. 3 in.
" Sen. lobby, west side, is...22 ft. 5 in. by 50 ft.
" S. lobby, N. and S. sides.12 ft. 9 in. by 55 ft. 6 in.
" Hall of the H. of R. is..55 ft. 6 in. by 82 ft. 6 in. Height of ceiling, 28 ft. 3 in.
" H. of R. lobby is.....16 ft. 4 in. by 50 ft.
" H. of R. gallery is.....6 ft. by 55 ft. 6 in.
" Supreme Court room is...41 ft. 8 in. by 55 ft. Height of ceiling, 26 ft. 5 in.
" State Library room is.....55 ft. 2 in. by 82 ft. " 28 ft.
" Law Library room is.....27 ft. 3 in. by 28 ft. 4 in.

A room for stationery and an apartment for military trophies are on the right and left of the platform at the head of the west stairs. Committee-rooms are in the third story.

DEPARTMENTS.

The first story of the building is devoted to the State officers.
" Executive Department is in the northwest corner.
" Agricultural " opposite.



NEW STATE HOUSE.

The Secretary of State has two rooms in the northeast quarter.
" " " and } have the northeast corner.
" Sup't of Pub. Printing }
" Adjutant-General has a room adjoining.
" Board of Public Works have the room west adjoining.
" Treasurer of State holds three rooms in the southeast division.
" Comptroller of State has two rooms opposite.
" Board of State Charites has one room adjoining.
" southwest corner is occupied by the Auditor of State.
Attorney-General—office on the left of the east entrance.
Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs—office on the right of the east entrance.
School Commissioner—office on the left of the west entrance.
Fund Commissioners—office on the right of the west entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of rooms on the first floor of the building	28
" " second floor of the building	10
" " third floor of the building	15
Total number of rooms in the capitol	53

The heating apparatus, with connections, is under east terrace.
Carpenter shop, packing and storage rooms in the basement.
Two supply tanks, holding over 1,600 barrels of water, are located over the E. and W. porticos.
The amount of coal required per annum is about 4,000 bushels.
The amount of coke required per annum is about 20,000 "
The amount of wood required per annum is about 50 cords.
On the east side there are two open courts, each 23 ft. 4 in. by 59 ft. 9 in.
On the west side also are two open courts, each 24 ft. 4 in. by 59 ft. 9 in.
Doors to the water-closets of the different stories open from these courts.
Wash-rooms are found near the H. of R., Senate, Library, Executive, and Auditor's rooms.

Number of steps in the spiral stairs (from basement)	114
" " winding stairs round the dome	44
" " first flight of stairs in the dome	29
" " second flight of stairs to the roof of dome	29
Total number of steps to the top of dome	207

The east terrace, allowing 18 in. sq. to each person, will hold 7,840 people.
The broad " (alone) " " " " 6,800 "
The Hall of the H. of R., " " " " 2,047 "

No. of pieces American and foreign marble in the rotunda floor	4,892
" gas burners throughout the State-house and Square	724
" yards 3-ply carpeting required to cover the hall of H. of R.	600
" " " " " Senate floor	320
" hot-air chambers in the basement	18
" water-closets in the building	12
" wash-rooms "	5

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING.

The General Assembly of Ohio, on the 26th of January, 1838, passed an act to "provide for the erection of a new State-house at the seat of government." On the passage of this act, the citizens of Columbus made a grand illumination and gave a series of festivals. Under the provisions of the act, the legislature, on the 16th of March following, appointed, by joint resolution, W. A. Adams, of Muskingum county, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., of Franklin county, and W. B. Van Hook, of Butler county, a board of commissioners. The commissioners met at Columbus in April, and entered into a contract with William S. Sullivant for the privilege of taking stone for the proposed building from his quarry on the Scioto river, at fifty cents per perch of twenty-five cubic feet. Under that contract, during the year 1838, 2,062 perches of stone were delivered, a part at the site of the contemplated building, and a part at the penitentiary, and convicts were employed in preparing the stone for the walls. The commissioners also advertised for plans, offering premiums. Between fifty and sixty plans were received from different parts of the Union.

From the designs thus furnished, the commissioners, in October, 1838, selected the best three, to which they awarded premiums. These plans were from Henry Walter, of Cincinnati; Martin E. Thompson, of New York city, and Thomas Cole, of Catskill, New York.

"In making these selections," the commissioners observe that they were "governed by the views which they supposed prompted the passage of the act under which they were appointed: *First*, to construct an edifice which should combine in its interior arrangement perfect security to the archives of the several departments of the public service, and convenience to the several bodies and officers to be accommodated; and, *secondly*, that in its exterior form and interior disposition of apartments there should be united that beauty and grandeur which the rules of art require, and which comport with the dignity and wealth of the State. The degree of civilization and knowledge prevailing in a community is always clearly designated by its works of art, and by none more than by its architecture; it is then at least desirable that Ohio should not be behind that degree of improvement in the arts which the American people have attained. It is believed these ends will be accomplished by the execution of either of the plans to which the commissioners have awarded the premiums."

The exterior of the several structures mentioned was designed to be built entirely of stone. Detailed estimates of cost of each plan presented

by the architects accompanied their drawings, and from these and other sources of information the commissioners were led to conclude "that such a building as is required by the State can not be erected for a less amount than the average of the estimates of the numerous plans submitted, which is over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars." Some of the calculations amounted to nearly a million.

The estimates of the commissioners and architects were based in part upon convict labor at much lower rates than other labor. The commissioners, in their report to the legislature, urged the employment of one or two hundred convicts on the score of economy, and asked for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

The legislature at its next session made the desired appropriation. Active preparation for work began in April, 1839. The Public Square was inclosed by a rough board-fence of great length, to prevent the escape of the convicts employed on the works. A frame building was erected for an office, and a store-room for tools and machinery. A good supply of water was obtained on the site of the building. Excavations were made, and the laying of the foundations commenced. The work steadily advanced under the superintendence of the architect, Henry Walter, and of the commissioners in person.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of the new capitol of Ohio was formally laid on the Fourth of July, 1839. There was present a vast assemblage of people, including state, county, and municipal officers, judges of of the United States and State courts, and other civil and military officials, with three fine military companies from Lancaster. A procession, said to number five thousand, was formed on High street, its right resting on Broad street, and its left extending southward, and moved into Capitol Square. When the northeast angle of the projected State-house was reached, one of the bands struck up "Hail Columbia." There a gigantic stone was seen swinging aloft, upheld by complicated mazes of cordage, ready to let down upon another of like size resting firmly in its bed. The following deposits, securely packed in strong flint-glass jars, were placed in an excavation in the lower stone:

The declaration of independence, the constitution of the

United States, and the constitution of the several twenty-six States, the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwestern Territory, the statutes of Ohio, the Bible, the first two parts of the Transactions of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, specimens of the gold and silver coins of the United States, one hundred and fifty newspapers of recent date, comprising those published in Ohio and in the chief cities of the Union, several statistical works and periodicals, specimens of our agricultural and manufacturing productions, reports of our State institutions, and a glass tube hermetically sealed, in which was a scroll bearing the following inscription: "The corner-stone of the capitol of Ohio, in the United States of America, was laid, under the direction of the commissioners, by Jeremiah Morrow, ex-governor of the State and one of its earliest pioneers, in the presence of the officers of State and a large concourse of citizens, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1839, at meridian, being the sixty-third anniversary of our national independence. The State of Ohio, being the sixteenth State admitted into the Union, was organized into an independent State in the year of our Lord 1802." Also, the act of the Ohio legislature of 1837–38, authorizing the building of the capitol; then a list of the officers of the government of the United States and the several States, including the judiciary; then a list of the members of the last and preceding legislatures of Ohio; then the names of the State commissioners, architect, and superintendent of masonry. And lastly, a list of the officers of the corporation of Columbus.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, ex Governor Morrow prefaced the ceremony he was about to perform, with the following suitable address:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MORROW.

Fellow-Citizens: On this day, the anniversary of American Independence, the foundation of a great edifice is to be laid; you are assembled to witness and assist in the interesting ceremonies; an edifice that will be dedicated as a Temple of Law—the Capitol of the State. A generation has not passed away since the State of Ohio first took rank among the States of the Union—since the constitution, the foundation of our political structure, was formed. Several of the individuals yet remain, and it is with pleasure I witness some of them in attendance on this occasion, who participated in the early councils, and whose labors were employed in giving

form and effect to our civil and political institutions. The occasion seems to invite to a review of by-gone times and past transactions—to a comparison between our former infant, and present more matured, state of political existence.

Then—with a population few in numbers, sparsely spread over unimproved and unconnected sections of territory, without intercourse, commercial or social, between the distant parts; a people unassimilated in habits and manners, and without adequate revenue or resources for the support of their government. Now—with a population numerous and comparatively dense, spread over every section of our territory—a system adopted for general education, to insure the cultivation of the intellectual and moral powers in the rising generation—public improvements extending in every direction, and the means and resources sufficient, with proper economy and prudent conduct, to support the necessary public expenditures. This change, so vast in our condition, and produced in so short a period, as it is unexampled, must lead to the investigation of the causes which have produced such results. And while, with devout gratitude, we recognize the protecting care of a kind Providence, vouchsafed to our country, we may certainly attribute, in some degree, our rapid growth and continued progress in improvement, to the influences of free institutions, a well-regulated government, good legislation, and faithful administration of justice. It is true our system is not perfect. Imperfection attaches to all the works of man, and experience has pointed out many defects in our constitution and laws which require the efforts of an enlightened community to remedy and correct. But still we may rest satisfied in the conclusion that the system is not far wrong—the government, in its principles and practice, not radically defective—when a State so great has suddenly grown up in a wilderness, and an intelligent people continue to approve and cherish the principles of its organization and operations.

Occupying, as this State does, a station in the political scale, among the first in the Union—having more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its founders—its situation now, in almost every respect, what we could wish it to be, our attention is drawn to the prospect before us.

The present is reality—the future we can not with certainty determine. It is not permitted to any to unveil futurity; we arrive at conclusions by the process of reasoning from cause to effect. Speculative theorists have, indeed, imagined a law of nature to exist which prescribes fixed limits to the duration of States and nations, like that which limits the term of existence to the individual man. We are assured, by the record of history, that the nations of antiquity had their rise and progress to maturity—a period of pristine vigor—a decline and final extinction; and it would seem that the same inevitable decree of nature has operation on the nations of modern times. Some—once mighty and powerful—are now hastening to final dissolution, like the exhausted taper flickering in its socket to extinction. But the cases are not analogous; in the one moral causes operate—in the other the causes are physical. We may then, with certainty, conclude, that a political community has an indefinite period of duration—that while we continue to cherish and preserve our free institutions—while we are true to our best interests, we may calculate on a continued course of improvement. But, in reference to the object more immediately in our view, I pronounce that Ohio, a member of this great republic, by her assembled people, this day lays the corner-stone of her future capitol. Let the foundations be deep and strong; let the materials be of nature's most lasting gifts—durable—imperishable; let the edifice rise in solemn, simple grandeur—a monument of chaste and classic beauty. And may the lightnings of heaven,

which scathe, and the whirlwind and storm, which prostrate the works of man, pass by and spare this house, erected by a mighty people, and consecrated to social and constitutional government. And may the councils of truth and justice and public virtue preside in its halls; may discord and faction be put far from them; and may a free and united people, who reared it, and whose temple it is, watch over and cherish within its walls the form and spirit of their republican institutions. And may the blessings of a benign Providence, now and through all coming time, rest upon this people, and upon this house, the work of their hands.

I NOW LAY THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CAPITOL OF OHIO!

The corner-stone of Ohio's new capitol was then properly and safely adjusted to its firm and permanent resting-place. Rev. Mr. Cressy invoked the Divine blessing, and the throng moved from the square to Fourth street, reassembling under a large elm, on Joseph Whitehill's property. Here a thrilling ode, composed by W. D. Gallagher, was sung, and an oration delivered by John G. Miller. The exercises of the day were closed by a bountiful repast served up on the public square.

The State-house commissioners adopted, by a modification of three premium designs, a plan for a building intended, not only for the accommodation of both branches of the legislature, but to contain apartments suitable for every officer of the State government and for the State Library. It was their design to build in the next season the basement story and to provide brick and other materials for the interior walls. To enable them to do these things, they requested an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars.

SUSPENSION OF THE WORK.

The legislature, at the session of 1839–40, instead of providing the funds needed for the prosecution of the work, repealed the act for the erection of a State-house. The work, of course, now ceased, and more than six years elapsed before anything further was done. The general assembly at length, on the 21st of February, 1846, passed a second act to provide for the erection of a new State-house, but made so small an appropriation for continuing the work that none was done the next season, except by a few convicts, in excavating for the foundations and laying about two thousand perches of large stone.

The commissioners appointed by the legislature, under the

new act, were W. A. Adams. Samuel Medary, and Joseph Ridgway, Jr. They express in their report, at the close of the year 1846, deep regret at the delays that had occurred in the progress of the work. In 1847, work was again suspended for want of necessary means to carry it on. But early in the spring of 1848, the commissioners made arrangements for its vigorous prosecution. William Russell West and J. O. Sawyer were appointed architects and general superintendents, and Jacob Strickler, special superintendent. Suitable stone were delivered, under contract, by the officers of the penitentiary. Convict and other laborers were employed. The basement walls were partly raised at the close of the year. The next season (1849) the stone-quarry was worked on a larger scale. A railroad track was made, to terminate at the bottom of the quarry. Cranes and derricks were erected for elevating the stone, and machinery put in operation, by which the cost of their transportation was reduced. The basement walls were completed, and the building loomed up about fourteen feet above the surface of the ground.

Active operations began in the spring of 1850, under favorable auspices. The legislature had made an appropriation of $80,000 for the prosecution of the work. Machinery, operating by steam, was provided; hired stone-cutters, and about eighty convict stone-cutters and laborers, were employed. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the cholera in the city during the summer, the edifice that season reached a height of nearly thirty feet above the original surface of the ground. The commissioners' report at the close of this year contains the following sad paragraph:

"In common with their fellow-citizens of the State, the commissioners have to regret the loss of their colleague, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., who died of cholera, in the month of August, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was endeared to his survivors by rare intelligence, honesty, and energy, which placed him among the most honorable and useful men in the community."

William S. Sullivant was appointed, in March, 1851, a member of the board of commissioners. The quarry railroad was extended along Third street, in the city, and into the State-

house yard, for the purpose of transporting stone by a locomotive, without the necessity of transhipment and hauling from the penitentiary. Work was recommenced on the building as early in the spring of 1851 as the weather would permit. About one hundred convicts and an average force of thirty hired stone-cutters were kept actively employed during the working season. The structure was raised about twenty feet higher, the height of the exterior walls being about forty-eight feet.

NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Pursuant to an act of the legislature "to provide for the more efficient and expeditious completion of the new State-house," Edwin Smith, S. H. Webb, and E. T. Stickney were, in March, 1852, appointed commissioners. One of their number, Mr. Webb, was appointed general superintendent, Mr. West being retained as architect. About eighty convicts and one hundred and thirty-five hired laborers were employed, in 1852, in the State-house yard, and one hundred at the stone-quarry. In July, 1853, a contract was made with Messrs. Ambos & Lennox, of Columbus, for the iron frame-work of the roof. Before the close of the year, the columns for the legislative halls, with their bases and capitals, all of Pennsylvania white marble, had been placed in their appropriate positions.

N. B. Kelly was, in May, 1854, appointed architect in place of Mr. West, resigned. Mr. Kelly was soon after intrusted with the general supervision of the work. A contract was made with Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, for furnishing and laying all the marble tile required, to consist of Italian white, and American black, white, and blue. Contracts were also entered into with James Lennox for the wrought-iron water-tanks, and with Nelson A. Britt for putting on the copper roof. All the stone-work, except the steps and the cupola, was finished during 1854, and the State-house rapidly approached completion.

In 1855, contracts were made for interior work; among others, with James Lennox, of Columbus, for heating apparatus, and with the Columbus Machine Manufacturing Company for the wrought and cast-iron work for ceilings in the several rooms. Accompanying the annual report of the commissioners for this

year, is an extended report from the architect, Mr. Kelly. In this report, the architect states that he had found in the building an entire absence of any means of ventilation; that there was no provision for a system of warming the corridors, rotunda, and passages, and that a very inadequate plan of warming by means of hot-air furnaces had been adopted. For a proper system of ventilation and warming, Mr. Kelly says he found it necessary to line the whole building, as it were, with brick inside the outer or main walls to obtain the proper flues, and to construct in the east open courts two great ventilating stacks. These stacks were built of bush hammered limestone, and are each thirteen feet and five inches at the base, ten feet and three inches at the top, and one hundred feet high. The report further says:

"Connected with these stacks at the bottom, and in fact emptying into them, is a vast system of underground circular brick flues—air-sewers; by them the spent air is to be received from the removing flues, which take it from the rooms and convey it to the stacks. Of this circular air sewerage there are 1,872 flues beneath the basement floor, varying in dimensions according to situation and the capacity required—from ten inches to four and five feet in diameter."

The desk for the speaker and clerk of the House of Representatives were nearly completed in 1855. They are of white Italian marble. Those in the Senate chamber were designed to correspond in style and material. The Supreme Court-room and the library hall were to equal the legislative halls. The rotunda was to be finished in the richest style, and more highly decorated than any other portion of the building. The stairs were to be finished with white marble hand-rails and balusters. The colored balusters are of East Tennessee marble.

An act "to provide for the prosecution of the work on the new State-house, prescribing the order in which it shall be done, and making appropriations therefor," was passed April 8, 1856. Under this act a new board of commissioners was appointed, consisting of William A. Platt, acting, and James T. Worthington and L. G. Harkness, advisory members. The commissioners, pursuant to the requirements of the new act, submitted the plans previously adopted to Thomas U. Walker, of Washington City, and Richard Upjohn, of New York city, as consulting architects. These artists gave their opinion and advice, which

did not lead to any material change in the general plan or design of the building. All the work contemplated by the last-named act, except the floor of the library hall, was finished by the 1st of January, 1857. The legislative halls, with the necessary committee-rooms, clerks' rooms, etc., were at that time ready for the use of the general assembly.

THE BANQUET.—In honor of the opening of the new Capitol of Ohio to legislative and other governmental uses, a superb banquet was given by the citizens of Columbus, on the evening of the 6th of January, 1856, to the members of the general assembly and other State officials, and to visitors from this and other States. All parts of our own State, and many of the other States of the Union, were represented in the great assemblage gathered in the city on that memorable occasion.

The Cleveland Grays, a fine military company, arrived in the afternoon preceding the festival, and were received by the State Fencibles, of Columbus, whose guests they were. The appearance of the two companies, as they paraded the streets together, was the subject of general remark and admiration. During the day, the State-house was prepared for the grand banquet and the ceremonies and festivities of the evening. The chairs and furniture were removed from the halls. The rotunda, which had been handsomely arched and beautifully decorated with tri-colored muslin, evergreens, flowers, and wreaths, was assigned for the banqueting hall. Tables, bountifully laden, were placed in its eastern half, in a semicircular form.

As evening came on, the whole edifice was brilliantly lighted, and, crowning all, was the illuminated dome, from which the light shone in all directions with rare beauty and effect. At nine o'clock, the ceremonies previously arranged began. Rev. Dr. Hoge offered prayer. Alfred Kelly, of Columbus, then representing the counties of Franklin and Pickaway in the State Senate, made an address of welcome.

While these exercises were going on in the hall of the House, the Senate chamber was the theater of music and dancing. It was not long before this festivity became general, wherever a space could be cleared for musicians and dancers. Till a late hour at night, the capitol was the scene of light, joy, and revelry.

while crowds of people of both sexes jostled each other on the stairways, and kept thronging through the rotunda, the halls, apartments, and corridors, like the restless waves of old ocean. At one time during the evening, the number of people in the building was estimated at eight thousand.

On the 22d of December, 1856, preceding the festival, the city council appointed Messrs. Noble, Comstock, Decker, and Reinhard a committee to make arrangements for a "house-warming" in the new State-house; and at a citizen's meeting on the same evening, L. Buttles, Henry Wilson, W. G. Deshler, R. E. Neil, and Francis Collins were appointed a committee for a similar purpose.

It appears from the report of D. W. Deshler, treasurer of the committee of arrangements, that from the number of admission tickets given up, and by other means, the number of visitors to the festival might be, with a close approximation to accuracy, put down at 10,728. The amount of money received on subscription and sale of tickets was $4,705; leaving on hand, after defraying all expenses, about $300. There were sold one hundred and seventeen whole cans, and seventeen tubs, each containing seven gallons, of oysters, amounting to $245.30.

Completion of the Work.—The session of the legislature in 1857 was the first held in the present State-house. During that year, the unfinished work on the building was actively pushed forward. The next two years, 1858 and 1859, were devoted to the completion of the cupola, the main stairways, the eastern terrace and steps, the tiling of the rotunda floor, gas fixtures, brick arches, stone-flagging, and the grading and ornamenting of the grounds. Isaiah Rogers, of Cincinnati, was appointed architect in July, 1858, and, under his superintendence, the remainder of the work contemplated or ordered was completed.

Flag-room.—A room in the State-house was selected, in 1866, for the reception and preservation of the Ohio regimental and other flags carried in the late civil war. It was prepared with suitable stands and railings for the colors of different regiments and companies, which were put up in order on the sides and in the middle of the apartment, with a printed card attached to each banner, showing its number and title. There were in the

room, in 1867, three hundred and forty-four flags of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. A register is kept in which visitors may record their names.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The rooms of this board are in the northwest division of the capitol, opposite the governor's apartments. There are three of them, forming one of the pleasantest suites in the building. The west room, occupied as the secretary's office, is handsomely furnished, and is the assembly-room of the board when in session. The middle room is devoted to the library and cabinet. The east room is the mailing office and store-room for reports, etc.

There are in the library about 1,500 volumes, all standard works, and nearly all purchased in Europe by Mr. Klippart, the secretary of the board. On the walls of these rooms hang the only set of the portraits, in the United States, of prize cattle, published by the Smithfield Club. Here, also, are portraits of twenty-five of the most noted stallions of the King of Hanover's stud, photographs of Baron Steiger's renowned sheep, etc.

PERRY'S VICTORY.—W. H. Powell's famous painting of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, having been purchased by the State, was suspended, in the spring of 1865, on the northeast wall of the State-house rotunda, suitably draped.

Whatever defects a rigid criticism may discern in this fine painting, they are all cast into the background by its great merits. The naval launch in the foreground is an exact representation of the model formerly used in the United States navy. The chief merit of the painting lies in the life-like figures of Commodore Perry and his brave crew. The expression of the coxswain in the stern sheets of the launch is that of anxiety and inquiry, as he looks up to his commander, while the latter, with hand pointed toward the American ship at the right of the painting, seems directing the course of the launch toward her. Above him, on the quarter-deck of the vessel he has just left, which bears the marks of solid shot upon its counter, is a sailor with raised hat, evidently shouting for victory.

The figure, attitude, and expression of Commodore Perry's little son, as he looks, with fearful gaze, into his father's eye,

is, for its simplicity and beauty, one of the finest features of the painting. The old tar behind the commodore, who is busily cleaning the boat with his oar, from the *debris* of sails, splintered masts, and rigging, shows from his bandaged head that he has seen hard service. A fine-looking sailor at the port-oar, near the commander, is eagerly scanning his countenance, while the negro servant, with outstretched arms, is watching the leaden storm of shot as it ricochets over the surface of the lake. The rents in the old flag are impressively represented. The vessels engaged, the fire from the cannonades of the British ships, the sulphur smoke of the battle, and the dim, hazy clouds floating around, are all admirably delineated.

The Statues.—In the rotunda of the State-house, there are at present four fine marble statues imported from Italy by James Emmitt, of Pike county, formerly state senator. They represent females. The one to the right of Powell's painting represents a Seeress or Prophetess of the Future, with her right hand on a sword-hilt, and her left resting on a shield. The statue to the left of the painting is the Muse of History, with a pen and scroll at her feet. On the left of the west entrance to the rotunda stands a Bacchante or Priestess of Bacchus, with her left hand raised aloft holding a bunch of grapes, at which she is intently gazing. On the other side of the same entrance is the figure of Innocence. On her right shoulder rests a dove, which she is feeding with her left hand.

The Rotunda Floor.—This floor is a Mosaic of 4,957 pieces. The center is a star of 14 feet diameter, having 32 points. The center of the star is formed by seven hexagons, black, white, and red, surrounded by three borders of green, black, and green. The star-points are black and red on a white ground. A border of green separates this star from the body of the floor, which is composed of concentric circles of octagons and squares; the octagons of the inner circle measuring 5½ inches—those of the outer, two feet in diameter. The whole is bounded by a border of green, as a dividing line between the rotunda floor and those of the corridors and niches, they being respectively squares and diamonds—black and white. The octagons are of black and white alternating. The black marble is from Vermont; the

white is the Italian veined; the squares are of red marble from Lisbon, Portugal, and the green borders from Vermont. The whole forms a most beautiful floor of 64 feet 5 inches diameter, having an area of about 3,270 square feet.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.—The commission given to Thomas D. Jones, sculptor, of Cincinnati, by the Ohio Monument Association, having been duly executed, the mural monument now stands in the rotunda of the capitol. The memorial rests on a Quincy granite base, seven feet four inches wide, and two feet thick. The first section above the die contains the historical group cut from Italian marble in alto-relievo, the whole length of the surface upon which the figures are carved being five feet two inches, and the height and width respectively three and a half feet. The colossal bust, of pure white Carrara marble, surmounting the monument, is three feet two inches high, making the whole height of the memorial fourteen feet. In the bust the sculptor has preserved with remarkable fidelity the well-known features of President Lincoln.

The marble group in alto-relievo represents the surrender of Vicksburg. There are eight figures in the group, varying from twenty-four to twenty-five inches in height, and on the extreme right and left are seen the heads of two horses, with appropriate trappings, their bridles being held by two orderlies in attendance. The surrender is represented as taking place under a large oak tree, from whose branches beautiful Spanish moss is pending.

To the left of the tree, and on the right of the observer, the foremost figure is General Grant, next to him stands General McPherson, and next to McPherson, but more in the foreground, General Sherman is seen. An orderly stands on Sherman's right.

The foremost figure on the Confederate side of the group is, of course, General Pemberton, represented as surrendering to Grant. Next to Pemberton is Colonel Montgomery, and next to him General Bowen. There is in this group an athletic, lithe-limbed Southern orderly.

The unveiling of the monument took place in the rotunda on the evening of January 19, 1870, in the presence of a crowded

assembly. The memorial, standing in the recess between the east and south entrances to the rotunda, was veiled by large American flags. Governor Hayes called the meeting to order, and Rev. D. H. Moore offered prayer. The quartette of the First Presbyterian Church—Miss Emma J. Lathrop, Miss Kate Kerr, and Messrs. A. H. Morehead and H. W. Frillman—sung "America." Hon. Samuel Galloway then delivered an address on behalf of the Ohio Monument Association.

At the close of Mr. Galloway's address, the governor introduced Mr. Jones, who proceeded to superintend the unveiling of the monument. The flags, at a signal, parted in the middle like a great curtain, and were drawn aside, when the monument, with the Vicksburg surrender and the colossal bust of Lincoln, came into full view. Silence reigned for a moment, and then rounds of applause followed. The quartette sung "Spirit Immortal." The scene was beautiful and impressive, with the bright light shining full upon the monument.

Speeches were then made by General Durbin Ward, of Warren county, member of the Ohio Senate, and General W. H. Enochs, of Lawrence county, member of the Ohio House of Representatives.

With singing, and a benediction by Rev. Mr. Cory, of the Ohio Senate, the exercises of the evening closed.

CENTRAL OHIO ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

At a State Medical Convention held in this city, January 5, 1835, a memorial was adopted and sent to the legislature, then in session, "for the erection of an asylum for the insane, adapted in all respects for the relief of mental derangement, and to be creditable to the State of Ohio." The legislature responded promptly to this call of humanity, and at the same session passed an act to establish a lunatic asylum for the State of Ohio, and appointed directors to purchase a site and attend to the erection of the necessary buildings. These directors were Dr. Samuel Parsons and Dr. William M. Awl, of Columbus, and General Samuel F. McCracken, of Lancaster.

Purchase of the First Site.—In July, 1835, thirty acres of land was purchased for a site; in 1839 an addition was made to

it of nearly twenty-seven acres, and in 1845 a little over seven acres more were added, making a total of sixty-four acres and a fraction. It lay in a fine, compact form in the northeast corner of the city of Columbus, as its corporate limits then existed. The entire cost of the grounds was $6,905.35, being about $108 per acre.

Under a joint resolution of the legislature, passed May 7, 1869, the trustees purchased of Alfred Heffner seven and one-half acres of land, lying immediately east of and adjoining the southeastern portion of the asylum grounds, for fifteen thousand dollars.

In July, 1835, N. B. Kelley was appointed architect. Plans and elevations were agreed upon, based principally upon those of the asylum in Worcester, Massachusetts, then thought to be the most complete as a model. The plan was that of the center building afterward erected, with the lateral extension or "front wings." It was to accommodate one hundred and twenty patients. The directors having submitted their plans and estimates, the legislature almost unanimously made the necessary appropriation, in March, 1836. N. B. Kelley was appointed to superintend the construction of the building. The work was actively prosecuted, and on the 20th of April, 1837, the *cornerstone* was laid, as thus recorded:

"The foundation of the asylum was commenced this day at eleven o'clock precisely, the first stone of the edifice being laid at the northwest corner of the west wing, by one of the convicts of the Ohio Penitentiary. Present—Samuel Parsons, William Maclay Awl, N. B. Kelley, Wm. McIlvain, and Isaac Cool."

It is recorded that the building was completed on the 10th of November, 1839, and final settlement made with the superintendent. But an enlargement was soon found necessary. In 1843, the west wing, with the corner veranda, was commenced, and completed in 1845. The east wing, commenced in 1844, was finished in 1846. The center wing was built in 1847. The building was then considered complete. The cost of the entire structure was $153,821.84. Of this cost, the sum of $48,671.13 is to be credited to convict labor. The building had then a front of 370 feet, with a depth of 218 feet. It was quadrangular in

NEW HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS.

form and covered just one acre of ground. It was divided into 440 rooms, exclusive of the basement. For occupation by patients were assigned 214 single and 5 double rooms, besides the 29 lodges.

THE ASYLUM BURNED.—At fifteen minutes past nine o'clock on the evening of November 18, 1868, the alarm was given that the Central Lunatic Asylum was on fire. No time was lost in making every possible effort to stay the awful calamity and save the unfortunate inmates. The city fire department was summoned by the alarm-telegraph and reported promptly for duty. The asylum machinery for fire purposes was put into speedy operation, and the work of removing the patients from the qurning building was attended to by the officers and employes of the institution. For a time it seemed impossible to save a single life in ward No. 6, where the fire originated. The smoke was so dense and suffocating that any attempt to go into the burning ward was at the peril of life. It was not until considerable water had been thrown on the fire that the work of removing the patients from that ward could be begun. There were forty-two in that part of the building, and all were saved alive, with the exception of six women who perished by suffocation.

As to the origin of the fire, the superintendent, Dr. William L. Peck, says, in his report for 1869, that the fire was discovered in the clothing-room of ward No. 6 east. The only fire in any of the wards was that of the gaslights, and the supposition is that one of the mischievous patients lighted some combustible substance at one of the gas-burners, and threw it through the open transom into the clothing-room. The night on which the fire occurred was one of the most inclement of the season, and suitable quarters had to be forthwith provided for 314 insane patients.

These patients were temporarily taken care of in the institution for the deaf and dumb, and in the hospital, the latter building having escaped the general conflagration. They were eventually distributed among the different lunatic asylums of the State.

The east wing, in which the fire originated, was occupied by female patients. At the time the alarm was given, there were about two hundred patients in the amusement hall, with ladies and gentlemen from the city, engaged in dancing. The fire at first did not excite much apprehension, as the general impression was that it could be easily subdued. But in a short time the supply of water gave out, and nothing remained but to abandon the main building to destruction.

Superintendents.—The following is a list of the medical gentlemen who have served as superintendents of the Central Lunatic Asylum from its origin to the present time. They all bore or bear the title of M. D.: William M. Awl, S. Hanbury Smith, Elijah Kendrick, George E. Eels, R. Hills. W. L. Peck, of Circleville, was appointed superintendent in 1865, and still holds the office. Since the destruction of the asylum by fire, he has been attending to the interests of the Central Asylum district, and superintending the grounds and farm embraced in the new purchase, and the construction of the new asylum.

Board of Trustees.—The following gentlemen compose the present board of trustees or directors of the asylum: L. M. Smith (president), Henry B. Curtis, W. B. Thrall, John Hunter, Philip M. Wagenhalls, and N. J. Turney.

REBUILDING THE ASYLUM.

On the 23d of April, 1869, an act was passed by the legislature, for the erection of a building on the asylum grounds, for properly accommodating four hundred patents, at a cost not exceeding $400,000. Under this act the trustees engaged Levi F. Schofield, whose plans and estimates being approved, contracts were awarded, the work of taking down the walls of the old building was begun, and the ground for the foundations of the new building was formally broken on the 24th of October, 1869, Governor Hayes participating in the ceremonies.

A New Site.—The legislature, on the 18th of April, 1870, passed an act for the sale of the old asylum grounds for not less than two hundred thousand dollars, and the purchase of other grounds in the vicinity of Columbus, for a sum not exceeding

one hundred thousand dollars. Under this act the old asylum grounds were sold, and a purchase made of William S. Sullivant, for the minimum sum named in the act, of three hundred acres, bounded on the east by a line at right angles to the National Road, extending from the second mile-stone west of Columbus northwardly to the railroad from Columbus to Xenia, on the north by that railroad, on the south by the National Road, and on the west by a line parallel to the first-named line.

The new purchase was generally spoken of as the farm or land on "Sullivant's Hill," but the trustees say, in their annual report for 1870, that, "as appropriate to the wild beauty of its surroundings and other picturesque features, we have, at the suggestion of our 'lady matron,' [Mrs. W. L. Peck,] designated the place by the name of 'Glenwood.'" The view from the top of the hill is indeed beautiful, and, when the contemplated improvements are made, the surrounding, as well as the distant scenery, will awaken the admiration of the spectator.

Sale of the First Site.—On the 3d of May, the governor, treasurer of state, and attorney-general opened the bids for the sale of the asylum tract, consisting of about seventy-three acres. The award was made to Wm. S. Sullivant, R. Jones, O. Johnson, John L. Winner, A. D. Rogers, Fred. J. Fay, D. W. H. Day, J. G. Mitchell, James Watson, S. S. Rickley, W. B. Hayden, Charles Baker, W. B. Hawkes, John and T. E. Miller, and John Joyce, at two hundred thousand five hundred dollars, being five hundred dollars more than the minimum price fixed by the legislature.

The purchasers divided the cost of the purchase into twenty shares, of ten thousand and twenty-five dollars each, some of them taking two shares. They had the grounds platted, subdivided, and laid out into lots, with handsome streets, avenues, and parks. To this important and beautiful addition to the city, was given the appropriate name of East Park Place.

BUILDING A NEW ASYLUM.

The directors took formal possession of the new site on the 5th of May, 1870; on the 6th, the first stake was set for the new structure, and excavation immediately commenced; and on the

23d the first foundation was laid, with exercises, consisting of prayer by Rev. A. G. Byers, and speeches by Judge W. B. Thrall, Superintendent Peck, and others. On the 4th of July, the corner stone was laid, Governor Hayes presiding on the occasion, in the presence of many officers of the State, and a large concourse of citizens, the officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio and other masonic bodies taking a leading part in the ceremonies. Various appropriate records and memorials, inclosed in a copper casket hermetically sealed, were deposited in a cavity of the stone.

According to the superintendent's report of November 15, 1870, foundation walls had been completed for the central or administrative building, 115 by 80 feet; for the amusement hall, 120 by 80 feet; for the four sections of wings, with their connections, covering a surface of ground, in the aggregate, 842 by 408 feet; and in addition to these outside walls, about 4,749 lineal feet of division walls within the area of the structure, making a total of 8,026 lineal feet of outside and division walls, or a mile and a half of wall, eight feet high.

The superstructure, which is still in progress, consists of, first, a cut-stone ashler stone, three feet four inches high, extending around the entire building, and backed up with brick, laid in hydraulic cement mortar. Of this cut-stone work, there are 15,118 square feet. The ashler course is surmounted with a cut-stone window-sill course eight inches in thickness, and it also runs around the entire structure, and measures four thousand four hundred and twenty-three lineal feet. On this cut-stone belt-course rests the brick-work proper of the superstructure.

The rear central wing is attached to the amusement-hall portion of the main asylum building, and extends to the rear of it, a distance of three hundred and twenty-five feet, and is to be three stories and basement high. Its west end is extended to the right and left, so as to give to the wing the form of the letter T. This west-end extension is to be two hundred feet long by forty-four feet wide, and two stories high. It is designed for the boiler-room, coal depot, and mechanics' shops.

The subdivisions of the main wing are as follows, beginning with the basement story: It contains the fan-room for forced

ventilation, the kitchen store-rooms, bakery store-room, wash-room, store-room for laundry supplies, steam-engine and pump-room, and water-tower section. First story above contains the kitchen, with its scullery and closets, bakery and bakers' store-room, wash-room, drying-room, and water-tower section. Within the second story is embraced a sitting-room and lodging-rooms for female employes; also ironing and drying-rooms. The third story has the stage or platform for amusement hall, the chapel, lodging-rooms for male employes, and the water-tower section with iron tank inclosed, with a capacity for fifty thousand gallons of water.

The tramway of the basement of the principal building is to be extended through the basement and first story of this wing, bringing all its several departments in direct and easy communication with the several sections of the main structure. This wing is designed to be built perfectly fire-proof, to be thoroughly ventilated, and to be fitted up with bath-rooms, closets, lifts, etc., sufficient to make it very complete in all its departments.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

On the 11th of March, 1836, the general assembly appointed a board of trustees, consisting of Rev. James Hoge, N. H. Swayne, and Dr. William M. Awl, to collect information relative to the education of the blind in letters and mechanical arts. The information collected was communicated to the legislature, in December, 1836, in a very elaborate report. An act was passed April 3, 1837, making provisions for the education of the blind of the State. Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and ten thousand dollars for the purchase of books and apparatus.

The same trustees, in their annual report, dated December 14, 1837, state that they had obtained an eligible site for the buildings, having been "successful in securing a lot of nine acres, a little removed from the plat of Columbus, on the north side of the National Road, at a very reduced price, which was immediately contributed by a number of benevolent gentlemen, all of them citizens of Columbus." Buildings for the institution commenced on this site in 1837, and were completed in 1839.

A. W. Penniman, a graduate of the Massachusetts Asylum, was the first instructor employed. The trustees having rented suitable rooms, the school was opened in the Presbyterian Church, July 4, 1837, in the presence of the teachers and pupils of the Sunday-schools of Columbus, who, to the number of nine hundred, had assembled to celebrate the sixty-first anniversary of our national independence. On that day Mr. Penniman had but five pupils. By November following, the number had increased to eleven—four girls and seven boys. The school was removed in October, 1839, to the buildings erected for its accommodation.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—The following is a list of the principals or superintendents of the institution from 1837 to the present time: A. W. Penniman, William Chapin, George McMillen, Rufus E. Harte, Asa D. Lord, and George L. Smead.

TRUSTEES.—The following is a complete list of the trustees of the institution from 1838 to the present time: James Hoge, N. H. Swayne, Wm. M. Awl, John A. Bryan, M. J. Gilbert, Wm. Armstrong, John W. Andrews, Samuel McClelland, Joseph McElvain, J. R. Scroggs, A. P. Stone, F. C. Kelton, S. M. Smith, Richard Warner, Thomas Sparrow, E. K. Chamberlain, George E. Eels, E. C. Root, Henry Wilson, John Greenleaf, David Bobb, Hiram B. Smith, T. C. Mitchell, J. Green, S. H. Webb, John McCook, Oliver H. Perry, R. R. Sloan, John Greiner, Edward Jordan, F. C. Sessions, Royal Taylor, Stillman Witt, Henry C. Noble, and John H. Rodgers.

NEW BUILDING.—By an act of the legislature, passed May 6, 1869, the trustees—Francis C. Sessions, Henry C. Noble, and John H. Rodgers—were authorized to erect a building not to exceed in cost $275,000. Soon after another appropriation of $43,000 was secured, making $318,000 in all.

Plans for the new building were prepared by William Tinsley, of Cincinnati, as architect, which were approved by the board of trustees, the governor, auditor, and secretary of state, and bids advertised for, and the contract awarded.

The trustees, in their annual reports for 1870 and 1871, called the attention of the legislature to the building in progress, as prospectively one of the finest public buildings in the State. Its

progress toward completion had reached a point to enable those who are unversed in the mysteries of the architectural art to grasp the full designs, and see it as it will appear when entirely completed. A very beautiful lithographic colored view of the new building appears as a frontispiece in this work.

There had been expended of the appropriations made up to November 15, 1872, on new building, $224,417.15, leaving about $100,000 of the sums authorized to complete the building. The trustees and architect are certainly deserving of great credit for the economical use of the large sums of money placed to their credit, and for putting up the most beautiful and best public building in the State at a much less cost than is usual for public buildings.

ARCHITECT'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.—The architectural character is Old English, of the later period of Elizabeth, though there is evidently little or no expenditure in extrinsic ornamentation usual in structures making pretense to that name.

The cornices or eave moldings are of iron, as are also the several dormer-windows. The roofs generally are covered with a very uniformly colored blue slate; the hips and ridges, and the flatter parts of the roof, have also metallic coverings.

The central arcaded portico is of cut-stone, flanked on either side by cast-iron piazzas of the same general character and extending the length of the center or main front. From the cut-stone portion rise two oriel windows of the second and third stories; these with the Belvidere surmounting all, side turrets and the rear ventilators, and other parts to be referred to again, which are now of wood, and were so ordered, after plans for them in iron, and estimates of cost were submitted to the committee of the legislature appointed for the purpose of considering the fire-proofing.

The interior of the structure, on entering through the stone porch, is found to be a hall not unnecessarily large, from which the superintendent's and steward's offices and visitors' waiting-rooms are entered, and in connection with these are fire-proof closets, reception-rooms, library, water-closets, bath-rooms, and lavatories. Passing through the hall an interior hall is entered, above which, the main ventilator shaft rises to about 140 feet by 12 feet square—in part supported on iron columns and arches, flanked by the arches of the strong or fire-proof rooms—a view is presented of the main stairs, with ample first, and right and left second flights, leading to the chapel and second story. Before coming to the main stairs (which, with all the other stairs in the entire structure, is composed of iron with freestone steps), corridors, ten feet wide, branch off right and left, leading on either side to the male or female side, to school-rooms, teachers', guests', reception, and bath-rooms—above which, in the second and third stories, are hospital-rooms.

Hose pipes, from water-tanks, are provided, to be available on every floor at several points.

This description for one side of one story answers for each side of the four stories, the three upper ones being devoted to the pupils' dormitories, and these of size sufficient to give to each occupant a cubic space of 750 feet, with an abundant provision for constant change of air.

A large number of music-rooms, play or recitation-rooms, are provided at either side and in the upper part of the central building. The several stories, of which above those mentioned before, are appropriated as superintendents, male and female officers' sleeping apartments; lavatories and water-closets are placed on the several landings of the pupils' stairs, and on the first or ground floor side-entrances or porches.

Lifts or elevators were provided for on the corridors, but the architect and trustees recommend these shall be placed on the outside of the building, and be separated by fire-proof doors.

Passing right or left from the main stairs, the dining-room, 70 by 50 feet, and 16 feet high, is found, warmed as before described for the corridors, and ventilated into flues surrounding the kitchen shaft, in which the kitchen is also ventilated, which is immediately placed beyond the dining-room.

The kitchen is 40 by 32 feet, lighted from either side, of same height as the dining-room, having a larger and smaller cooking range, and in connection cook's and steward's store-rooms, with cellarage beneath, and other store and domestics' sleeping-rooms over the kitchen and them.

Beyond these, and separated by large, well-lighted, and ventilated passages, are the laundry, drying and ironing rooms at one side, with the bake-house and flour-store at the other; coal cellars under all these.

Still in rear of these, and separated from all by an open covered passage, is placed the engine-room, containing engine, pumps, etc.

Below the corridors, on the ground floor, are conveyed the several steam-pipes, hot and cold water, and gas-pipes, and the various escape-ducts from the water-closets, lavatories, and baths.

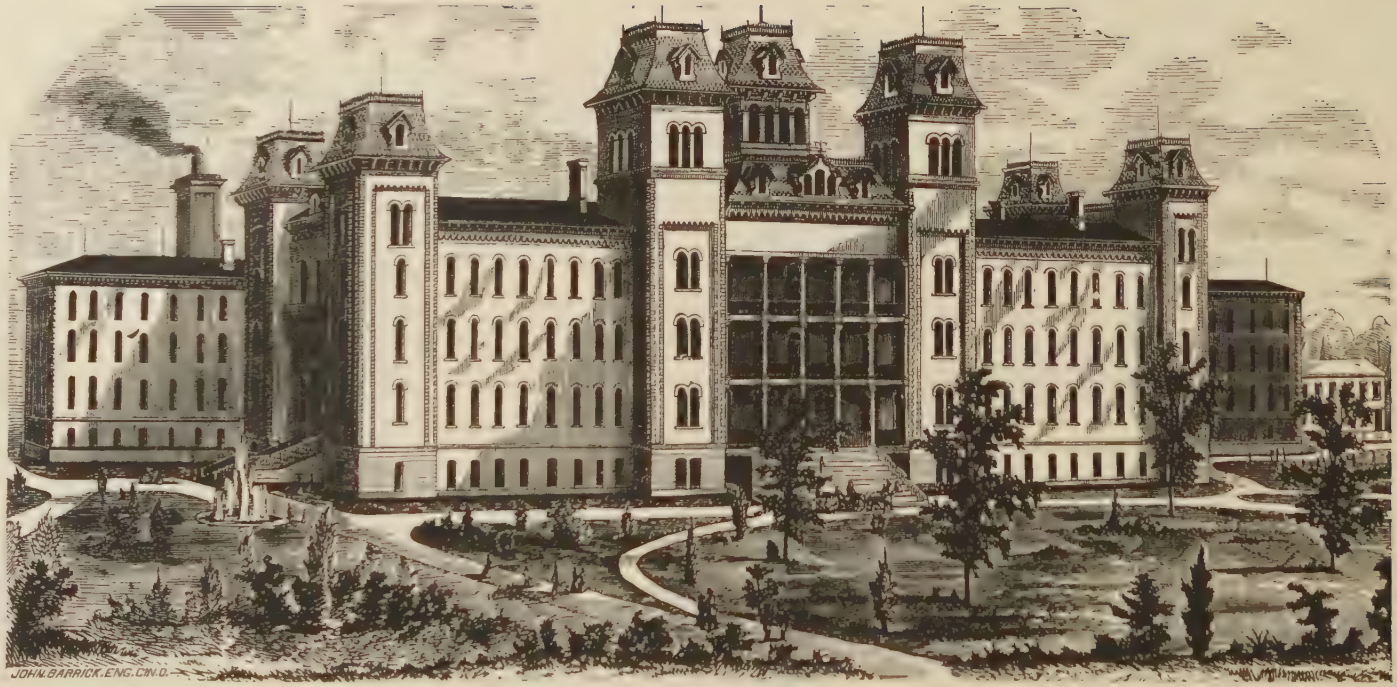
The several stories of the center and wings are 14 feet 6 inches from floor to floor.

Ascending the main stairs before referred to, the corridors, corresponding with those of the first story, are found, and beside it the passages, ascending by gently inclined planes, to the chapel, an apartment 18 feet high at walls and 43 feet in center of room, capable of seating about 600 persons, lighted and warmed from the sides similar to the dining-room below it, with provision for ventilation. The roof of the chapel is open framed, bracketed, with an insulating space above the ceiling; an organ recess off the rostrum, at the further end, is placed between two retiring rooms, which open on the platform, and also to the corridor between the domestics' rooms, leading to the stairs between the laundry and bakery.

The center and rear, including chapel, etc., are divided into three compartments by fire-proof doors, which, with four in the wings, make seven distinct ones, capable, on a moment's notice, of being effectually separated by doors so constructed and set as to resist a strong fire for a long time.

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following table is inserted for the convenience of those who have not access to a file of reports. The table presents a summary of the progress of the institution. The statement of expenditures are taken from the reports of the proper officers.



OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The expenses for the last year are found by deducting from the whole sum paid out the value of material on hand:

Year.	Expenses.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Pupils Admitted.	
			Yearly.	Total.
1837	$7,907 51	11	11	11
1838	14,103 67	20	4	15
1839	13,196 22	21	7	22
1840	11,871 16	25	6	28
1841	10,155 29	50	19	47
1842	9,664 68	56	16	63
1843	9,263 39	58	17	80
1844	9,229 09	65	12	92
1845	9,463 83	68	17	109
1846	10,957 96	73	15	124
1847	9,937 12	68	16	140
1848	10,569 20	73	17	157
1849	10,446 95	67	14	181
1850	10,630 50	72	14	185
1851	11,101 93	69	14	199
1852	11,952 09	69	21	220
1853	11,916 13	69	11	231
1854	11,828 66	64	14	245
1855	13,331 80	64	22	267
1856	14,319 32	60	13	280
1857	15,996 47	93	30	310
1858	18,887 65	105	22	332
1859	16,202 19	120	34	366
1860	16,626 24	120	17	383
1861	16,885 91	120	24	407
1862	15,294 42	120	25	432
1863	17,849 85	120	30	462
1864	19,891 38	135	39	501
1865	26,301 86	137	40	541
1866	27,694 58	150	44	585
1867	31,003 18	145	38	623
1868	33,346 35	144	29	652
1869	31,772 90	125	28	680
1870	31,348 37	119	27	707
1871	31,162 47	122	23	730
1872	29,225 00	112	32	752

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Description of the Building.—The building really consists of seven, suitably connected, and was erected at a cost of $625,000. It is built of brick, and is elaborately trimmed with lime and sandstone. The roofing

is of slate, the cornice of galvanized iron, and the balconies, pillars, railing, and floor of iron. The number of bricks required was 8,000,000; the roof cornice is 3,800 feet in length; the gas-pipe laid is two miles long; the interior walls and ceilings have a surface of twelve acres, and the floors a surface of four acres. The windows number 800. The front building, 270 feet in length, is surmounted by seven towers, the central one being 115 feet high, the two at its sides 105 feet, and the four at the corners 97 feet. The center tower has been finished to the top, and, ascending by a spiral staircase, visitors have a magnificent view of the city. This front building is divided by a hall ten feet wide, running its entire length upon every story, each story above the basement being 15 feet high. The use of this building is for offices, library, museum, hospitals, parlors, sewing and store-rooms, and chambers occupied by the teachers, officers, and employes, and a part of the pupils. Attached to the front building are three wings, running north, all invisible in the picture. The central wing, 90 by 40 feet, is occupied by the kitchen and adjacent store-rooms, the dining-room, and a chapel 23 feet in height. The two exterior wings extend north 115 feet, affording a hall the entire length, and adjacent rooms for baggage, clothing, washing, bathing, and water-closets. Attached to these exterior wings, and extending at right angles to them, 110 feet east and west, are two wings, 40 feet wide, called the boys and girls' wings. These are the parts of the building visible at the sides of the picture. The first story is used as a play-room. The second is the sitting or study-room, and is used out of school and work hours. The two upper stories are dormitories. The very fine opportunity for light and air is obvious to the eye. These side wings return by corridors to the central wing, which continues by the bakery and store-rooms in the basement, and by corridors in every story, to the school building in the rear. This building, 115 by 55 feet, is invisible in the cut. It is three stories high, and contains twenty school-rooms. Still further to the rear is a building 62 feet square, from the corner of which rises the ventilating shaft, 115 feet high, and visible in the cut directly above the girls' wing. This building contains the boilers, engines, and pumps, used for heating the main building, and for supplying every part with water. This is taken from a flowing well, with a capacity of 150 barrels an hour. The second story is occupied by the machinery and appliances of the laundry. At the extreme right of the picture appears the barn of the premises. Between it and the boys' wing appears the east end of the shop building, which is 130 by 35 feet. Its upper story is divided between the printing-office and shoe-shop. The lower story, with the basement, is used by the State bindery. A weekly journal—the "Mute's Chronicle"—is published in the printing-office, and in the bindery is done all the book-binding required by the State.

The first successful effort to establish an institution in Ohio for the education of the deaf and dumb was made at the legislative season of 1826–27. Through the influence of the Rev. Dr. Hoge of this city, Governor Morrow, in his annual message, recommended the establishment of such an institution. In the House of Representatives, the subject was referred to a select committee, to whom an elaborate memorial, prepared by Dr. Hoge and signed by a large number of prominent citizens, was

presented. The result was the passage of an act incorporating the institution.

The first board of trustees under this act consisted of Rev. James Hoge and Judge Gustavus Swan, of Franklin county; Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield; Rev. William Graham, of Ross; John H. James, of Champaign; Rev. William Barton, of Pickaway; Thomas D. Webb, of Trumbull, and Samuel Clark, of Clark county. The governor was *ex-officio* president of the board. Dr. Hoge was chosen secretary, and filled the office till April, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock. Horatio N. Hubbell was selected for principal of the institution, who went to Hartford Asylum, in March, 1828, to become qualified for his new duties.

The school was opened October 16, 1829, in a small building, rented for the purpose, standing on the corner of High and Broad streets. Only three pupils were present, and these from the immediate vicinity. One of the three proved to be idiotic; another was a boy of weak intellect, and not long afterward became hopelessly insane. Before the close of the term, the number of the pupils increased to ten, and during the year to twenty-two. The number continued to steadily increase, until there were as many applicants as could be accommodated.

In February, 1829, a tract of land, consisting of three outlots, containing each three acres and one-third of an acre, making a site of ten acres, and lying about half a mile east of the State-house, was purchased for three huudred dollars. On this site the first building for the use of the school was commenced in 1832, and was occupied at the opening of the fall term in 1834. It was fifty by eighty feet, and three stories high. It was designed to provide school, lodging, dining, and sitting-rooms, for sixty or eighty pupils. A wing was added in 1845–46 to the south end of the original building.

Such was the increase of applicants that this provision became entirely inadequate, and in March, 1864, an act was passed for the erection of a new building, "to be of plain and substantial construction, having special reference to adaptation and proper economy for the convenient and suitable accommodation of three hundred and fifty pupils and necessary officers and

servants." The governor was empowered to carry out the provisions of the act. With the advice of the committee of the legislature on benevolent institutions, the governor adopted a ground plan by J. M. Blackburn, who was appointed to execute it.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The corner-stone of the present asylum for the deaf and dumb building was laid on Monday afternoon, October 31, 1864. Among the numerous articles deposited in it were portraits of President and Mrs. Lincoln, of Governor Brough, and of many of our prominent generals, specimens of the currency of the United States, State documents, the emancipation proclamation, periodicals and papers of the day, a list of the officers, teachers, and pupils of the asylum, etc. The stone was placed in its proper position by the architect of the building, J. M. Blackburn. Addresses were delivered by Governor Anderson and Mr. Weed, the superintendent of the asylum, and a prayer was offered by Mr. Buffington, a deaf mute, in the sign language. Rev. E. D. Morris closed the afternoon exercises by a benediction.

In the evening the exercises were resumed at the Second Presbyterian Church, where addresses were made by Governor Anderson and C. N. Olds. Pupils from the institution for the blind sung several hymns during the evening.

Public Opening.—The new building was occupied by the school September, 1868. The formal opening of the new institution did not, however, take place till the evening of February 11, 1869. At an early hour, the chapel, where the addresses were to be delivered, was densely crowded with guests. The pupils occupied the corridors adjacent. The various exercises were interpreted to them by instructors conveniently stationed. Governor Hayes presided. The opening prayer was made by Rev. F. Merrick. Rev. Collins Stone, the superintendent of the institution, then delivered an elaborate address upon the "History and Methods of Mute Instruction." A brief address on behalf of the board of trustees was made by Samuel Galloway. An exhibition in pantomime was given, concluding with the Lord's Prayer. After the benediction by Rev. W. R. Marshall, re-

freshments were served in the dining-room below. The house was open and lighted throughout, and was inspected generally by the guests.

Superintendents.—The superintendents of the institution, from its orgin to the present time, have been:

Horatio N. Hubbell, from 1827 to 1851; J. Addison, from 1851 till his death, August 7, 1852; Collins Stone, from October, 1852, to 1863; George L. Wood, Jr., from 1863 to 1866. The present superintendent, Gilbert O. Fay, was appointed in 1866.

Department of Trades.—This department is presided over by the following persons: Parley B. Pratt, master of the shoe shop; Lewis L. Rice, supervisor of public printing; Mitchell C. Lilley, master of book bindery, and Robert E. Stewart, master of the printing-office.

Report of the Trustees for 1872.—The trustees of the institution—Kent Jarvis, of Stark county, and James S. Abbott and Henry F. Booth, of Franklin county—in their forty-sixth annual report to the governor, express the opinion that a more liberal compensation should be allowed the officers of the institution. The trustees' report is brief, and closes with a reference to the loss of the board in the death of Samuel Galloway.

The superintendent, Gilbert O. Fay, says, in his last report to the trustees, under the head of attendance, that one year ago there were present three hundred and thirty-eight pupils—two hundred males and one hundred and thirty-eight females. There have since been received fifty-nine pupils—thirty-one males and twenty-eight females—forty-nine of whom are new pupils, making the whole number for the year three hundred and ninety-seven—two hundred and thirty-one males and one hundred and sixty-six females. Graduation, removal, death, and other causes have diminished this number fifty-nine, leaving now present three hundred and thirty-eight pupils—one hundred and ninety-seven males and one hundred and forty-one females. They are classified as follows: Scientific, twenty-nine; grammar, eighty-four; primary, two hundred and twenty-five.

Hamilton county sends forty, Franklin sends fifteen, Cuyahoga sends fourteen, and Montgomery sends eleven. No other county sends a greater number than nine.

The whole number of pupils from the first has now reached one thousand three hundred and two. Of these four hundred and thirty-seven cases were congenital, and forty-three different causes are assigned for the other cases, besides forty under the head of "not reported," and ninety-six under the head of "reported unknown." One hundred and thirty-three cases were produced by scarlet fever.

A large majority of the cases that have been in the institution occurred before the afflicted persons reached the age of ten years.

Pupils of the scientific department average about six years; in the grammar, about five years, and in the primary, about three years. The whole course of study is intended to occupy about ten years' time with mutes of ordinary capacity and application.

Under the head of admission, the superintendent says: "I have no doubt but that, on the whole, the welfare of the mutes of the State would be promoted by removing all limits of age, and allowing them to enter the institution as early as children are legally admissible to the public schools, and also to remain as long as their progress and conduct shall warrant. Practically, the permission to remain would make little or no difference, as mutes rarely care to remain for the time already allowed by law. The removal of the limit could do no harm."

The cost of the institution to the State for the year has been:

For current expenses, including repairs	$56,216 49
For salaries	16,825 00
Total	$73,041 49

The actual cost per pupil was $216.09. This is $5.26 less per pupil than in the previous year. It should also be considered, says the superintendent, that we have no garden or farm furnishing a constant supply of produce.

Anticipating the same number of pupils the forthcoming year, the superintendent says the amounts needed for the support of the institution will be:

For current expenses	$56,000
For salaries	17,600
Total	$73,600

The present physician attending the institution is Dr. Samuel M. Smith; the steward, George W. Wakefield.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH.

The legislature, April 17, 1857, passed an act to establish an asylum for the education of idiotic and imbecile youth, and appointed Wm. Dennison, Jr., of Columbus; Asher Cook, of Perrysburg, and N. S. Townshend, of Avon, the first board of trustees. The trustees appointed Dr. R. J. Patterson, superintendent of the institution, and leased a large house belonging to Mrs. Neville, on Friend street, opposite the Blind Asylum, for five years. Sixteen pupils were received prior to November 1, 1857, and applications made for more than could be accommodated.

Dr. Patterson resigned, as superintendent, November 1, 1860. At that date, he reported that the building was crowded with inmates, thirty-five in number, and that during the year many applicants had been excluded for want of room. The trustees, in February, 1860, appointed Dr. G. A. Doren, superintendent, who has been continued in the office until the present time. In 1860, the building was enlarged, and the number of pupils rose to fifty-four.

Purchase of a Site.—By the act of March 28, 1864, twenty-five thousand dollarswere appropriated for the purchase of a site for the permanent location, and the erection of buildings thereon. Under this act, the trustees purchased of the Franklin Bank of Columbus one hundred acres of land at thirty-five dollars per acre. No other within reach of the city, adapted to the purpose, was offered at less than five hundred dollars per acre. The trustees, in their report for 1864, thus describe the tract purchased:

"It is situated on the National Road, two miles west of Columbus. The site selected for the building is near the brink of the elevated plain, on the west side of the Scioto valley. The situation is a beautiful one, overlooking and presenting a fine view of the city, while it is in plain sight of the Capitol. A very fine maple grove runs around the entire front of the high ground, and at the same time the principal part of the land is in the

Scioto valley, and is easily susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. The site for building, being upon high ground, is easily drained."

THE BUILDING.—The trustees, in 1864, adopted a plan for a building, which, as a whole, was intended to accommodate two hundred and fifty pupils, and, used to its utmost capacity, three hundred. The work on the building was commenced the next year. Under successive appropriations by the legislature, the work progressed, and in July, 1868, it was so far advanced that it was occupied as an asylum. In November, the number of pupils was one hundred and five.

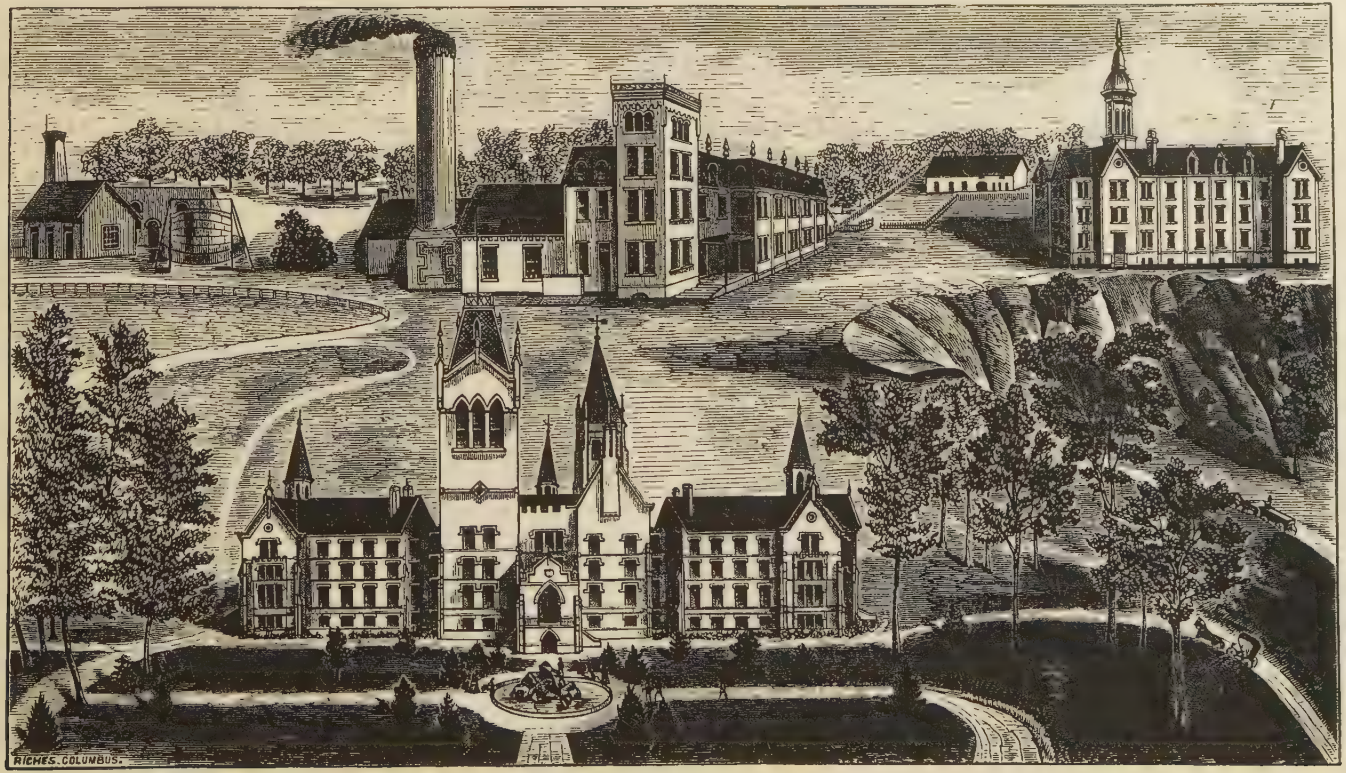
BEQUEST.—The trustees, in their report for 1869, state that by the will of Charles Chapman, of Avon, Lorain county, who made the State his residuary legatee, the institution had received the sum of four thousand dollars, which would ultimately be increased to five thousand.

THE PUPILS.—On the 15th of November, 1872, there were in the institution 288 pupils. During the year then closed, 81 had been admitted; 6 had died, and 18 had been discharged. Of these, 12 were discharged improved, and 6 were discharged on account of chronic disease. A number of the pupils having no homes to go to, were retained at the institution, taking the place of paid labor.

The trustees of the institution are Dr. N. S. Townshend, J. A. Lutz, and Peter Hitchcock.

Matron—Harriet F. Purple.

THE STATE ARSENAL.—Previous to the erection of the present arsenal building, the State rented rooms for the deposit of the public arms. Acts looking to the establishment of a state arsenal were passed by the legislature, April 18, 1857, and March 24, 1859. By the act of March 17, 1860, the governor was authorized to sell the lots on the old penitentiary grounds, remaining unsold, reserving three contiguous lots for a site for the state arsenal, and apply six thousand dollars of the proceeds additional to the proceeds of previous sales of lots and of the sales of old arms, to the "prosecution of the state arsenal"—the building not to cost over fourteen thousand dollars. The building was erected in 1860, and an appropriation of $2,500 was



HOSPITAL FOR IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH.

made in 1863, for grading, fencing, and improving the arsenal and lot.

The arsenal is built of brick and stands on Friend street, near the canal. With its towers and turrets, it wears the look of a castle of the olden time. It is one hundred feet in length by sixty in width, with a lofty octagonal tower at each corner. It has a basement of eighty by sixty feet, and eight feet high; also, a gun-room sixty feet square on the main floor, with the armorer's room and office, each twenty feet square. These rooms are sixteen feet high. The second story is one hundred by sixty feet, and twenty feet high without a column, and is appropriated to the arrangement of small arms. The third or attic story is also spacious. There are winding stairs in the towers, giving access to each floor. These towers are supplied with numerous windows and loop-holes, commanding all approaches to the building.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

On the 27th of April, 1862, a joint resolution was adopted by the Ohio legislature, instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to use all honorable efforts to procure the location of the contemplated national armory at some suitable place in the State of Ohio.

A memorial, signed by W. B. Hubbard, Samuel Galloway, John S. Hall, Wm. G. Deshler, Walstein Failing, and Peter Ambos, a committee on behalf of the citizens, and by A. B. Buttles, Horace Wilson, and Luther Donaldson, a committee on behalf of the city council, was sent to Congress in 1862, setting forth the advantages of Columbus as a place for the establishment and construction of a national armory and arsenal.

The legislature, March 21, 1863, passed an act ceding to the United States jurisdiction of the lands that had been, or might be, purchased in the county of Franklin for a national arsenal. The preamble to this act recited that the United States had appropriated money for the establishment of a national arsenal at Columbus for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war.

Previous to the passage of the act of cession, the site for the

proposed arsenal had been selected by General Buckingham in the northeast part of the city as now extended, on the tract then known in common parlance as "Neil's Woods." On the 17th of February, 1863, General Buckingham bought from Robert E. Neil seventy-seven acres and three-fourths of an acre of this tract, lying in nearly a square form, for the sum of $112,377. The buildings were located September 3, 1863, and their construction commenced in October following, under the superintendency of Captain T. C. Bradford. J. O. Sawyer, the first architect, was succeeded by N. B. Kelley. The main building and the magazine being completed in August, 1865, the reception of military stores from eastern arsenals was commenced. The other buildings were finished soon afterward. All the buildings are of brick, and are grouped in the form of a square, with the office in the center, and the main building on the south and in front of it. The following is a brief description of these buildings:

Main building: Three stories high, 180 by 60 feet, with a tower, 34 feet square, five stories high. This building is used for the storage of arms and accoutrements, the tower containing the stairway and the hoisting apparatus.

Artillery store-house: Two stories high, 201 by 51 feet; used for storing artillery carriages and harness.

Central office: One story high, 46½ by 22 feet.

Barracks: Two stories high, 73⅓ by 32 feet.

Guard-house: One story high, 25¼ by 22⅓ feet.

Magazine: One story high, 50¾ by 33¾ feet.

Officers' quarters No. 1: Two stories high, 73½ by 40 feet; used for the residence of the commanding officer.

Officers' quarters No. 2: Two stories high, 65½ by 48½ feet.

Stable: Two stories high, 63 by 46¼ feet. To this building is attached a wagon-shed, 65 by 30 feet.

Workshop: Two stories high, 82 by 30⅔ feet, used for repairing and cleaning arms, and also for the storage of the fire-engine.

The foundations and the superstructures of all these buildings are substantial, and the more important of them present an im-

posing appearance. They are situated on elevated ground, and have a commanding view of the city and surrounding country. The grounds are handsomely laid out in walks and drives, and are interspersed with forest trees and shrubbery. Several acres are allotted to pasturage and gardening. The arsenal and its surroundings form one of the many attractions of the capital city of Ohio.

The value of the arsenal grounds and buildings, on the 30th of June, 1872, was estimated at $442,422.

The several commandants at the arsenal since its commencement have been:

J. W. Todd, captain of ordnance, who took command September 3, 1863, and was relieved on the 3d of December ensuing by George B. Wright, colonel and military store-keeper, who resigned February 10, 1864, and was succeeded by T. C. Bradford, captain of ordnance; relieved July 13, 1869, by Theodore Edson, major of ordnance; relieved July 30, 1869, by E. Penrose Jones, captain and ordnance store-keeper. The present commandant, John McNutt, major of ordnance, relieved Captain Jones, November 19, 1869, the latter being continued as ordnance store keeper.

The chief clerk at the arsenal is Elliott Jones; the assistant clerk, William Allen; the foreman, Jolin H. Wilson, and the sergeant is James McGrath.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

The Columbus post-office was established in 1813, the next year after the town was first laid off. It was made a distributing office in 1838. The following is a list of the successive postmasters:

Matthew Matthews, from 1813–14; Joel Buttles, 1814–29; Bela Latham, 1829–41; John G. Miller, 1841–45; Jacob Medary, 1845–47; Samuel Medary, 1847–49; Aaron F. Perry, 1849–53; Thomas Sparrow, 1853–57; Thomas Miller, 1857–58; Samuel Medary, 1858, nine months; Thomas Miller, 1858–60; John Dawson, 1860, one month; Joseph Dowdall, 1860, eight months; John Graham, 1861–65; Julius J. Wood, 1865–70; James M. Comly, 1870.

THE FIRST PENITENTIARY.

The penitentiary system was introduced into Ohio in 1815. Before that time, certain crimes afterward punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, were punished by whipping. For instance, an act for the punishment of larceny, provided that the offender upon conviction should be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes on the naked back, and that on a second conviction for the like offense, he should be whipped not exceeding fifty stripes at the discretion of the court.

The first Ohio statute for the punishment of larceny by imprisonment in the penitentiary was passed January 27, 1815, and took effect on the first day of the following August. It provided that the offender, upon a conviction of the larceny of the value of ten dollars and upward, should be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor not more than seven years nor less than one year. In 1821, the law was so modified as to require a larceny of fifty dollars in value to constitute a penitentiary offense. In 1835, the amount of the larceny was reduced to thirty-five dollars, at which figure it has since remained.

The first penitentiary in Ohio was built in 1813, in the southwest corner of the town of Columbus, on the ten-acre lot selected for the purpose, and conveyed to the State by the original proprietors of the town for the erection of a penitentiary and its dependencies. The building was erected under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the state director of public buildings. It was built of brick and fronted on Scioto street. It was sixty feet in length by thirty in width, and three stories high, including the basement, half of which was below the surface of the ground. The basement was divided into a cellar, kitchen, and dining-room for the prisoners. It could be entered only from the interior of the yard. The second, or next story above the basement, was the keeper's residence, and was entered by high steps from the street. The third or upper story was divided into thirteen cells—four dark and nine light ones—for prisoners. The sole entrance to this upper story was also from the interior of the yard.

The prison-yard was about one hundred feet square, including

the site of the building. It was inclosed by a stone wall from fifteen to eighteen feet high.

Such was the Ohio penitentiary, as it existed from 1815 to 1818. At the latter date, a new penitentiary, as it was then called, was erected, and the yard enlarged to about four hundred feet east and west, and about one hundred and sixty feet north and south, including the space covered by the buildings. The yard was extended to the foot of the hill near the canal. It was graded so as to make three levels or terraces, each gradually descending to the west. Two perpendicular stone walls were built across the yard to the height of the level or terrace above. These cross walls were about twelve feet high, and had large steps for ascent and descent. The outer walls, inclosing the yard, were twenty feet high and three feet thick, with a heavy plank-floor on the top and a hand-railing on the inner edge. On the top of the wall there were steps or stairs leading from the first or upper level to the second and third. The upper level or terrace was about equal in size to the other two, extending about two hundred feet east and west; the middle one, eighty feet, and the third, one hundred and twenty. The workshops were generally arranged along the south side of the upper yard. The cooper and blacksmith shops were in the middle yard. There were no shops in the lowest terrace.

The new prison building was built of brick, one hundred and fifty feet long and thirty-four wide. It was two stories high, with the east gable-end to the street, and formed a connected line with the old building. The dining-room and kitchen were on the lower floor, and two adjoining rooms on the second floor for a hospital. Above ground there were fifty-four cells or lodging-rooms, and below ground five dark and solitary cells, accessible only through a trap-door in the hall.

The cells in the first or old building were taken out, and the structure remodeled into a residence for the keeper. This change was made under the superintendence of Judge Jarvis Pike, acting by direction of the state officers—Ralph Osborn, auditor; Hiram M. Curry, treasurer, and Jeremiah McLene, secretary of state.

It was in 1815 that the first penitentiary building was com-

pleted. The first act for the government of the penitentiary and the confinement of convicts therein took effect in August of that year, having been passed the preceding January. Under this act the legislature on joint ballot chose five inspectors, whose duty it was to appoint a keeper or warden, and prescribe rules for the government of the prison. The inspectors appointed James Kooken, keeper, who entered upon his office on the first day of August, 1815, and appointed Colonel Griffith Thomas, clerk.

An act passed in January, 1819, created the office of state agent, and provided for the election of both keeper and agent for three years by the legislature. Pursuant to this law, Kooken was re-elected keeper, and Thomas agent. The keeper's duties remained the same as before, except the requirement that he should pass all manufactured articles to the agent, who was required to keep them in a store-house contiguous to the prison, make sales, collect outstanding debts, and pay over all his cash receipts to the state treasurer.

During the administration of Kooken, especially in the early part of it, there were but few convicts in the prison, and of course few guards were needed. Besides, the keeper was kind-hearted and lenient, when leniency could be shown without a breach of official duty. There being at times but little work for the prisoners, they were allowed to amuse themselves in various ways. One was to play ball against the west end of the north wing of the building. They had a dog in the yard so trained that when the ball fell over the wall, he would go to the main door of the front building, summon the guard, pass out, get the ball, and return it to the prisoners.

The office of state agent was abolished in February, 1822, and the legislature elected Barzillai Wright keeper, in place of Kooken. Wright died in the summer of 1823, and Governor Morrow appointed Nathaniel McLean to fill the vacancy. McLean was continued in office by the legislature until the spring of 1830, when he was succeeded by Byram Leonard, of Knox county. Leonard was succeeded, in the spring of 1832, by W. W. Gault, of Newark, who continued in office until the convicts were removed to the present penitentiary, in the fall of 1834.

The successive clerks, after the office of agent was abolished, in 1822, and until the removal, were Cyrus Fay, Henry Matthews, George Whitmore, W. T. Martin, Nelson Talmage, Timothy Griffith, and Uriah Lathrop.

Blacksmithing, wagon-making, coopering, shoemaking, gunsmithing, cabinet-making, tailoring, and weaving were the principal trades carried on in the old penitentiary. The manufactured articles were sold or exchanged for provisions or raw materials. The clerk had charge of the store and books.

There were about every year more or less escapes from the old prison, though but one daring outbreak is recorded. It was in the year 1830 that about a dozen prisoners secreted themselves in a vacant cell near the outer door of the prison. When the turnkey, Arthur O'Harra, came to unlock the door, a bold fellow, Smith Maythe, who headed the gang, springing suddenly forward, caught O'Harra round the body and held him in his grip while the other conspirators rushed out. Loosing O'Harra, Maythe bounded forward and placed himself at the head of the escaping convicts. They passed by the mound and fled to the woods in a southeast direction. They were finally all taken up and returned to the prison. Maythe, after his release from the penitentiary, for robbery and attempted murder in Kentucky, was hung by a mob without judge or jury,

The year succeeding the removal of the prisoners to the new penitentiary, the walls of the old prison-yard were sold by the state officers and torn down. The main prison building, erected in 1818, remained two or three years longer. Then it was also removed, leaving the original building, erected in 1813, and the brick store-house, built by Wright in 1823, still standing. They were used by the quartermaster-general—one as a place for the deposit of the public arms, and the other as a workshop for the cleaning and repair of the same. Thus the two buildings were turned into a kind of state armory or arsenal. Such they remained until 1855, when both buildings were taken down and the materials sold or used about the new State-house.

During the existence of the old prison, it was customary to take the convicts out to work in different parts of the town, sometimes with, but often without a guard. While Mr. Gault

was keeper, a convict named Scott (a printer) was allowed to seek employment at his trade outside the prison, and retain a portion of his earnings for his own use. One Sunday, pretending that he was wanted at the printing-office, he obtained permission for himself and another prisoner to go there. But instead of going to the printing-office, Scott and his friend "waited," as they termed it, "on the groceries, and had a glorious spree." As the truants did not come back in due time, a guard was sent after them. They were found, using persistent endeavors to reach the prison, but so drunk that their progress was snail-like.

At one time, Scott worked in the Hemisphere printing-office, located in the upper part of the building afterward occupied by the Clinton Bank. Meeting Governor Lucas on the street, Scott, having imbibed a bountiful supply of whisky, insisted with rather too much pertinacity upon a pardon from the governor. The latter complained to the keeper, Mr. Gault, and Scott's pedestrian exercises were afterward circumscribed by the walls of the prison.

It may be here mentioned that when work was begun upon the new or present penitentiary, such convicts whose time was not likely to expire before the building was finished, were promised a pardon in case they were taken out to labor upon the new structure, and were faithful, and made no attempt to escape. Those who made that promise were employed accordingly, and in no instance was there a violation of the condition.

The Old Penitentiary Lot.—After the removal of the prisoners from the old penitentiary, in 1834, a question arose as to the ownership of the ten-acre lot set apart for its location. On the one hand, it was said that the lot reverted to the original proprietors of the town or their heirs; and on the other, it was contended that the title to the ten acres still remained in the State by virtue of the original grant. The legislature twice referred the question to committees composed of members of the legal profession. A majority of each committee reported in favor of the State's title. An act was passed March 17, 1838, authorizing the governor to cause the tract to be laid off in city

lots, which were to be appraised and sold. It was laid off accordingly, but no sales were made.

In March, 1847, Elijah Backus, an attorney of Columbus, brought suit, in the name of Gustavus Swan and M. J. Gilbert, against R. N. Slocum, quartermaster-general, occupying the buildings, for the recovery of the old penitentiary tract. It seems that the plaintiffs' claim was founded upon a quitclaim obtained some years before from the heirs of Kerr, McLaughlin, and Johnston. The case was continued from time to time, until June, 1851, when judgment was rendered against the defendant by default. This was, in effect, a judgment against the State. The plaintiffs were put in possession by the sheriff in September following. Mr. Backus then, as the attorney or agent of the plaintiffs, or on his own behalf, as was said, rented to the State the buildings it had supposed to be its own. Besides, the hill included within the area of the tract being composed of sand and gravel, which commanded a ready sale, Mr. Backus realized a thousand dollars or more from that source.

In the meantime, there were men watching these operations who were determined that an attempt should be made to regain for the State what had been lost by default or neglect. Accordingly, in March, 1852, George E. Pugh, attorney-general, brought suit for the recovery of the land, in the name of the State, against S. W. Andrews, quartermaster-general, in possession under a lease from Backus or his clients. In November, the same year, the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county rendered judgment in the case against the State. An appeal was taken to the District Court by George W. McCook, attorney-general, and on the 21st of September, 1854, the State obtained a judgment, and on the 19th of January following, the secretary of state, as the representative of Ohio, was, by Thomas Miller, sheriff of Franklin county, formally put in possession of the disputed territory. The legislature, in March, 1856, vacated the plat of the ground made under the act of March 17, 1838, except as to Mound street, and directed the governor to cause the land to be again laid off into lots, and to be appraised and sold. At the next session, an appropriation of one thousand

dollars was made, out of the proceeds from the sale of these lots, on her petition, to the widow of Alexander McLaughlin, one of the original proprietors of Columbus.

Cholera in the Penitentiary.—Soon after the breaking out of the cholera in Columbus in the summer of 1833, it made its appearance in the Ohio penitentiary, then located on the old penitentiary lot. It invaded the prison in the form of a fatal epidemic on the 17th of July. The number of convicts incarcerated at that time was three hundred and three, and few escaped an attack of illness more or less severe. Business of every kind was almost wholly suspended. About one hundred were confined to the hospital; forty cases were pronounced genuine cholera, and eleven prisoners died of that disease.

At no period since its organization, in 1815, has the Ohio penitentiary been so scourged by an epidemic as by the cholera in 1849. Notwithstanding every precaution, more than one-fourth of the inmates became its victims. At the time it entered the prison as an angel of death, it was spreading its desolating wing over the city of Columbus and several small communities within a radius of ten or twelve miles from the city.

The cholera had prevailed in the city eight or ten days when it broke out in the prison. The first cases occurred on the 30th of June. In the morning of that day there were two cases, both of which proved fatal. Dr. H. Lathrop, the regular prison physician, being absent that morning, Dr. William Trevitt was called in. The latter continued to assist Dr. Lathrop, who returned in the afternoon of the 30th, until the death of Dr. L., when Dr. Trevitt was appointed to succeed him as prison physician. Dr. Lathrop was attacked July 3, when the number of new cases occurring daily was from fifty to sixty. Having partially recovered, he returned to his post on the 6th of July, contrary to the advice, and even remonstrance, of his friends.

On that day there were three deaths; five on the 7th, and eight on the day following. The disease had now prevailed nine days, and out of four hundred and thirteen prisoners three hundred and ninety-six had been prescribed for by the physicians for cholera in some of its stages. Twenty-one had died.

On the 9th of July twelve more deaths. The prospect now became frightful in the extreme. The directors sought additional medical skill. They called to the aid of Drs. Lathrop and Trevitt other eminent medical practitioners in the city, as Drs. B. F. Gard, Robert Thompson, J. B. Thompson, J. Morrison, and Norman Gay. Several medical students and citizens were also engaged as attendants and nurses.

At this crisis the panic among the prisoners was distressing. Labor was entirely suspended in the workshops and on the State-house. The hospital was crowded to overflowing with the sick, the dying, and the ghastly corpses of the recent dead. The abandoned workshops were at once turned into hospitals, divided into wards, and physicians and nurses assigned to each. Many of the guards, panic-stricken, fled when their assistance was most needed, and their places had to be filled, difficult as it was.

From the necessity of the case, the strict discipline of the prison was relaxed. The prisoners were allowed almost unrestrained intercourse. Some exhibited manly heroism or stoical indifference, while others displayed the most timid, nervous, and striking agitation. The impulse to flee was checked by frowning prison walls, while sore distress and death reigned on every hand. To pass through the prison-yard at this time was a severe trial of heart and nerve. It was impossible, without emotions deep and painful, to meet the eager throng that crowded about one at every step, and hear the exclamations: "In the name of God, sir, can not we have our pardons!" "Will not the governor come and have mercy on us?" "Must we be kept here to die?" "For the love of Jesus, speak to the governor in our behalf!" "I plead for my liberty, for my life!"

Many of the prisoners entreated earnestly, importunately, not to be locked up in their cells, promising the best behavior in return for such indulgence. The warden persuaded that a relaxation of discipline would be beneficial, determined to try the experiment of leaving the prisoners out of their cells. Many feared that unpleasant consequences would result from this course, and predicted insubordination, mutiny, and revolt. But these fears were not realized. The prisoners seemed to be deeply

grateful for the forbearance shown them, and the interest taken in their welfare. They rendered very efficient aid when help was so much needed, and, in many cases, were bold and unflinching in administering to the relief of the sick.

For sixteen days and nights, no key was turned upon a prisoner. Yet during all that time, perfect order and due subordination prevailed. These sixteen days and nights marked out in the prison a "reign of terror" in reality.

Many of the convicts were pardoned by the governor. But it was soon found that the prisoners were safer within than outside the walls. Their presence created a panic, and people shunned a pardoned convict as a walking pestilence. If attacked by cholera, he was almost sure to perish for want of care.

It was on the 10th of July that the cholera reached its culminating point in the prison. The mortality was greater than on any other day. The number of deaths was twenty-two. On that day, too, after exhausting professional service, Drs. Lathrop and Gard returned to their homes, and were never more seen at the penitentiary. Both were attacked by the fell disease, against whose ravages they had fought long and well. Neither of them left his room afterward. Dr. Lathrop's was the second attack, and he died the next day, the 11th. Dr. Gard died on the following Monday, the 15th. These two brave men fell, universally lamented, martyrs to their professional zeal and large-hearted humanity.

On the 11th, Dr. G. W. Maris took the place of Dr. Gard at the prison. From the 10th of July, there was a gradual subsidence of the mortality in the prison. On the 11th, the deaths were sixteen, on the next day twelve, on the 13th seven, and six on each of the two following days. After that the deaths were never more than three on any one day, and generally but one, until July 30, when the last death from cholera occurred. This last victim expired just one month after the first two were attacked.

At the breaking out of the pestilence in the penitentiary, the prisoners numbered four hundred and thirteen. One hundred and sixteen died from cholera, and five from other diseases. By

deaths and pardons, the number of prisoners was reduced to two hundred and seventy-three.

When, upon the subsidence of the sickness, the usual prison discipline was resumed, the prisoners returned in good order to their cells, and to their ordinary course of life in the prison, without resistance or complaint.

It is a remarkable fact that not a death occurred in the penitentiary from the 8th of August, 1849, until the 30th of June, 1850—an exemption from mortality not known in the prison since the removal to the new penitentiary in 1834.

While the cholera prevailed in Columbus, in 1850, there was sickness in the penitentiary, but no deaths until June 30. Between August 30 and November 29, twenty-two deaths occurred from an aggravated form of dysentery and other diseases, but none of them were by the regular physician attributed to cholera.

The State Quarry.—By an act of the legislature passed March 12, 1845, it was made the duty of the directors and warden of the penitentiary to procure by purchase, or otherwise, a limestone-quarry for obtaining, in an economical manner, suitable stone for the public buildings and other public works of the State, and to construct a railroad from the penitentiary to such quarry. On the 11th of April ensuing, the directors and warden closed a contract accordingly, and received from William S. Sullivant a deed conveying to the State in fee simple fifty acres of land, two and one-half miles west of the penitentiary, including two stone-quarries and the land between them; also, his interest in a large island opposite the penitentiary, and the right of way through any part of his land to the quarry or quarries, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, payable one-half in one year and the other half in two years, with interest from January 1, 1846. This stone-quarry tract is situated on the right bank of the Scioto river. When purchased by the State, it was covered with a fine grove of timber. The Columbus and Xenia railroad passed over its southern portion, and a county road leading to the city crossed it near the river.

Soon after the purchase, the directors and warden contracted with the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Scioto river of sufficient width to admit of two

railroad tracks, one of which should belong to the State, and the other to the company, each party paying one-half the expense.

The state quarry, in a special report of the directors of the penitentiary, dated January 14, 1847, is stated to contain fifty-five acres of continuous limestone rock, lying in strata from five inches to five feet thick, possessing considerable variety and affording the finest building-stone in the western country. The rock is described as "of secondary formation, composed almost entirely of marine productions, of different forms and colors, giving to the polished block an appearance like clouded marble."

The railroad from the penitentiary to the quarry, including turn-outs, was reported as completed September 1, 1847. It was three miles in length, and cost $19,451.84.

THE PRESENT PENITENTIARY.

An act for the erection of a new penitentiary was passed by the legislature February 8, 1832. It provided for the election or appointment by the general assembly of three directors, at a salary of one hundred dollars each per year, to select and purchase a site; to control the erection of the buildings, and appoint a superintendent at a salary not exceeding a thousand dollars a year, to plan and superintend the work of building. Directly on the passage of this act, the legislature appointed as directors under it Joseph Olds, of Circleville; Samuel McCracken, of Lancaster, and Charles Anthony, of Springfield.

First Report.—On the 7th of December, 1832, the speaker of the Senate laid before that body the first report of the directors of the new penitentiary.

The directors say in this report that, after having spent much time in the critical examination of the several sites proposed, and having carefully considered their several advantages, in connection with the very liberal donations offered, they had unanimously come to the conclusion that the permanent interest of the State required the selection of the site on the east bank of the Scioto river and north of Columbus. There was, it appears, some difficulty about obtaining a title to the site selected; but the directors, during the preceding summer, had made an

agreement with five public-spirited citizens of Columbus—Joseph Ridgway, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Otis Crosby, Samuel Crosby, and D. W. Deshler—who undertook, in consideration of $750 cash, and a transfer to them of the subscriptions for procuring a site, amounting to $1,170, to procure and guarantee to the State a perfect title. They afterward succeeded in obtaining, for about $2,000, a conveyance to them from all the proprietors of the land, being fifteen acres, and on the 17th of October, 1832, executed to the State a warranty deed for the same. The directors, also, for the purpose of securing a good landing on the bank of the river, purchased a small strip adjoining of John Brickell for fifty dollars. The whole site, therefore, cost the State eight hundred dollars.

The directors, in May, 1832, appointed Nathaniel Medberry, of Columbus, superintendent of the new penitentiary, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. Contracts were forthwith made for stone and brick for the building. The contract price for the stone and lime, the stone to be measured in the wall, was $1.48 per perch. The contract price for the brick was $2.40 per thousand, the contractors having the labor of such a number of convicts as they might choose to employ, not exceeding thirty-six, to be guarded at their expense. Considerable progress had been made in preparing the brick and stone.

The directors submitted the plan of the new prison projected by the superintendent. The front building was to be four hundred feet long, and to contain, when completed, seven hundred cells, with the keeper's dwelling and the guard-room in the center. The walls of the prison would also be four hundred feet long and twenty-four feet high. The estimate of the cost of the whole, for seven hundred convicts, including their labor, was $78,428.51, and excluding their labor, $58,744.61.

The New Prison.—The work on the new building was commenced in earnest in March, 1833. In the early part of the season there were employed upon it from fifty to eighty convicts. The work was suspended in the summer of 1833, on account of the prevalence of the cholera among the prisoners. It was, however, resumed in the latter part of the season, when about one hundred convicts were kept at work.

The building was so far completed that the directors, on the 27th of October, 1834, appointed Nathaniel Medberry the first warden of the new penitentiary. On the two succeeding days, the convicts were removed from the old to the new prison. The directors, on the 5th of March, 1835, appointed Isaac Cool, deputy warden; H. Z. Mills, clerk; Rev. Russell Bigelow, chaplain, and M. B. Wright, physician.

The new prison was now in full operation under a new law, new officers, new rules, and regulations. The old system of barter was abandoned, and, instead of the manufacture of articles for sale by the State, the convicts were hired by the day to contractors or large manufacturers, who worked them in prison-shops, as at present. At first, rules of great severity were adopted and rigidly enforced in the government of the prison. But these of late years have given way to more humane and kind treatment. The odious "lock-step" was first abandoned, then the "shower-bath" and the use of the "cat" were laid aside, and solitary confinement substituted. The convicts are afforded regular religious, moral, and literary instruction, and continued good conduct shortens the term of imprisonment.

During the year 1837, there was constructed within the prison-grounds, at the east end of the main building, a separate apartment for female convicts, containing eleven cells, with capacity for twice that number.

At the date of the directors' annual report, December 12, 1837, when the work upon the new penitentiary building was quite completed, it had cost $93,370, and there had been expended upon it, besides, 1,113,462 days of convict labor. With the prison walls, the new penitentiary formed a hollow square, containing about six acres of ground.

Additional Ground.—By joint resolution, adopted May 16, 1868, the legislature authorized the directors of the penitentiary to purchase ten acres of land lying immediately north of, and adjoining the grounds then occupied by that institution. Accordingly, on the 1st of October following, the directors completed a contract with the representatives of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, for the ten acres, for the sum of $20,000, payable in one year from the 4th of July, 1868.

The directors, in their annual report for 1871, state that the wall around this additional ground was completed, including the coping and guard-houses. That which had been built, being on three sides only, is one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three feet in length, and from the bottom of the foundation, twenty-four feet high.

WARDENS.—The following are the names of the wardens of the present penitentiary, with the year of appointment, from its organization in 1835 to the present time:

N. Medberry, 1835; W. B. Van Hook, 1839; Richard Stadden, 1842; John Patterson, 1843; Laurin Dewey, 1846; D. W. Brown, 1851; A. G. Dimmock, 1852; Samuel Wilson, 1854; J. B. Buttles, 1855; John Ewing, 1856; L. G. Van Slyke, 1858; John A. Prentice, 1860, Nathaniel Marion, 1862; John A. Prentice, 1865; Charles C. Walcutt, 1866; Raymond Burr, 1869. Colonel Burr still holds the position of warden.

PRESENT OFFICERS.—The present officers of the penitentiary are as follows:

Directors—Judge James L. Bates, of Columbus, president; George Harsh, of Massillon; Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati. Raymond Burr, warden; James A. Dean, deputy warden; O. H. Newton, chaplain; C. V. Hamer, clerk; J. W. Gillies, assistant clerk; R. A. McIntire, steward; Norman Gay, physician; Geo. Cunningham, captain of the night watch; and H. A. Clark, William Arnold, S. S. Desellem, and C. A. Barker, superintendents, respectively, of the hospital, kitchen, state-shops, and yard. Besides these, there are sixty guards employed.

RECEIPTS.—The gross receipts of the penitentiary for the year 1872 were $182,897.60, and the total amount of expenses, $153,872.01, leaving a balance in the treasury of $29,005.59.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.—The highest number confined in the prison during 1871 was 1,041, on the 14th of April; the lowest, 955, on the 31st of October. The average number for the year was 1,014 3-5.

The number remaining in the prison, October 31, 1871, was:

From State courts, males	905
" " " females	27
From United States courts, males	16
" " " military courts, males	7
Total	955

THE PRISON LIBRARY.—The number of volumes in the prison library amounted, at the close of 1871, to two thousand, besides a large number of monthly magazines, taken for the benefit of the prisoners. These, with the books, were very generally appreciated, and there was an increasing demand for books of history, of travel, and of a religious character.

RELIGION IN THE PRISON.—The religious exercises in the prison on Sunday consist of a service in the female department, one in the dining-room, one in the hospital, the Sunday-school, preaching in the chapel, and prayer and conference meetings, which were, at the close of last year, attended by nearly four hundred prisoners. The Sunday-school, at that time, consisted also of nearly four hundred members. The chaplain says, in his report for 1871:

"At the close of the previous year, sixty-seven had made a public profession of their faith in Christ, and united with the Young Men's Christian Association, or "Prison Church;" that number has now increased to two hundred and sixty, besides thirty-one candidates who have passed examination and stand propounded for membership."

CHAPTER XV.

MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES.

THE MASONS.

GRAND LODGE.—The first meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held in this city December 14, A. D. 1818, and subsequent meetings were held here annually to the year 1828; again in 1831 to 1836, and in 1845 to 1847, and from 1861 to 1865. The meeting of the Grand Lodge for 1872 was held at the new City Hall, in this city, October 15th. It is composed of 450 lodges, each one of which is entitled to three representatives in the Grand Lodge, making a total membership of 1,350. Judge William B. Thrall and Thomas Sparrow, deceased, of this city, have acted as Grand Masters of this lodge. Wm. B. Hubbard, deceased, of this city, had taken the 33d degree and was Grand Master of the Knight Templars of the United States of America. He was the only citizen of Ohio that ever held the

MASONIC HALL.

office. Mr. Hubbard was also Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, the highest order of Masonry in the world.

COLUMBUS LODGE, No. 30.—Originally instituted on the 11th of June, 1815, at Franklinton (now within the corporate limits of this city), under the name of Ohio Lodge, No. 30. Abner Lord, W. M.; John Kerr, S. W.; Alexander Morrison, J. W.; Lincoln Goodale, treasurer, and Joel Buttles, secretary, were the first officers of the lodge.

Judge Gustavus Swan was made first Master of the lodge October 19, 1815.

The lodge has a membership at present numbering eighty. Its regular meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

Officers for 1873: C. H. Parsons, W. M.; B. F. Rees, S. W.; Zelotes Wood, J. W.; L. C. Bailey, treasurer; P. W. Corzelius, secretary; John D. Archer, S. D.; H. F. Strauss, J. D., and Joseph M. Stuart, tyler.

MAGNOLIA LODGE, No. 20, F. A. M.—A dispensation was granted by Grand Master William B. Thrall, June 10, 1847, and an organization was effected a few days after, and a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, October 20, 1847. The founders of this lodge were: Bela Latham, B. F. Martin, Henry A. Field, John W. Milligan, D. T. Woodbury, James T. Donahoo, Nathaniel Marion, Harvey Fletcher, Harvey Bancroft, and William Harrison, who elected Bela Latham, W. M.; B. F. Martin, S. W., and Henry A. Field, J. W., their first officers.

This lodge has a membership numbering 180. Its meetings are held every first and third Tuesday in each month.

Officers for 1873: Charles S. Glenn, W. M.; Silas H. Fowler, S. W.; Julius H. Graves, J. W.; Samuel E. Kile, treasurer; John F. Lincoln, secretary; F. B. Ihrig, S. D.; H. N. P. Dole, J. D., and J. H. Cushing, tyler.

GOODALE LODGE, No. 372.—The dispensation was granted by Thomas Sparrow, M. W. G. M., July 20, 1866 (being his forty-eighth birthday), to James Williams, Dolphin G. Smith, William S. Phares, Ashley B. Robinson, William A. Hershiser, John B. Romans, Edwin C. Beach, Charles A. Wiggins, Charles C. Walcutt, Albert G. Byers, Samuel Thompson, William Ewing, Otis B. Perkins, Isaac C. Ashton, William R. Thrall, Moses P. Smith, Martin P. Ford, Harry Tarbill, Jacob B. Beauman, William McDonald, Denman R. Kinsell, Stephen V. R. Carpenter, and Jacob H. McColm, Free and Accepted Master Masons; and organized Monday, July 23, 1866, by him, assisted by P. G. M. William B. Thrall; Past Masters B. F. Martin, J. M. Stuart, S. Spencer, D. G. Smith; Worshipful Masters L. C. Bailey, of

HOMER C. LEWIS,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

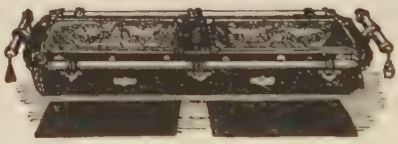
HARDWARE,

46 North High Street.

NO GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL.

J. M. STUART. G. W. NASH.

STUART & NASH,



UNDERTAKERS.

PATENTEES OF THE

NASH CORPSE PRESERVER.

BODIES EMBALMED FOR TRANSPORTATION. All orders promptly executed, night or day

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:

No. 16 EAST BROAD STREET,

(Opposite State House.) **COLUMBUS, O.**

Patronage of the public solicited.

Columbus Lodge, and F. N. V. Spice, of Magnolia Lodge. The officers named in the dispensation were James Williams, W. M.; William S. Phares, S. W., and Harry Tarbill, J. W. The W. M. appointed Bros. D. G. Smith, treasurer; A. B. Robinson, secretary; W. A. Hershiser, S. D.; J. B. Romans, J. D., and W. R. Thrall, tyler.

The charter was granted Wednesday, October 17, 1866, by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, at Toledo, and the lodge constituted Monday, October 22, 1866, by M. W. G. M. Thomas Sparrow.

The lodge was named "Goodale," in honor of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, for long and eminent services to the craft in the early settlement of the State, and as the last survivor of the founders of Ohio Lodge, No. 30, the first located in the city, now called Columbus Lodge; as the oldest surviving Master Mason made in the county, and perhaps in the State; as the oldest officer of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale was made a Mason in New England Lodge, No. 4, at Worthington, Ohio, August 3, 1808, being the year of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was one of the petitioners and founders of Ohio Lodge, No. 30, at Franklinton, June 11, 1815, which lodge was removed and located at Columbus, December 26, 1816. He was present and assisted, at the raising of the first Master Mason of Ohio Lodge, Gustavus Swan, October 19, 1815; was in attendance at the Grand Lodge as early as January 1, 1810, and represented New England Lodge, January 6, 1812. He was *exalted* to the degree of R. A. M., May 15, 1816; was secretary of the convention at the organization of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, September 27, 1816, and was Grand Treasurer of that body from 1817 to 1837.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale died at his residence, No. 43 East Town street, Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday morning, April 30, 1868. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 25th of February, 1782. In the seventh year of his age, his father, Major Nathan Goodale, an officer in the war of the Revolution, removed with his family to Marietta, Ohio, August, 1788.

Major Goodale soon after settled at Belpre, on the Ohio river, and just previous to Wayne's treaty, was captured by the Indians, while at work on his farm. He died near Sandusky, on the way to Detroit, the place to which the Indians were taking him.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale studied medicine at Belpre, Ohio, with Dr. Leonard Jewett; came to Franklinton in the year 1805, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1814 he moved to Columbus, and has ever since resided there.

In 1812 he volunteered and joined the army, and was ap-

J. M. ELLIOTT,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER OF

PHOTOGRAPHY IN CENTRAL OHIO.

PHOTOGRAPHER,

95 SOUTH HIGH STREET.

pointed by Governor Meigs, Surgeon's Mate, in Col. McArthur's regiment. He was taken prisoner at Hull's surrender, sent to Malden, where he remained with our wounded men, and after they were released, brought them to Cleveland. He was a resident of Ohio about eighty years.

Worshipful Masters since organization: James Williams, 1866; William S. Phares, 1867; Ashley B. Robinson, 1868; Charles C. Walcutt, 1869; Edward West, 1870; Theodore P. Gordon, 1871; William Botimer, 1872; Wm. A. Hershiser, 1873. The lodge was incorporated November, 1869.

Trustees elected November 8, 1869: A. B. Robinson, Otis B. Perkins, W. A. Hershiser.

Charter members, 23; initiated, 46; affiliated members, 18. Total number, 87.

Officers for 1873: Wm. A. Hershiser, W. M.; Jas. W. Gillis, S. W.; Henry E. Bryan, J. W.; A. B. Robinson, treasurer; Wm. S. Phares, secretary; Chas. M. Williams, S. D.; Chas. H. Butler, J. D.; Ed. West, tyler.

Masonic Mutual Benefit Association was organized in March, 1871. Any Master Mason, in good standing, of any lodge in Ohio, and who shall be in good health, and not over sixty years of age, can become a member; the fee for membership is $2.25. An assessment of $1.25 is made at the death of a member. The association numbers at present 405 members. Officers: Benj. F. Rees, president; Edwin Morrell, vice-president; Henry O'Kane, treasurer; and W. A. Hershiser, secretary.

Trustees: Z. Wood, Benj. F. Rees, and J. M. Stuart, Columbus Lodge, No. 30; Henry O'Kane, Ed. Morrell, and S. E. Kile, Magnolia Lodge, No. 20; W. S. Phares, A. B. Robinson, and W. A. Hershiser, Goodale Lodge, No. 372.

Ohio Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.—This organization was chartered November 16, 1824. The first election of officers took place December 4, in the same year, as follows: Bela Latham, H. P.; Daniel Turney, K.; Joel Buttles, S.; A. J. McDowell, treasurer; James Pearce, secretary; James Robinson, C. of H.; John Warner, P. S.; Caleb Houston, R. A. C.; A. Benfield, Lincoln Goodale, and Joseph Leiby, G. M. of the V. The chapter, at present, has a membership numbering 165.

Officers for 1873: Theodore P. Gordon, H. P.; Samuel E. Kile, K.; Edward Morrell, S.; Jas. Williams, treasurer; Wm. Botimer, C. of H.; Jas. W. Gillis, P. S.; A. B. Coit, R. A. C.; Zelotes Wood, 3d veil; Chas. H. Butler, 2d veil; H. N. P. Dale, 1st veil; and Henry Bures, guard.

The regular meetings of this chapter are held the first Monday in each month.

The Business ESTABLISHED in 1842 by JOSEPH H. RILEY & CO.

GEORGE W. GLEASON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller, Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, etc.

STATIONERY of every description for Counting-house and Home use.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

DONE QUICKLY AND HANDSOMELY.

BLANK BOOKS of any pattern made to order.

PAPER HANGINGS, for Churches, Houses, Stores, and Offices.

FINEST FRESCO DECORATIONS, put up by best workmen.

WINDOW SHADES, for Residences and Stores, with the most approved Fixtures.

Always on hand, a very large Stock of

ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, FRAMES, AND FANCY GOODS.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

BOOKS, in quantities, for Public, Private, and Sunday-school Libraries, Reading Clubs, etc., at the most favorable rates.

175 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

Opera House Building, COLUMBUS.

Columbus Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted by letter of dispensation, issued by William B. Thrall, Puissant Grand Master of the State of Ohio, on (St. John's Day) the 27th day of December, 1841, 2841, A.·. Dep.·. to Companions Bela Latham, Leonard Humphrey, John W. Milligan, G. M. Herancourt, James Cross, Isaac Davis, R. Buckbee, John R. Barney, William Y. Emmett, John Bartram, James T. Donahoo, authorizing them to assemble on the same day in the city of Columbus, and organize a council, to be called Columbus Council, No. —, of Royal and Select Masters.

The letter of dispensation under which they acted, appointed Companions Bela Latham, T.·. I.·. G.·. Master; Leonard Humphrey, Dep.·. I.·. G.·. Master; John W. Milligan, P.·. C.·. of Work.

The charter was dated at Lancaster, October 21, 1842, dating back to December 27, 1841, and signed by the following Grand Officers: William J. Rees, Puissant Grand Master; G. D. Hine, Dep.·. Ill.·. Grand Master; C. F. Hanselmann, Dep.·. Ill.·. Grand Master; A. J. Sanford, Gr.·. P.·. C.·. of Work. Attest: James D. Caldwell, Gr.·. Recorder.

The following are the Thrice Illustrious Grand Masters since the organization of the council:

Bela Latham, John A. Bryan, John W. Milligan, A. B. Robinson, Amasa Jones, Joseph M. Stuart, A. B. Robinson, William A. Hershiser, James Williams, Dolphin Gilbert Smith, Orestes A. B. Senter, W. S. Phares.

The council was incorporated under the general law of the State, December 3, 1870. The trustees for incorporation previously elected were: Wm. A. Hershiser, John Greenleaf, and Thos. B. Asbury, members of the council.

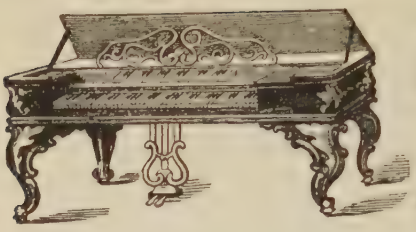
The council has 104 members, and its stated meetings are held on the second Friday evening of each month.

Present officers: Ed. West, T. I. G. M.; Geo. R. Grier, D. I. G. M.; J. W. Gillies, P. C. of W.; W. A. Hershiser, treasurer; O. A. B. Senter, recorder; Henry O'Kane, captain of G., and Jos. M. Stuart, sentinel.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, is not only the oldest commandery in the State of Ohio, but the first establishment of Knight Templars organized west of the Alleghany Mountains.

It was constituted by virtue of a letter of dispensation issued by Thomas Smith Webb, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, on the 14th of March, 1818, to John Snow, authorizing him to assemble and congregate, in the town of Worthington, a sufficient and legal



J. F. Harris & Co.

KEEP CONSTANTLY

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

STEINWAY & SON,

LIGHTE & EARNST,

HARRIS & COMP'Y,

AND OTHER

PIANOS,

From $300 to $700.

AGENCY FOR STATE OF OHIO, AND EXCLUSIVE SALE OF

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.

Also General Agency for the

X. SPANG ORGANS,

For the following States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Kentucky.

The above-mentioned Instruments are all first class, warranted five years. Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' Prices. Large stock of Foreign and Domestic

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

CONSTANTLY KEPT.

Prices as low as any house East or West. Circulars sent on application, free. Orders filled from a distance, and satisfaction guaranteed.

COLUMBUS, O. J. F. HARRIS & CO.

number of knights to open a council and commandery in said town, and therein to confer the orders of knighthood upon such tried and worthy companions of the royal arch as may make application for the same, conforming in all his doings to the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America.

By virtue of this authority, Sir Knight John Snow summoned all Sir Knights residing within the distance of forty miles to assemble at the Masonic Hall, in the academy, in said town, on the 15th of March, 1818; at which time and place there appeared the following Sir Knights, viz: Thomas Smith Webb, John Snow, and Frederick A. Curtis, all hailing from different commanderies, who, after interchanging credentials and establishing their respective titles each with the other, at once proceeded to business.

The dispensation under which they acted continued in force for three months. The last meeting held under it was on the 6th of June, 1818.

At the meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States in 1819, a charter was ordered to be issued to Mt. Vernon Commandery, giving it rank and precedence from the 6th of June, 1818, and requiring it "to conform in all things to the constitution and edicts" of the Grand Encampment of the United States, "otherwise this charter and the privileges hereby granted shall cease to be of any further validity." This charter is dated 16th September, 1819. Under it Mt. Vernon Commandery was organized on the 20th of September, 1820, and, by virtue of the powers and privileges conferred by it, has acted from that time to the present.

The charter officers were as follows: John Snow, E. commander; Chester Griswold, generalissimo; Roger Searle, captain-general; Joseph S. Hughes, prelate; James Kilborne, senior warden; Levi Pinney, junior warden; Benjamin Gardner, treasurer; William Little, recorder.

On the 22d of February, 1844, the place of meeting was changed from Worthington to Columbus.

The eminent commanders since its organization are as follows: John Snow, 1819–41; John Barney, 1841–44; Bela Latham, 1844–47; William B. Thrall, 1847–52; William M. Savage, 1852–53; William B. Thrall, 1853–54; Daniel T. Woodbury, 1854–55; Dwight Stone, 1855–57; William B. Thrall, 1857–59; Benjamin F. Martin, 1859–61; Thomas Sparrow, 1861–65; J. M. Stuart, 1865–66; W. A. Hershiser, 1866–67; W. S. Phares, 1867–68; A. B. Robinson, 1868–69; Thomas Sparrow, 1869–70; S. M. Hotchkiss, 1870–71; J. M. Stuart, 1871–72.

D. E. CHILD, Dayton, O. G. F. CHILD, Columbus, O.

CHILD BROS.

General Agents for

"DOMESTIC"

SEWING MACHINE

Dayton Office, 127 East Third Street.

Columbus Office, 91 South High Street.

J. D. HENDERSON,

COAL BROKER,

N. W. cor. High and Randolph Sts., opp. National Hotel.

J. D. SULLIVAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE, 109 S. HIGH ST. (Pugh's Building, Room 5), COLUMBUS, O.

F. H. HOUGHTON, ... DENTIST,

No. 1 Opera House Block, Columbus, O.

WM. MONYPENY,

FORWARDING & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in Grain of all kinds, Flour, Whisky, etc.

Office, near West End of National Road Bridge, Columbus, O.

P. A. SCHNEIDER.

Dealer in Boots and Shoes,

106 & 110 South Fourth Street, Columbus.

The stated meetings of this commandery are held on the last Thursday of every month. It has 122 members.

Officers for 1873: J. M. Stuart, E. C.; H. Tarball, G.; J. H. Curbing, C. G.; Ed. Morrill, Pr.; Samuel Thompson, S. W.; D. W. Brooks, treasurer; P. W. Corzilius, secretary; J. H. Sharp, St. B.; Charles Ammel, S. W. B.; S. E. Kile, W.; and Ed. West, C. G.

St. Mark's Lodge, No. 7 (Colored).—Organized under a warrant granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, W. S. Watson, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, December 15, 1851, with the following officers: Hanson Johnson, W. M.; D. Jenkins, S. W.; James Evans, J. W.

The lodge has a membership at present numbering 80.

Officers for 1873: H. Johnson, W. M.; Jas. Ganson, S. W.; Samuel Hughes, J. W.; Wm. Jones, treasurer; J. B. Saylor, secretary; John Carter, S. D.; E. Decker, J. D.; Thos. Washington, S. S.; George Spencer, J. S.; and Richard Upthisgroves, tyler.

There are two other subordinate lodges of colored Masons in the city, of which we were unable to obtain information.

Johnson Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M. (Colored.)—Application having been made to the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the State of Ohio, composed of colored citizens, at their session held at Xenia, Saturday, October 16, A. I. 2400, A. D. 1870, for a charter to organize the Johnson Chapter, No. 3, at Columbus, a warrant for the purpose was granted, and the chapter soon after organized itself with the above name. The chapter meets every Monday evening at 232 South High street, and numbers at present 23 members. The officers are J. P. Underwood, high priest; H. Johnson, king; W. T. Boyd, scribe; J. B. Taylor, captain of host; D. Jenkins, prin. soj.; H. Garvin, R. A. C.; J. H. Norman, M. 3d veil; H. Patterson, M. 2d veil.

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

This building is located on the southeast corner of High and Walnut streets, opposite the Opera-house block. The dimensions of the building on the ground are 140 by 62½ feet. The style of the building is the Italian phase of architecture, so popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, reaching its highest development under the direction and genius of Sir Christopher Wren.

The first story is of limestone; the upper portions are of brick, with Lafayette marble dressings; the whole surmounted by an elaborate cornice of galvanized iron, so painted as to harmonize with the rest of the ornamental work.

COLUMBUS MANTEL & GRATE CO.

MANUFACTURE

SLATE MANTELS

Of all sizes, in imitation of the costly Natural Marbles.

Their copies of **Brocatelle, Lisbon**, the **Brown Marbles, Galway Green, Porphyry, Egyptian,** and **Tennessee** are unrivaled for truthfulness and brilliancy. We are introducing more new patterns than any other establishment in the country, and warrant our work.

☞ DESIGNS FURNISHED. ☜

We will cut and finish to meet the fancy of our customers. Sole agents of the justly

CELEBRATED "MARCH GRATE,"

Which is the only one in use that avoids all dust in the room.

In the center of the facade, on High street, is the principal entrance, giving access to the lodge and encampment rooms, by a stairway leading to them and the different floors of the building. The ground floor is appropriated to store and banking rooms, and the second story to offices. The third story contains an encampment room, 40 by 60 feet, with a complete set of ante-rooms, wardrobe, etc. On this floor are also two lodge-rooms, each 30 by 50 feet, and each having a complete set of ante-rooms, so arranged that should a public occasion make it desirable, they can be all thrown together, yet each set of rooms is in itself complete for lodge purposes. Over the ante-rooms are two halls, 19 by 45 feet, with a height of thirteen feet, now occupied by the Knights of Pythias. The cost of the building and furniture was about $75,000; it is owned by Columbus, No. 9; Central, No. 23; Excelsior, No. 145; Capital, No. 334; Harmonia, No. 358, and Capitol Encampment, No. 6.

[ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE]

Twenty-three organizations occupy the hall at present, as follows: Nine lodges of Odd Fellowship; four Encampments; Rebekah Degree Lodge; Silent Workers; three lodges of the Knights of Pythias; three camps Independent Order of Knighthood; one lodge of Good Templars; one lodge of the Temple of Honor; one lodge of the Jewish Order; and the Websterian Debating Club. These organizations are all located above the second story.

Charles Eldridge,
Retail Grocer, 154 North High Street.

William Renner,
Baker and Confectioner, 220 North High Street.

J. B. Rusk's
Meat and Vegetable Market, 158 North High Street.

L. Kleeman,
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, 218 North High Street.

Patrick Kelly,
Retail Grocer, 248 North Fourth Street.

John D. Clark,
Dealer in Lumber, Northeast Corner of Third and Chestnut.

J. M. Shade,
Retail Grocer, 54 North Fourth Street.

Koerner & Bro.
Retail Grocers, Northeast Corner of Third and Long.

H. Theado & Co.
Retail Grocers and Flour Dealers, 186 & 184 South Fourth St.

J. Kienzle,
Boot and Shoe Dealer, Southeast Cor. Fourth and Rich Sts.

American Merchants' Union Express Co.
6 East Broad Street.

D. D. Tresenrider,
Retail Grocer, N. W. Cor. Eighth St. and Washington Avenue.

George Bauer,
Baker and Confectioner, Southeast Cor. Fourth and Rich Sts.

J. W. Constans,
Wholesale Dealer in Leather and Findings, 143 South High St.

George Hachtel,
Boot and Shoemaker, 172 East State Street.

John Gore,
Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Worker, 26 West Broad Street.

ODD FELLOWS.

The first organization in this city of a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows dates back to 1839, at which time five well-known citizens of Columbus petitioned for a charter to organize Columbus Lodge, No. 9. The charter was granted, and the lodge was instituted on the 4th day of July of the same year. Its organization and meetings were held in the third story of Walcutt's brick building, on High street, opposite the United States Hotel. The association increased very rapidly, and numbered among its members some of our most prominent citizens. The association moved into a hall, specially fitted up for its use, in the Buckeye block, a few years after its organization, and about the time the Central Lodge, No. 23, was instituted. After occupying that hall a few years, they took possession of the third story in the Bank building, southeast corner of High and State streets, remaining there some time. Platt's building was also used a few years, so was the hall in the Carpenter Brothers' building opposite the Gwynne block. This was the last place occupied by the different organizations of Odd Fellows in the city, before they moved into their beautiful new temple—an engraving of which appears in this work—built by them at an expense of about seventy-five thousand dollars. They are at this time the largest beneficial organization in the city, and as such they have a regular system of relief for sick, disabled, and distressed members, and for the widows and orphans of deceased brothers. All this requires annually a very large expenditure of money.

LODGES.

Columbus Lodge, No. 9, organized July 4, 1839.

Charter members: Nathan B. Kelly, James B. Thomas, William Flintham, David Bryden, and Charles A. Howle.

The lodge has at present a membership numbering three hundred and eighty-three. The officers at present are: Robert Edwards, N. G.; H. M. Innis, V. G.; J. W. Umbaugh, secretary; J. H. Doten, permanent secretary; S. W. Ellis, treasurer.

Trustees: C. P. L. Butler, John Greenleaf, and David Guthrie.

The lodge meets every Monday evening at the Temple.

Central Lodge, No. 23.—Organized December 2, 1843.

Charter members: Alexander E. Glenn, Thomas Stitt, James Aston, David Overdier, Thomas Bown, Moses Altman, Wm. K. Carr, and Francis Lackapelle.

The lodge has a membership at present numbering two hundred and forty-four.

FRANKLIN BUSINESS INSTITUTE,

103 SOUTH HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, O.

SCHOLARSHIP. {For Full Business Course, $40.00; for Full Telegraphic Course, $40.00; for Full Phonographic Course, $20.00; Full Penmanship Course, $20.00.

Cards neatly written. J. A. PEASLEY, Prin.

HORACE S. LYNN. JOS. H. OUTHWAITE, Special Partner.

H. S. LYNN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

And Dealers in Fine Chemicals, Perfumes, and Toilet Articles,

105 SOUTH HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, O.

H. & N. GUNDERSHEIMER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

And Dealers in Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.

101 SOUTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

☞ Special attention given to Custom Work.

The officers at present are: Jackson Condon, N. G.; John M. Barber, V. G.; Luther F. Kilbourn, secretary; Richard H. Leavitt, permanent secretary, and David Overdier, treasurer.

The lodge meets every Thursday evening at the temple.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 145.—Charter granted January 18, 1850 Instituted February 22, 1850, by W. C. Earl, Grand Master.

Charter members: Frank H. Hulburd, James B. Stockton, A. B. Newburgh, George B. Comstock, Nathan B. Marple, Calvin Remick, and Ira M. Gorton.

Officers installed: Frank H. Hulburd, N. G.; James B. Stockton, V. G.; George G. Comstock, secretary; A. B. Newburgh, treasurer.

Present number of members three hundred and forty-one.

INCORPORATION.—To enable it to hold property in its own name, this lodge was incorporated June 11, 1862. The trustees of the corporation were A. P. Stone, Wells Allis, and James H. Stouring; clerk, James A. Millar.

There have been thirty-four deaths of members of the lodge since its institution.

Officers: Charles H. Damsel, N. G; A. H. Bancroft, V. G.; John A. Dunn, recording secretary; John F. Lincoln, permanent secretary, and John Reeves, treasurer.

Trustees: David Scobie, J. J. Funston, and Wm. E. Horn.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 334.—Organized May 21, 1858.

The lodge has a membership numbering about three hundred and fifty. Its meetings are held every Friday evening at the Temple.

Officers for 1873: Fred. Weadon, N. G.; D. D. Tresenrider, V. G.; F. R. Wilson, secretary; Joseph Dowdall, P. S.; F. B. Marble, treasurer.

HARMONIA LODGE, No. 358.—Organized May 26, 1860.

Charter members number thirty-six.

This lodge is the largest German beneficial association in the city. It numbers at present two hundred and eighty members, and holds its meetings every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Temple, of which they are one-sixth owners.

Officers: J. P. Remmy, N. G.; John Brown, V. G.; George Blesch, secretary; Conrad Grauman, P. S.; August Leibfarth, treasurer.

Trustees: Jacob Bleile, Henry Loewer, George Yanton, and E. J. W. Schueller, secretary for the board.

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 509.—Organized June 1, 1872.

Charter members: Philip Lindenberg, John Kauffeld, Andrew Schwarz, Louis Heinmiller, Henry Heinmiller, Emil Kiesewetter, Philip Schmidt, Fred. Kleinlein, H. C. Zimmer,

Dr. J. R. Flowers,
Physician, 84 East Town Street.

Dr. Van S. Seltzer,
Physician, 39 East Friend Street.

J. C. Longshore,
Tobacco and Cigars, 65 South High Street.

Ed. Hirsch,
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, 3 South High Street.

William Arthur,
Retail Grocer, 118 North Seventh Street.

J. Goodman,
Loan Office, 9 East Iowa Street.

N. B. Bradford,
Retail Grocer, Northwest Corner of Rich and Seventh Streets.

Patrick Murphy,
Boot and Shoemaker, 104 North High Street.

T. E. Taylor, Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Patents. Office, Chittenden's Building, 37 North High Street.

Chas. F. Smith & Co.
Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Dealers, 41 West Broad Street.

Byers Howell,
Grocer, 202 North High Street.

R. W. Linen,
Merchant Tailor, 17 North High Street.

F. Howard,
Retail Grocer, 19 West Broad Street.

Bayha & Eisel,
Meat Market, 13 West Broad Street.

J. U. Rickenbacher,
Merchant Tailor, 51 North High Street.

John Gardner,
Repairer and Dealer in Guns and Rifles, 28 West Broad Street.

R. B. Buckner,
Barber and Hair Dresser, 150 North High Street.

Fred. Krommer, Jacob Bolender, Wm. Schmidt, C. Benninghoff, P. E. Blesch, Philip J. Kromer, Alex. Hesse, Henry Schneider, Charles Bauer, Albert Daubert, John Rau, C. Born, Jr., Philip Kinnel, Louis Beck, John Staib, Chas. Kutschbach, John Schaad, J. Radix, Chas. Buehler, C. Engelke, Geo. Kapp, and Nicholas Seeliger.

The lodge has a membership numbering fifty-three, and meets every Friday evening at the Temple.

The present officers are: Andrew Schwarz, N. G.; Emil Kiesewetter, V. G.; Philip Lindenberg, scribe; and P. E. Blesch, treasurer.

Trustees: Henry Schneider, Chas. Bauer, and John Kauffeld.

JUNIA LODGE, No. 474.—Organized June 17, 1871. Charter members: O. B. McAdams, J. C. Donaldson, H. C. Lonnis, W. B. Thompson, W. H. Halliday, Chas. Higgins, Chas. G. Taft, N. H. Allen, E. J. Moore, H. W. Ellis, C. H. Butler, N. A. Sims, J. T. Gray, A. D. Shaw, W. H. Lott, J. C. Nesbitt, H. L. Booth, C. S. Ammel, M. H. Peters, J. W. Horton, J. M. Elliott, and Rodney Foos.

The lodge has at present a membership numbering sixty. Its meetings are held at the Odd Fellows' Temple every Wednesday evening. The officers at present are: W. H. Halliday, N. G.; N. A. Sims, V. G.; W. H. Lott, recording secretary; W. B. Thompson, permanent secretary; and John Mercer, treasurer.

Trustees: Rodney Foos, N. A. Sims, and Geo. V. Lott.

STAURING LODGE, No. 512.—Organized June 6, 1872. Named in honor of James H. Stauring, deceased, a zealous Odd Fellow, who, by his will, gave his property to the order for the benefit of the orphans of Odd Fellows.

Charter members: John G. Thompson, E. M. Slack, Ed. Babbitt, John C. Poland, David P. Smith, J. J. Kaiser, Wm. Rickenbacher, Wm. A. Zigler, C. H. Tayler, D. H. Royce, F. A. Marble, E. J. Prentice. W. H. Steelman, John W. Logan, C. S. Bradley, Charles H. Chariton, John H. Marra, J. W. Schelkey, Lewis R. Williams, and James G. Pulling.

The lodge has at present a membership numbering forty-five. It meets at the Temple every Tuesday evening.

The officers at present are: F. A. Marble, P. G.; E. M. Slack, N. G.; Ed. Babbitt, V. G.; Wm. Rickenbacher, secretary; W. H. Steelman, treasurer.

GREINER LODGE, No. 540.—Organized September 28, 1872. The lodge is named after John Greiner, who was, during his life, a zealous worker in Odd Fellowship in this city.

Charter members: A. S. Glenn, A. Gardner, Jr., W. B. Hawkes, J. M. Stuart, O. Gates, Rufus Main, David Hayden, E.

Symmes E. Browne,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

— AND —

Fur Goods,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES AND FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 96 North High Street.

Miller, Donaldson & Co.

BANKERS,

5 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Rufus Main,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries & Provision,

12 and 14 North High Street, Columbus, O.

S. Walker, E. E. Shedd, A. B. Newburg, R. Kinsell, and R. C. Hoffman.

The lodge has a membership numbering about forty. Its meetings are held at the Temple every Monday evening.

Officers for 1873: A. B. Newburg, N. G.; H. P. Gravatt, V. G.; A. S. Glenn, secretary; W. B. Hawkes, treasurer.

ENCAMPMENTS.

CAPITAL ENCAMPMENT, No. 6.—We were unable to obtain information from the secretary, Joseph Dowdall, relating to this organization.

CONCORDIA ENCAMPMENT, No. 96 (GERMAN).—Instituted June 4, 1867.

Charter members: Could not obtain them from the secretary, C. Grauman.

The encampment has a membership numbering one hundred and thirty. Its meeting are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at the Odd Fellows' Temple.

Officers for 1873: John Kauffeld, C. P.; August Kishner, H. P.; Fred. Klein, S. W.; J. Lenkhart, J. W.; C. Grauman, scribe, and Wm. Schau, treasurer.

COLUMBUS ENCAMPMENT, No. 135.—Instituted May 18, 1871, by C. L. Russell, G. P.

Charter members: Wm. S. Phares, M. Halm, D. Overdier, A. B. Robinson, H. Tarbill, C. S. Glenn, L. Siebert, W. A. Hershiser, L. R. Holmes, H. O'Kane, M. W. Bliss, D. H. Moore, J. G. Thompson, R. H. Leavitt, C. W. Ross, G. D. Freeman, Ed. Fisher, H. L. Booth, D. F. Hershiser, A. Ritson, Robt. Rusk, J. Siebert, and J. O. Rarey.

The encampment has a membership numbering sixty. Its meetings are held at the Odd Fellows' Temple every Tuesday evening.

Officers for 1873: R. H. Leavitt, C. P.; Geoage D. Freeman, H. P.; W. H. Halliday, S. W.; W. B. Thompson, J. W.; J. M. Sigler, scribe; and D. H. Taft, Jr., treasurer.

Trustees: J. H. Grove, J. F. Martin, and H. C. Lonnis.

BUCKEYE ENCAMPMENT, No. 148, instituted March 25, 1872, by Grand Patriarch W. R. Hazlett, of Zanesville, assisted by the following Past Patriarchs: Grand High Priest George B. McNary, Grand Senior Warden L. G. Prentice, Grand Junior Warden C. S. Glenn; Grand Scribe Joseph Dowdall, and Grand Sentinel S. H. Draper. Forty petitioners were present at the ceremonies. The encampment has a membership numbering ninety. It meets every Thursday evening in the Temple.

Officers for 1873: R. Reynolds, C. P.; O. B. McAdams, H. P.;

J. C. Maier & Son,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.
149 East Friend Street, Columbus, Ohio.
ZETTLER BLOCK.

WM. BURDELL, JR.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, Etc.
19 NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O.
REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

SLADE & KELTON,
(Successors to John Field,)
Dealers in all kinds of
Lumber, Lath and Shingles
Yard, Mill, and Office:
Cor. Spring and Water Streets, Columbus, O.
All kinds of Work executed promptly.

NICHOLAS SCHLEE,
Bavarian Brewery,
404 and 410 South Front St., Columbus, O.

SHUFLIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, MEAL, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Etc.
Cor. Fourth and Rich Sts. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

E. M. Slack, S. W.; F. A. Marble, J. W.; L. G. Thrall, scribe; and George V. Lott, treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—Organized January 1, 1868. Incorporated July 1, 1872, under the provisions of "an act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio, passed April 20, 1872, for the purpose of mutual protection and relief of its members, and for the payment of stipulated sums of money to the families or heirs of deceased members."

Corporators: Wm. E. Horn, Wm. H. Young, Joseph Dowdall, Wm. Ferson, Levi G. Prentice, Samuel W. Ellis, S. P. McElvain, F. B. Marble, Henry Loewer, Henry Lindenberg, Rodney Foos, Howard L. Booth, Andrew Schwarz, Alex. Hesse, John G. Thompson, and D. H. Royce.

The disbursements of this association for 1872 amounted to $20,881.62. Balance on hand January 1, 1873, $10,876.11. Total number of membership January 1, 1873, 3,001.

Officers and trustees for 1873: Wm. E. Horn, president; Wm. H. Young, vice-president; Joseph Dowdall, secretary; Wm. Ferson, treasurer; Levi G. Prentice, S. W. Ellis, Wm. H. Young, Wm. Ferson, S. P. McElvain, Wm. E. Horn, F. B. Marble, Joseph Dowdall, Henry Loewer, Philip Klein, Rodney Foos, Geo. V. Lott, A. Schwarz, Alex. Hesse, John G. Thompson, and D. H. Royce.

During the year 1872, there were 11 deaths in class A, 7 in class B, and 1 in class C. The deaths in classes A and B, were entitled to $1,000 benefits each, and the one in class C, to $427. The total amount of benefits paid was $18,427. There are 171 lodges represented in the association.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men for the State of Ohio, was instituted at Cincinnati by Past Sachem George A. Peters, on the 7th Sleep of the Plant Moon, G. S. 5612 (7th of April, 1852), by virtue of a charter from the Great Council of the United States. The following officers of the Great Council for the State were elected and installed: J. H. Harrison, great sachem; Samuel S. McGibbons, great senior sagamore; T. G. Shaw, great junior sagamore; T. B. Disney, great chief of records; George A. Peters, great keeper of wampum.

The following tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men have kindled and keep up council fires in this city:

ALGONQUIN TRIBE, No. 3.—This tribe kindled its first council fire January 10, 1852. Its charter members were: C. P. L. Butler, T. G. Shaw, M. S. Hess, O. H. Shaw, and E. Hess.

BRAUN & BRUCK,

Successors to G. Roberts & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

24 North High Street.

Proprietors of Denig's Arnica Liniment, Ague Tonic, and Liver Pills.

J. CABLE,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CANDIES, SUGAR TOYS, ETC.

No. 5 West Broad Street, Columbus, O.

M. LUSCH,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes,

153 East Friend Street, (New Zettler Block,) Columbus, O.

CUSTOM WORK MADE TO ORDER.

CADWALLADER HOUSE.

T. CADWALLADER, Proprietor.

75 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

LODWICK D. DAVIES,

Dealer in Select Family

GROCERIES, TEAS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Vegetables, and Choice Family Flour, Blawd Llymri,

S. W. Cor. Gay and Third Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

M. J. DRACH,

ARCHITECT, GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN

AND MEASURER OF ALL KINDS OF

MASONRY, BRICK WORK, CARPENTER WORK, PLASTERING, ETC.

No. 4 Odeon Building, Opposite State House, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

B. P. DUNFORD & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

252 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Respectfully solicit your patronage

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Choice Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Liquors. Water Lime, Plaster, &c.

Produce of all kinds taken in Exchange.

5 Buckeye Block, East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The present number of members is 135. The officers are: C. Homer, sachem; J. G. Thompson, senior sagamore; D. Clark, junior sagamore; J. Jones, keeper of wampum or treasurer, and C. K. Parsons, Chief of Records.

The tribe meets in Odd Fellows' Hall building every Seventh Sleep, or on each Saturday night. It pays, in case of sickness, two fathoms of wampum, or two dollars per week to an initiate, and five fathoms (five dollars) to a chief's degree member. Its funeral benefit is $30. It has a widows and orphans' fund of $250, and a general tribe fund of $1,000.

Scioto Tribe, No. 22.—This is a German tribe. It was instituted February, 1866. Charter members: Charles Zattman, Lorenz Aumiller, George Kaercher, Bernard Steinlein, Edward Streitber, A. Witter, Henry Barthold, Philip Kromer.

Present officers: Christian Benninghoff, sachem; Jacob Baesiger, sagamore; Christian Voelker, junior sagamore; P. J. Kromer, secretary; Nicholaus Newbauer, treasurer. Trustees for tribe: Lorenz Aumiller, George Stelzer, John Baesiger. Trustees for widows and orphans: John Hartman, Fred. Erfurt, Charles Zapp.

Number of members, 157. Meets at Stelzer's Hall every Thursday evening.

Society fund, $1,500; widows and orphans' fund, $1,400.

The tribe pays its members, in case of sickness, according to their standing in the degrees. It buries the remains of deceased members, and pays $40 toward defraying the funeral expenses. It pays the widow of a member $3 per week until her decease or remarriage, and pays toward the support of the orphan children of members, per week, $1 per child.

The tribe, at its institution, was formed of members previously connected with Algonquin Tribe, No. 3. The District Sachem is P. J. Kromer. The Representatives to the Great Council of Ohio, since the organization of the Tribe, have been: Charles Zattman, to Cincinnati; George Stelzer and Bernard Steinlein, to Lima; Lorenz Aumiller, to Marietta; Philip J. Kromer, to Cincinnati; Christian Benninghoff, to Chillicothe; Frederick Erfurt, to Dayton.

That the tribe might hold property in its own name and right, it was incorporated October 21, 1867. Trustees of the corporation: Philip Kromer, Christian Benninghoff, and George Stelzer.

Olentangy Lodge, No. 65, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted April 1, 1872, at the Wigwam, in Odd Fellows' Hall, by L. G. Thrall, D. D., Great Sachem, assisted by Past Sachems T. H. Butler, Samuel Ross, M. D. L. Henry, Jacob

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

The only Evening Paper in the Capital, and the cheapest in Central Ohio, with the largest circulation of any Daily in the State, outside of Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Dispatch Printing Co., Publishers and Proprietors.

Office, No. 26 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Dispatch is an independent and well established newspaper, and the fact of the old Daily Ohio Statesman having also been merged into its publication during the past year, has rendered it one of the very best advertising mediums in the West, combining the circulation of the two papers into one, at the same rates to advertisers as before the consolidation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, by Mail, per year	**$7 00**
Daily, by Carrier, per week	**15**
Daily, by Carrier, per month	**65**

SPECIAL AND LIBERAL RATES TO YEARLY ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers can find no such medium for making themselves known to the people of Central Ohio.

Lohrer, and Charles L. Kemmerle, in the presence of a number of braves. The tribe started with thirty-two charter members, and received twelve petitions for membership. The following are the officers: F. A. Marble, sachem; J. C. Donaldson, senior sagamore; W. H. Halliday, junior sagamore; George K. Nash, chief of records, and Wm. B. Thompson, keeper of wampum. Jos. Dowdall was created past sachem, and was elected representative to the Grand Council, which met at Dayton on the 17th of April. The lodge meets every Monday evening.

Present officers are: Sachem, E. M. Slack; senior sagamore, D. P. Smith; junior sagamore, J. J. Kaiser; chief of records, Wm. B. Thompson; keeper of wampum, Edward Babbitt; trustee, D. H. Royce; representative to the Great Council, Jos. Dowdall.

DRUIDS.

Columbus Grove, No. 10, U. A. O. D., working in the German language, was instituted June 15, 1857. The following are the names of the charter members: Henry Kinney, Wm. Voswinkel, Jos. Ruemmeli, Geo. Hessenauer, F. E. Luchtenberg, Jos. Weber, F. Grieshaber, and Philip Schaedinger. The following named grand officers officiated at the instituting of the grove: Chas. Fahlbasch, N. G. A.; F. H. Oehlmann, Grand Secretary; Fred. Homberger, Grand Treasurer.

The grove now numbers two hundred and eight members. Its regular meetings are held every Monday evening, at Stelzer's Hall.

The present officers are: Jacob Lohrer, Jr., P. A.; John Kauffeld, N. A.; Daniel Born, V. A.; Henry Weitzel, secretary, and Phillip Corzilius, treasurer.

Capital Grove, No. 30, U. A. O. D., working in the English language, was instituted March 3, 1871, by Henry Kinney, Noble Grand Arch of Ohio.

Charter members: John G. Thompson, F. Kinnel, R. G. M. Nowell, Geo. D. Freeman, L. Heinmiller, J. G. Bull, Geo. J. Ehrie, L. Weilbacher, J. H. Crethers, W. O. Wareham, T. Schneider, S. P. McElvain, L. E. Wilson, Geo. A. Rickley, H. Heinmiller, C. Weilbacher. J. Nowell, C. Smith, L. Beck, W. L. Thomas, J. Seilheimer, H. Tarbill, and L. Ringhauser.

The membership of the grove numbers sixty-nine. Its meetings are held at the Druids' Hall every Thursday evening.

Officers for 1873: L. Heinmiller, noble arch; L. E. Wilson, vice-arch; F. W. Merrick, secretary, and George D. Freeman, treasurer.

Central Grove, No. 32, U. A. O. D., working in the English language, was instituted July 27, 1872, by Past Noble Grand

J. H. BARCUS. E. BARCUS.

J. H. BARCUS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,

OPERA HOUSE,

No. 171 South High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

J. F. BARTLIT. E. E. SMITH.

BARTLIT & SMITH,

BANKERS,

No. 61 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

M. C. LILLEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

REGALIA AND LODGE SUPPLIES,

For Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Druids, A. P. A.

AND ALL OTHER SOCIETIES;

Knights Templar Goods, Knights Pythias Uniforms, Banners and Flags, Regalia, Materials and Trimmings,

No. 253 South High Street, Columbus, O.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

THE NEW

Improved Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,

Salesrooms, 17 East State Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

Arch, Henry Kinney, with twenty-two charter members as follows: John G. Thompson, Jos. Dowdall, L. G. Thrall, Wm. H. Paul, F. A. Marble, Wm. E. Horn, G. S. Brooks, Richard Reynolds, E. M. Slack, Henry Heinmiller, John J. Jones, John Fraas, Jr., D. R. Williams, James G. Pulling, John R. Williams, Luther Williams, Samuel E. Kile, Charles L. Dutoit, Charles Homer, Charles Westeman, David Swisher, and John Siebert.

The following officers were installed in accordance with the ancient usages of the order: John G. Thompson, noble arch; F. A. Marble, vice-arch, L. G. Thrall, secretary; G. S. Brooks, treasurer; R. Reynolds, inside guardian.

The grove now numbers forty members, and its membership is rapidly increasing. Its regular meetings are held every Saturday evening at the Druids' Hall, Deshler building, corner of High and Town streets. The dues are five dollars per year. The benefits are five dollars per week to fifth degree members, and three dollars to those who have not attained that degree.

The present officers are: F. A. Marble, noble arch; Wm. E. Horn, vice-arch; L. G. Thrall, secretary; G. S. Brooks, treasurer; James G. Pulling, inside guardian. The D. D. G. Arch is George J. Brandt, of Columbus Grove, No. 10.

Franklin Arch Chapter, No. 2, U. A. O. D., was instituted August 9, 1862. The following are the names of the charter members: C. Herbig, Philip Esper, John Walter, J. P. Remmy, Geo. J. Brand, Peter Glassmacher, Michael Lusch, Wendel Seliger, Jacob Grau, Jacob Lang, John Niding, Henry Turkopp, Lorenz Schneider, Henry Kneydel, George Bietz, and Charles Dortmund.

The present membership numbers sixty-five. The chapter works in the German language, and meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at Stelzer's Hall.

The officers for the present are: S. N. A., Henry Herbst; secretary, Charles Schaenfel; treasurer, Chas. Seynold.

Columbus Supreme Arch Chapter, No. 10, U. A. O. D., was instituted by W. D. Supreme Arch, Geo. J. Brandt, on the 29th of November, 1871. The following are the names of the charter members: F. A. Marble, R. G. M. Nowell, John G. Thompson, Luther Williams, George J. Ehni, Levi E. Wilson, Robert H. Wacher, Wm. Loos, George D. Freeman, James G. Pulling, Charles Weilbacher, William Furnis, Valentine Schlaefer, and Robert T. Brookes.

The following officers were duly elected and exalted to their respective seats: E. S. Arch, F. A. Marble; secretary, John G. Thompson; treasurer, James G. Pulling; S. Eubate, George J. Ehni, J. Eubate, Robert H. Wacher.

American Hotel,

Opposite the Capitol,

E. J. BLOUNT, Proprietor.

COLUMBUS, O.

CLARK & FARMER,

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

5 NEIL HOUSE BLOCK, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

New Cheap Boot and Shoe Store,

HANES & READ.

Wholesale and Retail.

Persons in want of good goods in our line, at fair prices, will please give us a trial, and we will convince them, that, for quality of work and style, with prices, we will give satisfaction.

STORE ROOM NO. 205 NORTH HIGH STREET.

THE STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

General Office, Columbus, Ohio.

MINES, NEW STRAITSVILLE, PERRY COUNTY, O.

LUMP, NUT, AND SLACK COAL,

Suitable for Furnaces, Manufactories, and Household Use.

W. B. McClung, Pres't, Columbus, O. Gordon Moodie, Sec'y & Treas., Columbus, O.
R. Youart, Sup't, New Straitsville, O.

Executive Committee.

W. B. McClung, B. C. Smith. W. Dennison.

All orders addressed to James Patterson, Contracting Agent, Columbus, O., will be promptly atttended to.

The membership at present numbers twenty-two. The chapter works in the English language, and meets twice a month in the Druid's Hall, corner of High and Town streets. The dues are five dollars a year and the benefits five dollars a week.

The officers for the present are: E. S. Arch, Robert H. Wacher; secretary, F. A. Marble; treasurer, James G. Pulling; S. Eubate, George D. Freeman; J. Eubate, James G. Bull.

George J. Brandt, of Franklin S. A. Chapter, No. 2, is W. D. S. Arch for Franklin county.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The order of the Knights of Pythias is of comparatively recent origin. It was instituted in Washington, D. C., on the 19th of February, 1864, by J. H. Rathbone, and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was organized on the 8th of April of the same year. On the 11th of August, 1868, the Supreme Lodge of the World was organized at Washington, D. C.

On the 9th of July, 1869, Supreme Chancellor Read instituted in this city the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Ohio. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge was appointed to be held in this city, on the third Wednesday in January, 1870. The third Grand Lodge was held at Mansfield, February 14th and 15th, 1872.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for the year 1872–73: E. T. Hanes, Venerable Grand Patriarch, Cincinnati; L. Firestone, Grand Chancellor, Wooster; Adams Emerson, Vice Grand Chancellor, Cincinnati; Joseph Dowdall, Grand Rec. and Cor. Scribe, Columbus; John C. Burns, Grand Banker, Mansfield; George H. Phillips, Grand Guide, Hamilton; E. F. Taggart, Grand Inner Steward, Akron; J. W. Swope, Grand Outer Steward, Dayton.

Columbus Lodge No. 3, K. of P., was instituted May 17, 1869, by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, of New Jersey, assisted by W. A. Porter, of Philadelphia, Supreme Banker of the Supreme Lodge of the World, with the following charter members: Joseph Dowdall, C. A. Poland, H. O'Kane, L. R. Holmes, William H. Noble, P. T. Conrad, C. Westerman, A. F. Webb, George H. Wright, E. D. House, John Siebert, George Murray, David Clark, F. B. Marble, Adam Stephens, J. G. Hinderer, J. W. Lilley, Theodore Jones, C. M. Morris, William King, and George L. Hird. The lodge now numbers about one hundred members, and the order is fast taking rank as a beneficial order. It meets Wednesday evening of each week, in Odd Fellows' Temple.

The present officers of this lodge are: T. C. Jones, past chan-

Capital City Machine Works.

R. RAUSENBERG, Proprietor.

ALL KINDS OF

MACHINE WORK AND REPAIRING DONE.

Also, all kinds of Fence, Grating, and Railings.

No. 107 EAST TOWN, - - Carpenter Block.

R. B. ADAMS. W. H. ALLISON. A. S. FIELD.

R. B. ADAMS & CO.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of FLOORING, SIDING, PICKETS, etc.

OFFICE AND YARD, COR. PARK AND CHESTNUT STS.

MILL AND YARD, COR. WEST AND RANDOLPH STS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

LOUIS HOSTER. L. P. HOSTER. GEO. J. HOSTER.

HOSTER & SONS,

CITY LAGER BEER BREWERY,

No. 371 South Front Street, Columbus, O.

EAGLE BRASS AND MACHINE WORKS,

CORNER OF SPRING AND WATER STREETS, COLUMBUS, O.

GEORGE POTTS,

MANUFACTURER OF

GENERAL BRASS WORK,

GLOBE, ANGLE, AND CHECK VALVES, STEAM AND WATER COCKS.

Wholesale Dealer in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Hydrants, Hose, Hose Joints and Nozzles. Special attention given to STEAM HEATING APPARATUS and Steam and Water Pipe Work, in all their various branches.

cellor commander; A. F. Webb, chancellor commander; F. A. Marble, vice-chancellor; R. C. Collier, keeper of records and seal; C. A. Poland, master of finance; F. B. Marble, master of exchequer; John G. Thompson, master-at-arms; W. H. Paul, prelate; E. M. Slack, representative.

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 4.—This lodge was instituted at the same time and place as the Columbus, Lodge, No. 3.

Charter members: Henry Lindenberg, Jacob Bleile, Henry Heinze, C. H. Lindenberg, Geo. T. Brand, P. Lindenberg, August Kuehner, Henry Voelkel, John Kauffeld, Charles Heide, Peter Hess, Christ. Deeg, George Borchess, Ch. Eilber, William Schmidt, Fred. Klein, William Schau, George Keck, Charles Zapp, and W. F. Kaufmann.

This lodge has at present a membership numbering one hundred and ten. It meets every Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Temple.

Officers: John M. Schmidt, V. P.; Henry Wenzel, W. C.; George Muchelheim, V. C.; C. Graumann, scribe, and Peter Hess, treasurer.

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 5, was instituted at the same time as the above.

Charter members: C. S. Glenn, W. E. Horn, H. P. Judd, Geo. R. Elliott, A. D. Judd, W. H. Zigler, J. M. Elliott, G. B. McNary, P. A. Elliott, F. Houstle, John Vercoe, W. H. Young, E. T. Rees, O. B. McAdams, D. B. Goodell, J. R. Armstrong, A. Vincent, S. P. McElvain, E. C. Judd, Lee Dunning, B. H. Howe, J. Uhler, J. C. Barker, John Reeves, John Kolbeustetter, C. Brickell, George V. Lott, J. H. Doten, T. F. Griffin, W. S. Joseph, R. Reynolds, and J. J. Funston.

The lodge membership at present numbers forty-nine. It meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' Temple.

Officers: Henry Light, P. C.; L. M. Judd, C. C.; E. C. Judd, V. C.; S. P. McElvain, M. of E.; Charles Bradley, K. of R. and S.; H. P. Judd, M. at A.; Charles Hecht, J. G., and E. Reynolds, O. G.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The Right Worthy Grand Camp of the Independent Order of Knighthood was organized in California in 1868, it succeeding the Grand Camp of that State as the supreme head of the order. Its headquarters were removed to this city after the order had become established in Ohio, and its subsequent sessions (two in number) have been held here. At the last session, held in October, 1872, an entire new code of laws was adopted, and other steps taken to place the organization upon a permanent

JOHN H. GROVE,
Successor to John G. Miller, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP
21 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. HESSIN & CO.
WHOLESALE BRUSHES,
148 South High Street, up Stairs, Columbus, Ohio.

J. HENRY WITT,
Artist,
No. 81 South High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

WARREN W. POLLARD,
Civil Engineer and Real Estate Broker,
JOHNSON BUILDING, ROOM NO. 4.

L. S. AYRES,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tin, Copper, and Glass Wares,
Cash for Feathers, Rags, Metals, Hides and Pelts, at all times.
No. 153 Front Street. *Columbus, Ohio.*

PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONERY, 130 EAST TOWN ST.
WEDDING AND EVENING PARTIES SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE, HOME AND ABROAD.
EXCELSIOR ICE CREAM, $2 PER GALLON.
100 Different Kinds of Candies made at this House Daily.
W. G. WYATT, Proprietor.

D. McALLISTER,
Whole-sale and Retail Dealer in
Flour, Feed, Grain, Baled Hay, &c.
120, 122, and 124 East Rich Street.

J. ANDREW, PLUMBER,
Under Adams Expres Office, Columbus, O.
Dealer in Hydrants, Street Washers, Hose Pipe and Couplings, Pumps, Baths, Water Closets, Wash Basins, and a General Assortment of the Best Materials used in the Trade.
ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

footing. The following persons are the present officers of the Camp:

R. W. Grand Ruler, F. A. Marble, of Columbus; R. W. D. Grand Ruler, John H. Gault, of Cincinnati; R. W. Grand Secretary, Joseph Dowdall, of Columbus; R. W. Grand Treasurer, A. F. Webb, of Columbus; W. Grand Prelate, J. H. Hart, of Cincinnati; W. Grand Herald, A. Brauneck, of Wooster; W. Grand Marshal, L. L. Cantwell, of Coshocton; W. Grand Warden, George E. Sharp, of Steubenville, and W. Grand Guard, Jacob Haering, of Columbus.

The next annual session will also be held in this city, commencing on the 21st of October, 1873.

Ohio Camp, No. 1, was instituted November 11, 1870, by W. M. Stephenson, R. W. G. R.

Charter members: Joseph Dowdall, Henry Lindenberg, Wm. E. Horn, F. B. Marble, Philip Lindenberg, J. R. Armstrong, C. H. Lindenberg, C. A. Poland, G. R. Elliott, O. B. McAdams, and H. P. Judd.

This camp has a membership at present numbering one hundred and nine.

The officers for 1873 are: Richard Reynolds, C. R.; L. F. Kilbourne, D. R.; J. J. Funston, secretary; F. B. Marble, treasurer.

Trustees: John G. Thompson, L. G. Thrall, and W. H. Young.

The camp meets in Odd Fellows' Temple every Monday evening.

Industry Camp, No. 3, was instituted July 22, 1871, by Joseph Dowdall.

Charter members: A. F. Webb, F. R. Wilson, Sen., D. H. Royce, Ed. Babbitt, James G. Pulling, W. F. Poland, John Siebert, D. P. Smith, E. M. Slack, John Heinmiller, and A. D. Show.

This camp has a membership at present numbering ninety-six.

The officers for 1873 are: A. S. Glenn, C. R.; Philo H. Rawson, D. R.; C. E. Palmer, secretary, and R. B. Collier, treasurer.

The place of meeting is at Odd Fellows' Temple.

Teutonia Camp, No. 5 (German), instituted lately, has a membership numbering about fifty.

Officers for 1873: C. Roehr, C. R.; J. Bleile, D. R.; Jacob Lohrer, secretary; L. Zeitter, treasurer.

FIRST AND SECOND GERMAN BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES.

In October, 1841, there were organized in this city two German artillery companies—the First and Second. The officers of

E. A. FITCH. W. M'CRORY.

E. A. FITCH & CO.

DEALERS IN

HOCKING,
STRAITSVILLE,
BLOSSBURG,
YOUGHIOGHENY,
PITTSBURGH,
CANNEL,

COAL AND COKE,

LEHIGH,
LACKAWANNA,
CONNELLSVILLE,
CAMBRIDGE,
BELLAIRE,
COSHOCTON.

Office: No. 3 North High St.

Yard at Crossing of Broad Street, and Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

We desire to call special attention to our Stove and Grate Coal, as being the finest Coal ever introduced in this City, being entirely free from slate, slack or dirt.
All Coal sold by Weight.

WM. A. PLATT, President. FRANK HICKOK, Sec'y and Treas.

DOOR, SASH AND BLINDS CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

Moldings, and Builders' Mill Work of Every Description.

—ALSO DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, FLOORING, SIDING, ETC.

Factory and Planing Mill,

WEST BROAD STREET, at Crossing of C. & H. V. Railroad, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

H. MITHOFF. W. SAILE.

H. MITHOFF & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails, Steel, Tinners' Stock and Tools, Glass, Paints, Etc.,

N. E. Cor. High and Friend Sts. *COLUMBUS, OHIO.*

Agents for H. Disston & Son's Mill Saws.

the first company at the organization, and for some time after, were: Cornelius Jacobs, captain; Bernard Bruck, first lieutenant; John Will, second lieutenant; J. P. Bruck, orderly sergant, and John Rickly, ensign.

The officers of the second company at its organization, who also acted for some time, were: Peter Ambos, captain; Louis Hoster, first lieutenant; Frederick Beck, second lieutenant; D. Wendell, orderly sergant, and Adam Luckhaupt, ensign.

In about a year after the formation of the two artillery companies, they formed a battalion, and chose George Frankenberg colonel; Jacob Reinhard, major, and Dr. Otto Zirkel, adjutant.

In 1845, the organization, as First and Second German Artillery Companies, were disbanded, and on January 3, 1846, they were reorganized under the name of First and Second German Beneficial Societies. The two societies at that time had about one hundred and twenty members, all of whom were Germans.

The societies pay their members weekly installments in case of sickness, bury their dead, and provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members. The present number of membership of the two organizations is one hundred and thirty, and the meetings of the two societies are held at Stelzer's Hall, once a month.

Officers of the First German Beneficial Society for 1873: John Wenz, president; August Ruetty, secretary, and G. Stelzer, treasurer.

Officers of the Second German Beneficial Society for 1873: Frederick Bauer, president; Jacob Ebbe, vice-president; J. A. Hoermle, secretary; Peter Glassmacher, treasurer.

Trustees: L. Buchsieb, F. Reither, and H. Horch.

CATHOLIC GERMAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

This organization is national in its character, and is composed of our Catholic German citizens. Branch organizations exist in all parts of the United States. Its object is the mutual benefit of the members, by assisting them when sick, burying the remains of deceased brothers, and protecting the widows and orphans.

The subordinate societies in this city are as follows:

St. Martin's Catholic Benevolent Society.—This society was organized January 1, 1858. It was incorporated May 7, 1866.

The affiliated societies, with which this one is connected, having become one of the main mutual aid organizations of the United States, this society, in 1861, sent a representative to

COLUMBUS MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES, also BLOWING ENGINES

FOR BLAST FURNACES,

CASTINGS, SHAFTINGS, PULLEYS, BOILERS,

Mill Gearing and Machinery, Engine Pumps, Trip Hammers, Improved Circular and Mulay Saw Mills, Retorts, Pipes, and Castings for Coal Oil and Gas Works.

C. & H. FUERSTE,

SADDLES, HARNESS,

COLLARS, WHIPS, etc.

No. 241 S. High Street, COLUMBUS, O.

Franklin National Bank

No. 11 EAST TOWN STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - $150,000.

DAVID OVERDIER, Cashier. *JNO. G. DESHLER, President.*
C. B. STEWART, Teller.

N. PATTERSON, W. A. BURT. W. R. OGIER. W. S. PATTERSON

PATTERSON, BURT & CO.

JOBBERS OF

SADDLERY, HARDWARE, AND HORSE CLOTHING,

FRENCH CALFSKINS, LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

No. 1 GWYNNE BLOCK,

Corner Town and Third Streets, *COLUMBUS, OHIO.*

Zanesville, where the general convention of similar associations was held. The general council of these associations is known as the German Roman Catholic Central Asssociation of the United States. The representatives of St. Martin's Society to the Central Association have been: Charles Baehr, in 1861, at Zanesville, and in 1862, at Cincinnati; John Ender, at Erie, in 1863; Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, in 1864, at Milwaukee; Adam Weisbecker, in 1865, at Pittsburg, and in 1866, at New York city; August Ruetty, in 1868 and 1870, at Louisville; Bernard Fisher, in 1869, at Chicago; Wendelin Seile, in 1872, at Dayton, and in 1873, at Detroit.

The society numbers eighty-eight members. It meets on the first Sunday in each month in the school-house hall of Holy Cross Church. Its officers are: Lorenz Hack, president; Jacob Ims, vice-president; August Ruetty, secretary; Michael Lobner, financial secretary, and Frank Stein, treasurer.

St. John's Catholic Benevolent Society.—This society was organized on St. John's day, December 27, 1863, and incorporated, under the general state law, January 30, 1865.

The following members have represented the society in the Central Association: C. Wittman, in 1864, at Erie, Pennsylvania, and in 1865, at Milwaukee; George J. Lang, in 1866, at Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1867, at Pittsburg, Penn.; John H. Orf, in 1868, at New York city; George J. Rodenfels, in 1869, at Chicago; August Ruetty, in 1870, at Louisville, and in 1871, at Baltimore; and John Rohletter, in 1872, at Dayton, and in 1873, at Detroit.

The society recently procured a new banner at a cost of about $700. Its design is said to be very beautiful. The funds in the treasury amount to $2,800. The regular meetings of the society are held on the first Sunday in each month in the school-house hall of Holy Cross Church. The officers are: E. Baumeister, president; Frank Sholl, vice-president; C. Rowsinger, secretary; P. Glasmacher, treasurer; Franz Wiez, financial secretary.

The society has a membership at present numbering one hundred and fifty.

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Benevolent Society.—This society was organized on the 3d of September, 1868. They have not as yet elected a representative to the Central Society.

The society membership numbers seventy. Its meetings are held at the school-house connected with the St. Mary's Church, on the second Sunday of every month.

Officers for 1873: John Heinman, president; Frederick Weber, vice-president; A. Shopplerci, secretary; Jacob Neumeier, financial secretary, and Nicholaus Brehl, treasurer.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY.

J. A. DUNN, Manufacturer of the **Improved Porcelain** Tooth and Plate of one solid-like material; CONTINUOUS GUM, combining beauty, purity, strength, and durability. Warranted for a lifetime not to wear out, or break in eating even the hardest food. When broken carelessly out of the mouth, can be repaired, or even replaced at $10 per set. Thus, its DURABILITY renders it the cheapest work made. It has no crevices to secrete extraneous matter, which is not true of any other style, consequently a saving to the health each year of at least the cost of a plate.

I make any style of **Artificial Teeth** wanted. Give especial attention to filling the natural teeth. Use pure nitrous oxide gas for extracting. Can be found at my Office at any hour,

Nos. 7 & 11 Opera House Block, Columbus, O.

F. D. PROUTY,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

30 NORTH HIGH STREET,

West Side, bet. Broad and Gay, **COLUMBUS.**

J. M. & V. KERNER,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

LIQUORS of all kinds, CIGARS, TOBACCO, Etc.

S. E. Cor. Broad & Front Sts. **COLUMBUS.**

R. STRAUSS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

Wool, Hides, Pelts, Furs, Beeswax and Tallow, Clover and Timothy Seed.

WAREHOUSE, No. 50 WEST BROAD ST.

CORNER FRONT STREET, COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 5.

As early as 1831, there was instituted, under the name of Columbus Typographical Society, an organization of journeymen-printers. This first society passed out of existence, and in 1850, another organization was effected. The printers, in 1852, reorganized as one of the branches of the National Typographical Union, with the name of Columbus Typographical Union No. 5.

Charter members: Thomas Wetzler, Wm. H. Paul, R. S. McEwen, J. K. Parshall, James F. Turney, Wm. R. Ramsey, A. G. Reynolds, and J. T. Hayes.

The object of the union: To cherish, protect, and promote the interests and rights of its members as workingmen, to cultivate the social ties existing between members of the craft, to abolish injurious privileges, and to bring all under the restraint of wholesome duty.

The society numbers about eighty members. Its meetings are held in the Westbote building, the first Saturday in every month.

Officers for 1873: James F. Turney, president; Craven R. Riley, vice-president; Walter M. Clancy, recording secretary; Wm. F. Poland, corresponding secretary; W. P. Stephens, financial secretary, S. W. Gale, treasurer, and John Miller, librarian.

Number of volumes in the library of the union about two hundred.

Trustees: Grafton Pearce, W. F. Poland, and Craven R. Riley.

The union was also incorporated, under the general laws of the State, January, 1873.

ARBEITER VEREIN.

This society was originally organized in 1849, as the Industrial Lodge, No. 11, a branch of the National Grand Council of the United States, and was composed entirely of mechanics. Soon after the commencement of the late war, the association, as a national organization, ceased to exist, and the want of another society having the same object in view, to be local in its membership, becoming generally known, gave rise to the present organization, known as the Arbeiter Verein. The present society admits all classes of laborers, whether mechanics or not. Its meetings are secret. The present number of members is one hundred and forty-three.

The object of the organization is the elevation and protection of the working class. Its motto is: "United we are victorious—

15.....STATE STREET.....15

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

CAPITOL SQUARE, COLUMBUS, O. W. G. PERKS, PROPRIETOR.

Large Stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods. Garments made up in the latest style at Lowest Cash Prices.

ISAAC B. POTTS,

STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER

139 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Dealer in all kinds of Steam Fitters' and Plumbers' Goods.

SAVAGE & SIGLER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,

No. 10 EAST BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

G. F. WHEELER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

18 NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

ALFRED RITSON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

94 SOUTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

JOHN M. DENIG,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

No. 70 EAST TOWN STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

G. T. TRESS, formerly with Wm. Blynn. G. D. HARRINGTON, late Col. U. S. A.

TRESS & HARRINGTON,

DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES,

DIAMONDS, SOLID SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS,

No. 38 NORTH HIGH STREET, - - - COLUMBUS, OHIO.

W. N. COLLOM,

Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Furs,

TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, CANES, GLOVES, ETC.

No. 142 South High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

separated we must surrender; union makes strength; science is power, as labor is the origin of all wealth."

The amount of funds in the treasury at present is $2,600. The members pay an annual due of five dollars, and receive, in case of being disabled, a weekly payment of five dollars. Meetings are held at Stelzer's Hall every first and third Wednesday of the month.

The present officers are Henry Herbst, president; John Beuerle, vice-president; Frederick Herbst, financial secretary; C. Eilber, recording secretary, and C. Tuerkopt, treasurer.

Trustees: John Seitenstecker, Charles J. Gottschall, and Christian Wittman.

BNE BERITH.

Zion Lodge, No. 62, Independent Order Bne Berith, was instituted by authority from the District Grand Lodge No. 2, August 20, 1865, with seventeen charter members. Its first officers were Louis Kleeman, president; Joseph Gundersheimer, vice-president; Otto Nusbaum, secretary, and Mayer Hecht, treasurer. It is a secret organization, and composed entirely of Hebrew citizens.

The object of the organization is "Benevolence." The society meets in the Odd Fellows' Temple every other Sunday evening. The present number of members is fifty-eight. The association has a fund for the widows and orphans of deceased brothers amounting to $2,200.

Connected with this organization is also a mutual endowment fund, from which, on the death of a member, at the present number of membership, his heirs are entitled to $2,100, each member paying two dollars toward the same.

Officers for 1873: Moses Adler, president; F. Roedelsheimer, vice-president; J. M. Schlessinger, secretary, and A. Steinhauser, treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Capital Lodge, No. 167, Knights of St. Crispin, was organized February 20, 1866, by R. Hall, M. Nevill, J. Hoffman, P. Murphy, G. Mangold, Owen Merritt, and L. Miller.

The object of the society is the protection of labor, and it is composed entirely of boot and shoemakers. The present number of members is fifty.

Officers for 1873 are Thomas Herpick, S. K.; Henry Michael, K.; J. R. Fay, C. S.; Timothy Cochrane, P. S.; Louis Miller, F. S., and G. Maccabee, treasurer.

The meetings of the association are held every first and third Monday in the month at Straeder's Hall.

C. C. SMITH,

HIDES, OIL, AND LEATHER,

Corner Mound and Canal, Columbus, Ohio.

PETER HAYDEN. E. K. STEWART, Cashier. W. B. HAYDEN.

P. HAYDEN & CO.

Successors to Hayden, Hutcheson & Co.

BANKERS,

9 SOUTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

National Exchange Bank.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

WM. G. DESHLER, President.

C. J. HARDY, Cashier. GEO. W. SINKS, Teller.

WM. K. DESHLER, Book-keeper. JNO. G. DESHLER, Jr., Ass't.

LOT L. SMITH,

Justice of the Peace and Notary Public,

NO. 284 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

THURMAN HALL BUILDING.

ATTENDS PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS INTRUSTED TO HIS CARE.

JOHN S. ROBERTS,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST,

DEPOT DRUG STORE,

238 NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

THEODORE PARKER LODGE, NO. 17, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 25, 1866. The object of the society is "to preserve the liberty of conscience in connection with the support of its members." It has a membership numbering fifty-nine. Its meetings are held at Stelzer's Hall every Thursday evening.

Officers for 1873: Christian Dressel, W. M.; Frederick Rauschkolb, D. M.; Edward Homann, recording secretary; Conrad Roehr, financial secretary; Jacob Young, assistant secretary; Charles Synold, treasurer; Christian Bachman, first C.; Lorenze Zeitler, second C.; Conrad Schneider, T. G.; Henry Brand, A. G., and Leonhard Reusch, chaplain.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Olentangy Council, No. 16, of the Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted in this city August 1, 1872.

The object of the organization is, "To preserve our free constitutional government upon the basis of justice and humanity toward every member of the community; to encourage honesty, industry, and sobriety; and to establish a policy which will insure to the industrious mechanic and working man a fair remuneration of their toil, and a respectable position in society."

The council numbers at present one hundred members. The meetings of the same are held at their hall, in the Barcus building, every Tuesday evening.

Present officers: W. F. Poland, C.; H. P. Judd, V. C.; J. C. Coleman, R. S.; W. P. Stephens, A. R. S.; C. E. Palmer, F. S.; W. R. Kent, treasurer; Wm. Davis, I.; Jacob Bowen, E.; Geo. A. Roof, I. P.; J. M. Packard, O. P.; Ed. P. Horn, Jr., Ex. C.; L. M. Judd, Sen. Ex. C. Trustees: Jas. G. Bull, L. A. Bowers, and W. F. Poland.

JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Energy Council, No. 8, Junior O. U. A. M., was instituted October 7, 1872, in Good Templars' Hall, by L. N. Van Horn, Deputy National Councilor, assisted by brothers of Relief Council, No. 6, of Delaware, Ohio.

The object of the society is, "To maintain and promote the interests of the American youth, and shield them from the depressing effect of foreign competition, and to assist Americans in obtaining employment."

The membership of the association numbers fifty.

HALM, BELLOWS & BUTLER,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,

PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY,

Pier Glasses, Center Tables, Book Cases,

SECRETARIES, ETC.

Spring Bed Bottoms and Mattresses

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Office and Warerooms,

194 and 196 S. High Street.

Factory,

COR. SOUTH AND CANAL STREETS.

Officers for 1873: W. R. Peckham, C.; Jno. G. Lusch, V. C.; Chas. C. Reel, R. S.; C. F. Peters, A. R. S.; Geo. F. Amos, F. S.; Jno. F. Davidson, T.; Chas. E. Lonon, Con.; W. O. Love, W.; C. G. Lilley, J. S.; Albert Garrard, O. S.; W. F. Poland, Jr., P. C.

Trustees: W. F. Poland, Jno. G. Lusch, Chas. C. Reel.

Meets every Wednesday evening in O. U. A. M. Hall, Barcus building, No. 121 South High street.

GERMAN BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized August 12, 1867. Present number of members, 25.

Officers: E. Groesle, president; A. Daubert, vice-president; J. Nagel, secretary; C. Born, Sen., treasurer.

Executive committee: C. Born, Sen., John Siegle, P. Dotter. Meets at Henry Schreiner's hall once a month.

The association, as its name implies, admits as members German butchers only. It pays four dollars per week to sick members, and buries the remains of deceased brethren.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized October 1, 1871, and incorporated October 26, 1871, under the general law of the State. Trustees of incorporation: John Colomy, John Henan, and Peter Eagan. Its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of its members, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, smooth the pillow of the dying, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, and offer consolation to the afflicted.

The association meets on the first Sunday in each month in St. Patrick's school-house. It numbers 28 members. The officers are: Patrick Bresnahan, president; Andrew Kearns, vice-president; John Madigan, secretary; Edward Donahue, treasurer; John Henan, John Colomy, and Peter Eagan, trustees.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS' UNION NO. 5.

This organization is composed of machinists and blacksmiths, and was established in this city by John Fehrenbatch, Esq., president of the International Union in North America, in the old City Hall, July 12, 1871, it being a branch organization of the International Union of North America. The association is said to be very strong in the United States. Its object is, in a few words, mutual elevation and benevolence. The Union No. 5 has at present 60 members. It meets in Good Templars' Hall every Thursday night.

Charter members: Geo. O. McDonald, John H. Uncles,

HUBBARD & JONES,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS DEALERS,

"Central Bookstore," Next to Post Office, Columbus, O.

We respectfully solicit the attention of the public to our large and well-assorted stock of Books and Stationery. We have taken great pains in selecting and buying the newest and best lines of stock to be had in the Eastern Market, and have increased the amount and variety of stock fivefold since we came into possession of the business. We therefore feel able to meet the demands and to satisfy the public as to prices. Our Store has been refitted and materially improved in its inside accommodations and appearance.

Franklin Insurance Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000.00

DIRECTORS.

J. GREENLEAF, W. B. HAWKES, F. C. SESSIONS, A. G. THURMAN, } Executive Committee.

E. BARCUS, B. E. SMITH, W. G. DESHLER, J. P. BRUCK, ISAAC EBERLY.

H. O. KANE, Secretary. J. GREENLEAF, President.

Z. WOOD, Manager. S. M. SHEDD, Solicitor.

(ESTABLISHED 1844.)

SCHUELLER'S EAGLE DRUG STORE,

CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS, COLUMBUS, O.

AUG. J. SCHUELLER,

Proprietor, and Dealer in

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, TRUSSES, TOILET ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, ETC.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

HUMBOLDT'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,
SCHUELLER'S AROMATIC WORM POWDER,
JOHNSTON'S SPECIFIC FOR DRUNKENNESS,
JOHNSTON'S ANTI-TOBACCO COMPOUND,
SWEDISH LIFE ELIXIR.

W. H. Ford, Jacob Albright, Amos Roberts, W. H. Scoville, J. Kaiser, C. Kaiser, Geo. Murray, Eli. F. Campbell, M. Shea, B. W. Lalley, David Clark, C. S. Bagley, and C. F. Jacobs.

Officers for 1873: Thomas Hyland, president; W. A. Schart, vice-president; Geo. O. McDonald, recorder and corresponding secretary; Thomas Coppered, financial secretary; W. H. Ford, treasurer; W. J. Fogerty, conductor, and Charles F. Johnson, doorkeeper.

Trustees: P. J. Manley, Jas. H. Wilson, and Geo. Dienhardt.

Executive committee: Geo. O. McDonald, Thomas Hyland, B. Rushmer, T. Coppered, and J. Jamper. Geo. O. McDonald is the deputy elect to represent the union at the International Union convention.

COLUMBUS MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

This association has been in operation for many years. Its object is mutual edification and assistance in the work of the ministry. It purports to be composed of the ministers of all the "evangelical" churches of the city. Those ministers, however, who are not esteemed "evangelical" are admitted to seats in the meetings, and to a participation in the discussions.

The regular meetings of the association are held at nine A. M. every Monday, in the basement of the Town Street M. E. Church. At these meetings essays and sermons are read by members on topics previously assigned, and discussions follow on such essays or sermons, or on questions otherwise arising. During the hot summer weather, the meetings are suspended.

Rev. David Harries, of the Long Street Welch Calvinistic-Methodist, or Presbyterian Church, is president of the association, and Rev. R. R. McNulty, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, is secretary.

Clerical Aid Society.—A society was recently formed in this city called the Laymen's Clerical Aid Society of the Diocese of Ohio. Its object is to provide a fund to be paid to the family of the deceased clergyman, both canonically and actually resident of this diocese, at the time of his death. As its name implies, laymen only can become members of the society. In the case of the death of a clergyman to whose family relief is to be extended, the assessment upon each member is two dollars. One dollar is paid on initiation as a member of the society. Its officers are: John W. Andrews, president; A. N. Whiting, treasurer, and Robert S. Smith, secretary.

Preachers' Relief Society.—Incorporated April 27, 1860.

P. HAYDEN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAMES, SADDLERY,

—AND—

COACH HARDWARE,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, etc.

WAREHOUSE:

24 & 26 BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS IRON WORKS.

HAYDEN & BAKER,

Manufacturers of

IRON,

FLAT, ROUND, SQUARE, AND OVAL,

Horse-shoe, Band, and Hoop, Light T-Rail and Street Railroad Iron.

ALSO, ALL SIZES OF

IRON WIRE,

Tinners', Telegraph, Fence, and Vineyard Wire, Thimble Skeins and Boxes, Bridge and Building Bolts.

And Dealers in Steel Nails, Sheet and Boiler Iron, Elliptic Springs and Iron Axles, Carriage Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails and Nail Rods, Blacksmiths' Tools, Anvils, Vises, Drills, Bellows, Carriage and Wagon Woodwork, Wire Cloth, etc.

ROLLING MILL AND WAREHOUSE,

State Avenue, bet. Broad and Long Sts., Columbus, O.

Object: to furnish a support for the superannuated preachers of the Ohio M. E. Annual Conference, their widows and orphans.

Number of members at present, 90.

The officers of the society are: B. N. Spahr, president; S. Rankin, vice-president; T. W. Stanley, secretary; Dr. J. M. Trimble, treasurer; John Taylor (layman), assistant treasurer. Managers: James Mitchell, A. B. See, C. A. Van Anda, T. H. Phillips, Isaac Crook, Levi Hall, T. H. Hall, H. H. Ferris, and S. M. Bright.

GRUITLI VEREIN.—Organized May 23, 1870. The object of this society is mutual benefit and social entertainments. It is composed entirely of Swiss citizens of the city. The society has a membership numbering forty. Its meetings are held at John Frech's hall every first and third Wednesday of each month,

Officers for 1873: Alb. Baumer, president; F. Krummer, vice-president; H. Hablutzel, recording secretary; H. Kehr, financial secretary, and T. Dill, treasurer.

THE FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Organized February 1, 1870. Its object is mutual benefit. The society was incorporated May 6, 1871. The association numbers twenty members. Officers for 1873: James Clary, president; Lucas Becker, vice-president; Chas. A. Croffroth, secretary, and Henry Heinmiller, treasurer. Trustees: J. Clary, Louis Becker, and Henry Heinmiller.

HACKMEN'S UNION.

This organization is composed of persons who make the supplying of hacks a business. The union was organized May 7, 1872. Its object is mutual benefit and self-protection. The meetings of the union are held every first Tuesday in the month.

Officers for 1873: John Cummings, president; Michael McDonald, vice-president; Thomas Kellar, secretary; and John Doulon, treasurer.

CHAPTER XVI.

AMUSEMENTS AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

THE FIRST THEATER.

THE first building in Columbus devoted to theatrical performances was erected in the fall of 1835. It was a large frame building on the west side of High street, between Broad and Gay streets. It was opened the ensuing winter by Messrs. Dean & McKinney, managers, with a dramatic corps. It continued to

SIEBERT & LILLEY,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

Printers, Binders,

STATIONERS,

AND LEGAL BLANK PUBLISHERS,

Opera House Building,

THIRD FLOOR. COLUMBUS, O.

be kept open, during the winter, under different lessees and managers, for six or seven years, till it was finally closed. The building was purchased, in 1843, by M. J. Gilbert, by whom it was remodeled. For some years afterward it was known as the City Hall. It was at length reconstructed into private dwellings.

THE STATE STREET THEATER.

The second building in Columbus appropriated to theatrical performances was erected by John M. Kinney & Co., in 1855, on State street, nearly opposite the south front of the State-house. The architect was N. E. Lovejoy, and the superintendent, J. Boswell. At first it bore on the playbills the name of "Dramatic Temple." It was opened on the evening of September 12, 1855, with a full company. After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, and an opening address, the well-known comedy of the "Honeymoon" and the farce of "State Secrets" were presented. The house was filled to its full capacity, and as the new theater was a novel institution in the city, and the company an efficient one, the proprietors and managers, John M. Kinney & Co., continued to enjoy a liberal patronage during the fall and winter. The theater was re-opened the next season with an entirely new and successful company. It continued to flourish under various lessees and managers until the war excitement diminished, and the opening of the Opera-house divided public patronage.

THE ATHENEUM.

The site and building of the State Street Theater, originally called by John M. Kinney, its founder, the Dramatic Temple, having become the property of William A. Neil, of this city, by whom the structure was entirely rebuilt with the exception of the outside walls, it took the name of the Atheneum, and was opened as a place of public entertainment on the evening of November 13, 1871, with the opera of "The Doctor of Alcantara." Since then, it has been leased by the enterprising proprietor to all applicants who cater, in a legitimate and reputable way, for public amusement, and has become a place of popular resort.

The new Atheneum is admired by all who visit it. It is so entirely different in its arrangements and appointments from the old theater which it has replaced, that no one who has seen both, can fail to pronounce it a far more fitting abode for the Muses and Graces. Many buildings devoted to similar purposes are more pretentious in outside appearance, but few equal it in the comfort, convenience, and elegance of the interior and the appointments of the stage.

The Atheneum is not circumscribed by the walls of the old

Sunday Morning News.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, BY

E. G. OREBAUGH and F. A. BRODBECK,

Editors and Proprietors.

The Sunday Morning News is conducted on the principle of entire independence, so far as political parties and public men are concerned. It is a live, thorough-going Newspaper, receiving the latest local and telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press (3:00 A. M.) In point of city circulation, it can discount, by several hundred, any other paper published in Columbus.

Carpenter Brothers,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

101 & 105 East Town Street,

T. R. CARPENTER,
T. W. CARPENTER,
S. V. R. CARPENTER.

Columbus, O.

VANDEGRIFF & WEBSTER,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

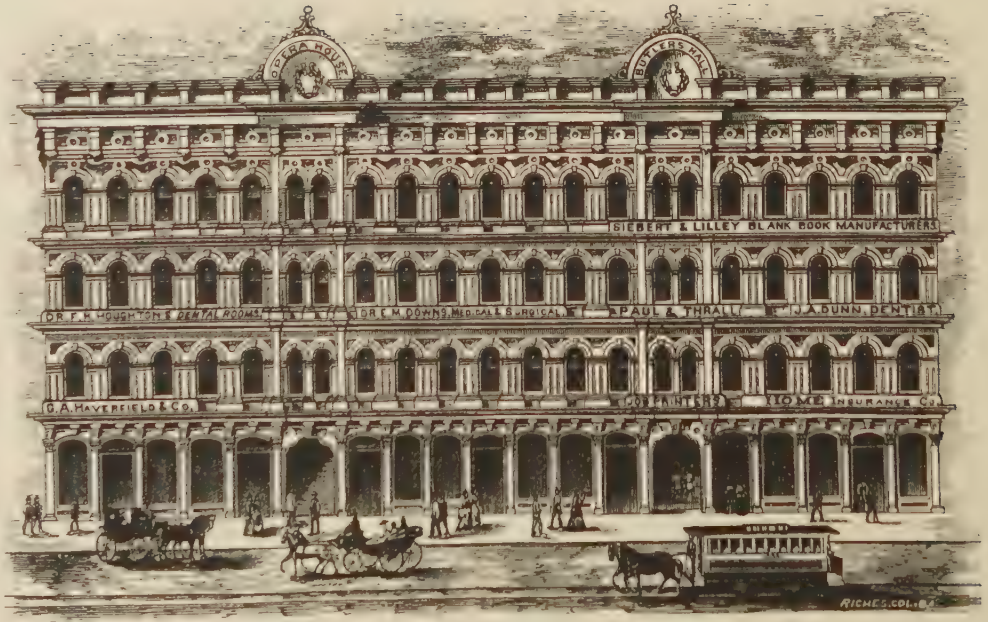
TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS,

TRAVELING BAGS AND BASKETS.

FACTORY AND WAREROOM:

94 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Send for Price List.


OPERA HOUSE
BUTLER'S HALL
SIEBERT & LILLEY BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
DR. F. M. HOUGHTON'S DENTAL ROOMS
DR. E. M. DOWNS, MED. CAL. & SURGICAL
PAUL & THRALL
J. A. DUNN, DENTIST
G. A. HAVERFIELD & CO.
HOME INSURANCE CO.
RICHES, COL. & CO.

OPERA HOUSE.

theater. A handsome front has been added, containing the staircases and a spacious vestibule for the accommodation of crowded assemblies entering or leaving the proscenium. The height of the arch of the proscenium is thirty-three feet, and the height of the ceiling, forty-one feet. The number of registered seats is about 1,200, but an audience of 1,500 persons can be comfortably and eligibly seated. The parquette and dress circle are supplied with cane-bottomed seats. The dimensions of the stage are 60 by 50 feet. The building is warmed by furnaces, and every one who has passed an evening in it, even in the coldest weather, speaks in the highest terms of its warmth and comfort. The cost of rebuilding and fitting up this fine place of public entertainment was twenty thousand dollars.

The Atheneum has the advantage of a central location, being situated on the ground floor, in the very heart of the city, on the south side of State street, opposite the State-house, and in the immediate vicinity of the large hotels and other places of general resort.

THE OPERA-HOUSE.

The Opera-House building, not excelled by any block in the city, was completed in the summer of 1864. It was first called by the proprietors, "Union Block," but by the public generally, "Cotton Block." It has, however, of late years, more usually received the appellation of Opera-house building or block. It is situated in the heart of the city, on the west side of High street, between Town and Rich streets. It is four stories high. The first floor contains seven large rooms, suitable for stores or other extensive business. In the front part of the second and third stories are rooms used chiefly for offices. But the grand feature of the building is the opera hall or house, occupying the three upper stories in the rear of the southwest portion of the structure. It is 86 feet in width by 110 in length, and 33 feet in height. It has 1,190 registered seats, and can seat about 1,450. The stage is 36 feet deep, and the auditorium 74 by 86 feet. The parquette is 50 by 44 feet, and is furnished with 300 neat and comfortable chairs. The dress circle has six rows of seats, all elegantly upholstered, and will comfortably seat 450 persons. The gallery, or upper circle, has five rows of upholstered seats, and will accommodate 425 persons. There are four private boxes finished in excellent style, and each will seat eight persons. The hall has frequently accommodated fifteen hundred people, and the audience, on some occasions, has numbered nearly two thousand persons at an evening's entertainment.

The walls and ceilings are neatly painted, frescoed, and ornamented with panels. The front of the gallery is decorated with

ANDREW SCHWARZ,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

182 South High Street, Opp. Opera House, Columbus, O.

DEALER IN

Iron, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

Keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Water Closets; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths; Cistern, Well, Lift, and Force Pumps; Hydrants, Street Washers, Rubber Hose, Couplings, etc., etc. Orders from a distance solicited, and promptly attended to.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

C. T. PFAFF,

Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

221 SOUTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

All orders promptly attended to.

Peter Baker,

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

102 EAST FRIEND STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CHARLES AMBOS. B. E. SMITH.

CHARLES AMBOS & CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MANUFACTURERS OF

Heavy Castings,

For Railroads, Rolling Mills, and Blast Furnaces, also Machinery and Castings.

AGRICULTURAL & MACHINERY CASTINGS,

Patterns Made to Order.

Foundry, West Side of the Olentangy River & North of the Pipe Works.

papier-mache and models. The effect of the ornamentation is beautiful, especially under the illumination of 150 gas-burners. The stage is furnished with nine commodious dressing-rooms and all other needed conveniences. The curtains and scenery belonging to the proprietors elicit the admiration of all who see them.

The block was erected by B. E. Smith, Theodore Comstock, and C. P. L. and Theodore H. Butler. The Opera-house, or Hall, was built by Messrs. Smith and Comstock, and under the immediate supervision of the latter. The frescoing was done by Mr. Pedretti, of Cincinnati; the painting, by John Knopf, of this city; the scene painting, by Wm. F. Porter, of Cincinnati, an eminent artist. Messrs J. C. Auld & Son, of this city, were the architects of the building, including the hall.

The Opera-house has been in pretty constant use since its completion, for theatrical performances, for operas and concerts, for political conventions, and other large assemblies.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

The development of musical taste and skill is usually commensurate with the progress of a community in civilization and refinement. Columbus can, in this respect, exhibit a fair record, and at the present time demonstrate that her standard of musical talent and taste is elevated in proportion to her high standing in wealth, population, and resources. But this position in the musical world has been attained by slow degrees, and in the face of many obstacles encountered and overcome. Until of late years, our community was not in a condition to appreciate, much less to encourage the cultivation of music to any considerable extent. Various societies were formed, from time to time, for improvement in both vocal and instrumental music, but were generally but short-lived. Into an account of these extinct musical clubs or societies, we do not propose to enter, but simply to confine ourselves to brief notices of existing ones.

In addition to the history of music in our city that will be necessarily embodied in our sketches of existing societies, it is proper to refer to two leading events that had a decided influence in promoting among us a love for, and a cultivation of the "art divine." These two events were the two great festivals of the "Sængerbund," held in Columbus—the first in 1852, and the second in 1865. The latter was particularly attractive in its series of rare and grand musical entertainments, and in the delightful social enjoyment and festivity with which it was crowned. But both these festivals have been described at length in the historical portion of this work.

Parties wishing to contract for **COAL** will please address

JAMES PATTERSON, Contracting Agent,

COLUMBUS, OHIO. Office in Freight House C. C. C. & I. R. R.

D. WEILER, VARIETY STORE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF RICH AND FIFTH STS.

Keeps on hand Mathematical, Doctor, Dental, Surgical, and Musical Instruments; makes all kinds of Syringes, Billiard Balls; Ivory, Horn, Bone Turning; keeps on hand a variety of Smoke Pipes; Repairs Umbrellas, Parasols, etc.; keeps a Catholic Bookstore, also School Books and Stationery.

THOMAS ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.

Repository and Factory, 115 & 117 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

W. W. RILEY. RILEY & SPENCER, ALLEN SPENCER.

DENTISTS.

Office, 57½ South High Street, (Ambos Building, opposite State House), COLUMBUS, O.

☞ We especially invite your attention to our superior style of Gold Fillings. Perfect in Form, Finish, and Durability.

THOS. STITT. SMITH & PRICE. JOSEPH CRABB.

STITT, PRICE & CO.

Lime and Stone.

Office, cor. Gay and Water Sts., Columbus, O.

S. C. BAILEY. N. B. MARPLE.

BAILEY & MARPLE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CANE-SEAT CHAIRS,

COLUMBUS, O.

JOHN & J. H. KAUFFELT,

Carriage and Wagon Work.

Repairers and Manufacturers of good New Wagons.

Cor. Fourth and Friend Sts. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

JOHN FRECH,

DEALER IN PURE WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

The best of Lager Beer constantly on Tap.

Rooms, cor. Rich and Pearl Sts. COLUMBUS, Ohio.

THE GERMAN MÆNNERCHOR.—J. P. Bruck, now commissioner of Franklin county, and nine other German residents of the city, on the 27th of October, 1848, met and organized the German Mænnerchor, of Columbus, the oldest and leading German glee-club in the capital of Ohio, consisting at present of over one hundred members.

The society met at first in small private rooms; then for a time in an attic over the store now occupied by W. H. & D. M. Aiken, and afterward established its headquarters successively at the following places: Hettersheimer's Hall, until 1867; Naughton Hall, in 1867–68; Straeder's Hall, 1868 till 1872. On December 2, 1872, the Mænnerchor moved its headquarters to the magnificent Germania Hall, built expressly for its use by J. & L. Zettler, corner of Friend and Fourth streets, and leased to the society for ten years.

The following is a complete list of the successive musical directors of the Mænnerchor: C. Schneider, I. Machold, A. Gutmann, Charles Muenster, Otto Dresel, A. De Prosse, H. Nothnagel, K. Spohr, Otto Dresel, A. D. Prosse, Charles Schoppelrei. The present musical leader is H. Eckhardt, a gentleman eminently qualified for the position.

In the early part of its history, the Mænnerchor confined itself to private entertainments and to occasional balls termed "concert balls," on account of the usual appendage in the shape of a concert. But the dancing was the main attraction on such occasions, neither the society nor its patrons deeming the concert of much importance.

For about eighteen years, the existence of the Columbus Mænnerchor was barely known to the American public. But in 1866, it emerged for the first time from its comparative obscurity, and took at once a front rank among the German singing societies of the United States. It carried off one of the first prizes at the great musical tournament or Sængerfest held at Louisville. Henceforth the Mænnerchor entered into a more intimate and sympathetic relation to the music-loving public of Columbus. Assisted by Miss Caroline Schneider, an eminent pianist; by Misses F. M. Smith and E. Lathrop, the De Beriot Club, and other leading amateurs, the society gave, at Naughton Hall, during two successive seasons, a series of what may be called "fashionable" concerts, attended by crowded and appreciative audiences.

Since that time the Mænnerchor has steadily advanced in public favor, and met with brilliant success in all its public performances. Last year, 1872, it returned laurel-crowned from the Sængerfest at St. Louis. Its renditions at the Opera-house in this city, in May, 1871, of Lortzing's opera, "Zzaar und

COMMERCIAL BANK,

100 North High Street, Session's Block, Columbus, O.

Orange Johnson, F. C. Sessions & J. A. Jeffrey, Proprietors.

PAY INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, BUY AND SELL GOLD AND SILVER,

Government Bonds, and all first-class securities; issue Passage Tickets to and from all the principal ports in Europe; sell Drafts, payable in Gold, on all the principal cities and towns in Europe and South America; and do a *General Banking Business.*

COLLECTIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

WEINMAN & SON,

Manufacturers of Stationary Engines,

STEAM AND WATER PIPE AND FITTINGS, AND BRASS WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 5 State Avenue, near Broad Street Bridge, Columbus, Ohio.

Repairing Executed Promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

DAVID F. SUYDAM,

No. 3 EAST TOWN STREET,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

STRAITSVILLE AND HOCKING

COAL;

ALSO,

Contracting Agent for the Straitsville Mining Co.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

Zimmerman," under the leadership of Charles Schoppelrei, and especially in March, 1872, of C. M. Von Weber's opera, "Der Freischuetz," under the direction of H. Eckhardt, were undoubtedly important epochs in the musical history of the city, and fit manifestations of the fine versatile musical talent combined in and represented by the Columbus Mænnerchor.

Two other leading events in the musical history of Columbus—the great festivals of the Sængerbund, in 1852 and 1865—described elsewhere, were, in a great measure, due to the influence and exertions of the Mænnerchor. Two other prosperous German musical societies of the city—the Liederkranz and the Harmonie—are offshoots of the Mænnerchor. Success, then, to the German Mænnerchor of Columbus, and all its members, the successful missionaries of song and faithful worshipers of that divine art which makes a people happier, better, stronger, wiser, more peaceful, more contented, and more united.

Columbus Liederkranz.—This is a German singing society, organized August 14, 1866, by F. Fassig, G. Brandt, M. Lush, M. Fassig, C. Hertenstein, G. Mihlheim, C. C. Weis, and others. Professor Karl Spohr was chosen musical director. It numbers among its members some of the best singers in the city.

The Liederkranz now numbers ninety members, of whom twenty-four are active, eighteen are ladies, and forty-eight are honorary or passive members. Its object is the cultivation of music and social entertainments. Their meetings are held at Stelzer's Hall every Tuesday evening and Sunday afternoon.

Officers for 1873: F. Fassig, president; Karl Spohr, musical director; P. Reither, secretary; M. Lush, treasurer, and C. C. Weis, librarian.

Columbus Harmonie Gesang Verein.—This is a society of German Catholics organized for social entertainment and the cultivation of music. It dates from November 21, 1868. It has among its members some very superior musical talent. The number of members is thirty-five, of whom twenty are counted as active, and fifteeen as passive members. The society meetings are held at Frech's Hall, on Rich street, on Friday evenings. The officers are George Henry, president; John Roehrenbeck, secretary; Professor Q. Burkley, musical director.

The De Beriot Club of Columbus.—This musical society was formed in 1859. Its members at first played De Beriot's arrangements for the piano, two violins, and the violoncello. Hence they adopted the name of the De Beriot Club, which they still retain, though they have abandoned the use of the piano altogether, and confined themselves to the highest stand-

H. C. FILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods,

53 NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Choice Stock of Woolens, Imported and Domestic, always on hand. Latest Styles of Gents' Furnishing Goods, as they appear.

J. A. FISCHER,

(Successor to B. Fischer & Son,) Dealer in

STOVES, HARDWARE,

AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

And MANUFACTURER of TIN, COPPER, and SHEET-IRON WORK.

207 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Special attention paid to Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work.

P. A. EGAN,

UNDERTAKER,

COR. HIGH AND NAGHTEN STS.

Opposite Union Depot, *COLUMBUS, O.*

Dealer in all kinds of Burial Cases and all styles of Coffins. Will attend Funerals at short notice and on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL DRAYER,

PRACTICAL BLACKSMITH AND REPAIRER,

Shop, Cor. of Front Street and Linn Alley.

Sp a in SHOEING HORSES, whether hoof-bound or contracted.

ards of string music, such as Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven quartettes and quintettes, and other classical compositions.

The object of the society, as expressed in its constitution, is to encourage and cultivate the taste for music and social enjoyment. No one can become a member except a lady, a gentleman, or an artist, and only by unanimous consent of the existing active members. A married pair count only as a single member. The club has only three officers, and they hold their offices permanently. Otto Dresel is the permanent president and vice-president. The permanent musical director of the club is Hermann Eckhardt. John Seltzer is the permanent treasurer and bibliothecary.

Meetings of the club for practice are held once a week, and for home concerts and social enjoyment once a month. The present active members of the club are H. Eckhardt, (leader), John Seltzer, Otto Dresel, Dr. Wm. T. Schatzman, and Chas. J. Hess. Their meetings are strictly private. They emerge from their retirement only when called upon to appear before the public in support of some charitable institution or literary enterprise.

The Eckhardt String Quartette Club.—This club, lately organized, consists of boys from thirteen to sixteen years of age, pupils of H. Eckhardt, Sen. Their names are Hermann Dresel, Eddie Seltzer, E. Butler, and H. Eckhardt, Jr. This juvenile quartette club has appeared before the public only twice, but each time met with an enthusiastic reception.

CHAPTER XVII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

This board was organized in accordance with an act passed by the legislature on the 26th day of February, 1846, under the first constitution of the State. The act was passed for the "encouragement of agriculture" in the broadest and most comprehensive sense. Many county societies were immediately organized under this law, and commenced holding annual fairs, as being the most immediate practical method of ascertaining the condition of agriculture, the breeds of live-stock, etc. The annual reports of the county societies to the State Board at that time show that great interest was taken, not only in these organ-

C. J. RODENFELS,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 213 EAST FRIEND STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

Agent for the Eldorado Mills, Empire Mills, and Snow Flake Mills.

T. LONGSTRETH,

PROPRIETOR OF MINES AND CARS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HOCKING COAL,

106 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY. — NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

ADOLPH AARON,

DEALER IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Revolvers, Watches, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Violins, Accordeons, Mouth Harps, Pocket Books and Knives, and other Notions. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired on short notice.

Opposite the State House, No. 2 NEIL HOUSE BLOCK.

Silver and Gold Watch Cases, all made to order; also, all kinds of Hair Jewelry.

L. S. ROCKEY. H. FLETCHER.

ROCKEY & FLETCHER,

Makers of the Best Quality of

WOOD PUMPS.

DIG AND CLEAN WELLS

On short notice. ☞ *REPAIRING promptly done.*

izations, but that they really gave a great impetus to agriculture generally.

The officers of the State Board were careful and prudent men. They were ready and willing to make any sacrifice which would truly promote the productive and industrial interests of the State; but were unwilling to hazard any rash experiments. It was, therefore, not until 1850 that the board decided to hold a STATE FAIR.

This measure was agreed upon after great deliberation and a thorough canvassing of all that pertained to it. The State Board not being a *joint-stock* company, was not in the possession of a common fund, and as the legislature had made no appropriation for any such purpose, the members of the board were individually responsible for any liabilities incurred, whether for printing, services rendered, structures erected, or for premiums offered and awarded. While each member was individually liable for any or all of these "*considerations*," no one of them (except the secretary) received a single dollar for services rendered or time devoted to the fair. In this respect there has been no change from that time until the present—no member receives any pay in form or substance, other than his traveling expenses refunded.

The first State Fair was held on the site of Camp Washington, near Cincinnati, in October, 1850; the area inclosed was about fifteen acres, or five acres more than the capitol grounds in Columbus. The premium list was a very respectable one for the period, starting out with a premium of $20 for the best Shorthorn bull, and offering the same premiums throughout for Shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, and Ayrshires.

There is no doubt that the position which Ohio occupies as a breeding State of superior cattle and domestic animals generally, is largely due to the encouragement given by the board. The rapid introduction of agricultural implements and machines, especially, is due to the annual exhibitions and the field trials held by the board. As the funds of the board accumulated, prizes were offered for essays of a practical nature relating to agriculture. The annual reports of the board embrace an amount of information on agricultural and collateral topics rarely met with in documents of this character. That the labors of the board are not only appreciated, but have made an impression by means of annual exhibitions and reports, is too manifest to be gainsayed in the improved breeds of domestic animals, improved implements and machines, better farming, more comfortable, convenient, and even ornamental homes. Its influences have greatly aided in the development of the material resources of the State by the encouragement of industry. The following

CAPITAL BREWERY.

BORN & CO., Proprietors,

(Successors to Born & Son,)

C. BORN,
C. BORN, JR.
JAC. BORN,
JAC. FALTER.

449 South Front Street,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

S. TOMPKINS,

DEALER IN

Straitsville and Hocking Coal,

AND BEST QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL,

241 East Friend St. Columbus, Ohio.

LIME.

Pure White Side-Kiln Lime.

Plasterers will find it to their advantage to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

241 EAST FRIEND STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

O. P. HINES,
DAVID W. BROOKS,

JAS. M. WALKER,
DAVID TAYLOR.

HINES, TAYLOR & CO.

BANKERS,

Cor. High and Town Sts.

COLUMBUS, O.

Deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Coin, National, State, and other Securities. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and Europe.

is a list of the years and places of the several fairs held by the board:

State Fairs in Ohio, where held: At Cincinnati, 1850; Columbus, 1851; Cleveland, 1852; Dayton, 1853; Newark, 1854; Columbus, 1855; Cleveland, 1856; Cincinnati, 1857; Sandusky, 1858; Zanesville, 1859; Dayton, 1860; Dayton, 1861; Cleveland, 1862; Cleveland, 1863; Columbus, 1864; Columbus, 1865; Dayton, 1866; Dayton, 1867; Toledo, 1868; Toledo, 1869; Springfield, 1870; Springfield, 1871; Mansfield, 1872.

Members of the board for 1872: James Buckingham, president, Zanesville; S. Harmount, treasurer, Canal Dover; Lincoln G. Delano, Chillicothe; David C. Richmond, Sandusky; James B. Jamison, Cadiz; Reuben P. Cannon, Aurora; L. B. Sprague, Springfield; John A. Warder, Cincinnati; Willard S. Hickox, Mansfield; B. W. Carlisle, Hooker's Station.

Secretaries: John H. Klippart, corresponding, Columbus; Henry S. Babbitt, recording, Columbus.

Executive Committee for 1872: James Buckingham, president; R. P. Cannon, L. G. Delano, W. S. Hickox, David C. Richmond.

THE COLUMBUS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated by act of the legislature March 13, 1849. Object—"Encouraging and improving the science and practice of horticulture, and the promoting and propagation of the various species of trees, fruits, plants, and vegetables, and the introduction of new species and varieties, and for no other purpose whatever."

Incorporators: Francis Stewart, John Miller, Joseph Sullivant, I. G. Jones, Adam Sites, Lucian Buttles, Benjamin Blake, William Merion, M. B. Bateham, Samuel McClelland, Thomas Stockton, Samuel Medary, A. H. Lazell, John Burr, Alexander E. Glenn.

When the act of incorporation was passed, the society was already in existence. The first step taken toward its formation was at a meeting held April 10, 1845, when a committee was appointed, consisting of M. B. Bateham, Joseph Sullivant, Samuel Medary, John Burr, Alexander E. Glenn, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., and Joel Buttles, to report a constitution and by-laws.

The committee reported at a meeting held on the 12th of May ensuing, when a constitution was adopted, and officers elected as follows: Bela Latham, president; Samuel Medary, vice-president; Joseph Sullivant, recording secretary; M. B. Bateham, corresponding secretary; John W. Andrews, treasurer; Dr. I. G. Jones, John Burr, John A. Lazell, John Fisher, Moses Jewett, John Miller, and Leander Ransom, managers.

NATIONAL HOTEL

(Opposite the Union Depot,)

J. H. DAVIDSON, Prop'r. *COLUMBUS, O.*

Parties visiting the city will find this hotel a pleasant place to stop at.

BAGGAGE TAKEN FROM THE DEPOT FREE OF CHARGE.

Buggies and Carriages.

The undersigned, having opened a Repository, at

No. 21 West Broad Street,

FOR THE SALE OF

EASTERN-MADE BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

Is prepared to furnish any style of Buggy or Carriage desired, at lower prices than can be purchased in this market.

E. M. WILLIAMS.

Also, second-hand work for sale cheap.

R. T. COOK,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

No. 96 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio,

Over U. S. Express Office, next door to Geo. McDonald's Grocery.

Saddles, Bridles, and Harness of every description constantly on hand and manufactured to order, of the best material. First-class workmen only employed. All work warranted. Repairing done promptly.

F. GREENLEAF & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Notions,

Nos. 224 & 226 South High St.

The society held annual fairs in the month of September for several years. Dr. I. G. Jones succeeded Mr. Latham as president in 1848, and was frequently re-elected.

Though the society has not been in a flourishing condition for some years past, it was at an early day a most useful organization in promoting the cultivation of fine fruits and flowers. It is to be hoped that it will soon be reorganized, and resume its pristine vigor and usefulness.

Present officers: Henry C. Noble, president; Dr. W. E. Ide, vice-president; Wm. G. Deshler, treasurer.

THE SAMUEL BARR FUND.—The following article, copied from a city daily paper of April 20, 1872, gives a statement of facts, the most interesting at this time, in the history of the society:

About 1852, the Columbus Horticultural Society received of Samuel Barr a conveyance of ten acres of land for two hundred dollars, on condition of establishing and keeping up a public park and garden on the premises for five years. The society made the effort, and spent several hundred dollars in the endeavor, but the enterprise, after languishing for some years, ceased.

The society continued to use the ground and paid taxes thereon until 1868, when it was sold for $2,600 to Mrs. Jane Bell, who, the next year, after cutting down the beautiful grove, sold it to the Franklin County Agricultural Society for a part of their present grounds. The heirs of Samuel Barr, in 1870, brought suit for the land, or the value of it, on the ground of a failure on the part of the Columbus Horticultural Society to perform the condition of the deed. The society answered that it had performed the condition in good faith, and set up a history of all the transactions.

In this stage of the case it has remained for nearly two years. It was then proposed to settle the matter by constituting a fund of the money to the extent of $3,000, to be known as "The Samuel Barr Fund, for the Promotion of Horticulture," to be held and kept invested by the Columbus Horticultural Society, and to be kept up against any losses to that amount, and the net income of $3,000 to be applied at the discretion of said society for horticultural purposes, in the purchase of books, periodicals, and such other manner as said society should order.

One of the purposes had in view in proposing this settlement, was to purchase a first-class horticultural library of such books as no private individual would feel able and willing to buy, and form an alcove as a part of the new city library.

This proposition was accepted by the heirs of Samuel Barr, and a final adjustment of the common pleas court entered at the late term to the foregoing effect.

As the Columbus Horticultural Society is not in very active condition, the responsibility of this whole matter has been assumed by myself as president; but I am sure it will meet with the hearty approval of all members, as it secures a handsome sum as a fund for horticultural purposes, and does honor to one who assisted largely in the means from which the fund was derived.

HENRY C. NOBLE,
President Horticultural Society.

W. B. BROOKS. ALEX. HOUSTON.

BROOKS & HOUSTON,

Wholesale Grocers.

BROOKS & HOUSTON, : : : Columbus, Ohio,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON

UNION FURNACE, HOCKING COUNTY, O.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

W. B. & F. S. BROOKS,

MINERS and SHIPPERS of

HOCKING COAL.

Proprietors of the Celebrated "Brooks Mines."

OFFICE, COR. RICH AND HIGH STS. COLUMBUS, O.

Having abundant facilities both in mining and transportation, we are prepared to give prompt attention to the largest demands. The purity and excellence of the Brooks Coal render it especially adapted to *Locomotive Engine Use*, and domestic purposes.

Great Central Real Estate Office.

RALPH G. GRAHAM

Buys and Sells Farms, Houses, and Lots, and General Real Estate Broker.

No. 38 NORTH HIGH STREET, Chittenden Building,

ROOM No. 2, UP-STAIRS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at a meeting of citizens of Franklin county, held at the City Hall, in Columbus, September 6, 1851. A constitution was adopted, which provided for the annual election of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five managers—all these officers to constitute a board of directors. It also provided for annual county fairs, and that each member should pay an annual fee of one dollar into the treasury. The following were the officers elected at this first meeting.

President, Samuel Medary; vice-president, Samuel Brush; treasurer, G. M. Peters; secretary, William Dennison, Jr.; managers, Pliny Curtis, David Taylor, Joseph O'Harra, William L. Miner, and W. H. Rarey.

At a subsequent meeting of the society, by-laws were adopted. Mr. Peters having resigned as treasurer, Robert Hume was elected in his place.

The first county fair was held in October, 1851, on the State Fair grounds, near Franklinton. The report of the treasurer, Mr. Hume, in May, 1852, will show the financial condition of the society at the start. He reported:

Cash received of 339 members	$339 00
Cash received from county treasurer	200 00
Cash received from sale of admission tickets to the county fair	59 50
Total	$598 50
Cash paid for premiums and expenses	329 36
Cash balance in treasury	$269 14

The directors now determined upon having fair grounds of their own. Accordingly, in July, 1852, they purchased of Samuel Barr eight acres of land, lying about three miles east of the State-house. This tract formed the nucleus of the present county fair grounds. The annual county fairs have, since the purchase, been held on that tract.

Some time in the same year the directors made a rule or order that the payment of twenty dollars toward the purchase and improvement of the fair grounds should, without any other fee or assessment, constitute a life membership. The first life-members under this rule were: Samuel Brush, Benjamin Blake, Robert Hume, M. L. Sullivant, W. H. Rarey, Lucien Buttles, and Adin G. Hibbs.

S. W. ANDREWS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Columbus, O. Will practice in the Courts of Franklin County and Supreme Court of Ohio. Prompt and careful attention given to all Legal Business intrusted to my care. *Office, Northeast Corner of High and Broad Streets.*

GEORGE McDONALD & CO., Grocers, No. 98 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

W. H. KILLMER, Dealer in Fruits, Confectioneries, Tobacco, and Cigars, No. 180 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

L. L. SMITH, Dealer in Flour, Grain, and Mill Feed, No. 68 South Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio. Cash paid for Grain.

LOUIS KAHN, Merchant Tailor, 100 & 102 South High St. (four doors South of State), *Columbus, Ohio.* A Fine Stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods* always on hand.

ADELBERT W. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law, No. 137 South High Street (Parsons' Building), Columbus, Ohio.

DR. J. H. CRETHERS, : : : DRUGGIST,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

B. F. BOWEN, : : SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 90 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

F. B. MACHOLD, Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, etc., 108 South High Street (Between First National Bank and Naughton Building), Columbus.

M. S. HUNTER, Dealer in COAL,
No. 23 East Spring Street.

E. H. FOOKS, Retail Dealer in CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 150 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

WILLIAM FASSIG, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 132 North High Street, Columbus, O.

M. A. PRITCHARD & CO., Dealers in Potatoes, Apples, Cider, and all kinds of Produce, 39 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

HERMAN KEPLER, Watch and Clock Repairer,
24 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

P. CONROY, : : : : : : : : GROCER,
149 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

D. BROWN, : : : : : : : : : : FLOUR AND FEED,
36 and 38 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The total number of acres now in the tract, and used as a fair ground, is ninety-three.

Officers for 1873: Judge John M. Pugh, president; J. M. Fuson, vice-president; C. S. Glenn, secretary, and E. K. Stewart, treasurer.

Managers: G. S. Innis, C. P. Landon, D. L. Holden, J. C. Lunn, James Taylor, O. P. Chaney, W. T. Rees, W. S. Schrum, W. A. Crum, J. M. Briggs, Jacob E. Davis, W. C. Brown, N. A. Sims, E. L. Hinman, Thomas Robinson, and David Postle.

TRINITY GUILD.—This is an organization of young men of the parish of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, for promoting the interests of that church. It was formed at a meeting held in November, 1872, in the chapel of Trinity Church, at which the rector, Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, presided as temporary chairman, and Arthur Smythe officiated as temporary secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Clarke, C. E. Burr, Gen. J. G. Mitchell, Capt. Robert Smith, S. E. Browne, and others. The meeting then proceeded to the permanent organization of Trinity Guild. The ministers and superintendents of the two Sunday-schools and one member of the guild constitute the executive committee, having the general charge of the working of the society. The following are the officers: John G. Mitchell, president; J. H. Outhwaite, vice-president; Charles Wetmore, corresponding secretary; S. M. Smith, Jr., recording secretary; G. A. Owens, treasurer; E. E. Coolidge, member of the executive committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Catholic Association had its beginning on the 16th of April, 1871. Its organization is due to the efforts made by the Rev. J. A. Rotchford, at present located in New York city. It has for its object the spiritual and mental improvement of its members. The present membership numbers sixty. The regular meetings of the association are held in the evening of the first Monday of each month, at its reading-room in the "Westbote" building. There is also a library of three hundred volumes in the rooms of the association. The officers at present are: Edward F. Keefe, prefect; Michael Connors, second prefect; T. J. Madigan, third prefect; John C. Colyan, treasurer, and L. G. Byrne, secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Officers: Isaac C. Aston, president; A. Henry, vice-president; William Begg, recording secretary; C. A. Bowe, corresponding secretary; L. C. Booker, treasurer. Executive Committee: Rev. J. M. Richmond,

United States Hotel,

COR. HIGH AND TOWN STREETS,

COLUMBUS, O.

L. A. BOWERS, : : : : PROPRIETOR.

Black River Insurance Company

22 Washington Street, Corner of Stone Street,

Organized April 1, 1872. WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Cash Capital, $250,000.00. Surplus, $27,668.92.

STATEMENT, AUGUST 1, 1872.

Capital (April 1, 1872), (Invested in Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate.)		$250,000.00
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$31,525.70	
Rents and Accrued Interest	7,373.62	38,899.32
		$288,899.32
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expenses	$11,150.00	
Total Losses	80.42	$11,230.42
Net Assets		*$277,668.92*

Liabilities None.

L. PADDOCK, President.
ORIN C. FROST, Secretary.
DANIEL C. OSMUN, General Agent.

GILDEROY LORD, 1st Vice-President.
JNO. L. BAKER, 2d Vice-President.
GEO. F. PADDOCK, Treasurer.

J. W. CHAPIN, AGENT. OFFICE, NORTH ROOM, OPERA BLOCK.

B. F. REES, President. JAS. A. WILCOX, Secretary. S. S. RICKLY, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS SEWER PIPE CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

MANUFACTURE HIGHLY VITRIFIED

SEWER PIPES,

From 3 to 24 Inch Calibre, with

Elbows, Branches, Curves, and Traps

FOR EACH SIZE OF PIPE.

Hoge Chapel; S. M. Hotchkiss, High Street Congregational Church; C. R. Dunbar, Baptist Church; A. Davy, Christian Church; G. S. Weaver, Christie Chapel. The president, vice-president, secretaries, and treasurer are *ex-officio* members of the executive committee.

We were unable to obtain any other information in regard to this organization, although we made frequent attempts to do so.

St. Boniface Catholic Building Society.—Organized in 1865. The object of the society is the liquidation of the debt of St. Mary's Church congregation. It has a membership numbering about one hundred and fifty. The meetings of the society are held at the school-house connected with the church.

Officers for 1873: Anton Hartung, president; John Baehr, secretary; and Charles Eehardt, treasurer.

St. Aloysius Young Men's Society.—Organized in 1847, by Rev. Father Schonat. It is composed, as the name indicates, of young men who are connected with the Holy Cross congregation. The object of the society is mutual improvement, social acquaintance, and to assist, by a small monthly contribution, to ornament Holy Cross Church. The society has a library containing 250 volumes, the principal part of which was donated by the St. Stanislaus Kostka Debating Society, now disbanded. The present number of members is seventy-two.

Officers for 1873: Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., president; William Hindershid, vice-president; Charles Trommel and Martin Theado, secretaries; Peter Walter, treasurer; executive committee, William Schneider and Valentine Kiefer.

Boys of St. Stanislaus.—This little sodality was organized September 2, 1872. It has been established chiefly for boys who have not made their first communion. It object is to keep up among its youthful members the spirit of innocence and piety, by honoring, in a special manner, the holy child Jesus, and by placing them under the protection of His blessed mother and St. Stanislaus.

The sodality has eighty-five members. It meets at two P. M. every Sunday afternoon. A Sister of Notre Dame has charge of this sodality. It has also a president and four councilors, chosen by vote from among the members. Its spiritual director is the Rev. J. A. Murray.

St. Patrick's School Society.—This society was organized about twenty-five years ago, by the Right Rev. C. H. Borgess, then pastor of Holy Cross Church. Its object is the support of the schools of St. Patrick's Church. The number of members is one hundred and thirty, who meet on the third Sunday in each month, in room No. 1 of St. Patrick's school-

J. R. HUGHES,

TRUNK, BAG, SATCHEL and BASKET

MANUFACTORY,

36 NORTH HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Satchels and Sole Leather Trunks made to order.

W. T. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BANK BUILDING, Room No. 1, Up-stairs, Southeast Corner of High and State Streets, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

S. W. WOOLLARD,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTER,

56 Fair Alley, between Gay and Long Streets,

☞ Orders promptly executed. *COLUMBUS, O.*

J. T. ARNETT,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

No. 7 West Broad Street, Columbus, O.

house. The officers are: John Caren, president; Patrick Bresnahan, vice-president; James O'Donnell, secretary; Rev. J. A. Murray, spiritual director and treasurer.

St. Pius Church Association.—This society was organized July 21, 1872. The object is the liquidation of the debt of the Holy Cross congregation. It consists of members of the congregation, and numbers about three hundred, who each pay monthly dues of twenty-five cents. The association holds regular meetings on the third Sunday in each month. Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., is its president, and John Getren, secretary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Society.—Through the instrumentality of Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., pastor of Holy Cross Church, this society was organized in April, 1860. Its object, as the name indicates, is to provide for orphans. The number of members is sixty-eight. It meets on every third Sunday of each month, in the school-house connected with the church. Its president is Mary S. Bauman, and its secretary, Elizabeth Engler.

St. Katharine's Ladies' Society.—This is the first society organized in Holy Cross Church congregation. Its object is to ornament and beautify the altars of the church, and provide vestments for the use of the officiating clergy. It was formed July 16, 1843, mainly through the influence and exertions of Rev. William Schonat, then pastor of the congregation. It consists of one hundred and twenty members, and meets on the last Sunday in each month, at the school-house connected with the church. The officers are: Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., president, and M. Anna Weiss, secretary.

The Third Order.—An organization known by this name is connected with St. Francis' Hospital. Its object is prayer. It has sixty-five members. Rev. Bernard Hildebrand is its president. It meets on the first Sunday in every month, at the chapel of St. Francis.

St. Mary's Sodality of Married Ladies.—An organization as a society of married ladies, and known by the name of St. Mary's Sodality of Married Ladies, was instituted in 1863, by Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G. The object is the promotion of Christian virtues. The number of members is eighty. It meets every Thursday, at the Chapel of the Sisters of Notre Dame, on Rich street. Sister Mary Ligouri, president.

St. Mary's Sodality of Young Ladies.—This society, known as St. Mary's Sodality, consists entirely of young ladies of Holy Cross Church congregation. It was instituted December 6, 1863, by Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G. The object is the

Ohio Statesman,

No. 26 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

NOW IN ITS 42d YEAR.

DEMOCRATIC IN ALL THINGS, AT ALL TIMES.

A VALUABLE PRESENT GIVEN TO EACH SUBSCRIBER.

Contains 48 Columns of Matter, and is one of the largest, as well as cheapest, papers printed in the State.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STATESMAN.

One copy, per year, - - -	*$2 00*
Five copies, each copy, - - -	*1 50*
Twenty copies, each copy, - -	*1 25*
Fifty copies, each copy, - - -	*1 00*

And one copy extra to the getter-up of either of the last two clubs, or if preferred, a percentage equal to the difference between the price of a single copy and the club price of any club may be retained.

A valuable premium to each subscriber.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE, ON APPLICATION.

The Sunday Statesman

Has a large and growing circulation in the city and immediate vicinity.

ADVERTISING RATES

AS LOW AS THOSE OF ANY OTHER PAPER HAVING AN EQUAL CIRCULATION.

Address,

OHIO STATESMAN,

Columbus, Ohio.

promotion of piety and other Christian virtues. The number of members is seventy-one. It meets on the first and third Sundays of each month, in the Chapel of the Sisters of Notre Dame, on Rich street. Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., is president, and Mary Briegaman, secretary.

SOCIETY OF THE HOLY INFANCY OF JESUS.—This society is composed of the children of Holy Cross congregation. It has 502 members. It was organized in May, 1860, by the pastor of the church. Its object is to aid missionaries in baptizing and educating heathen children. Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., is president and secretary of the society.

ST. MARY YOUNG LADIES' SOCIETY.—This society is composed of young ladies attending Holy Cross Church. It was organized August 1, 1854, by Rev. C. H. Borgess, at that time pastor of the church. Its object is to provide flowers and other useful articles to ornament and furnish the interior of the church. It numbers seventy-eight members, and meets every second Sunday in each month, at the school-house, near the church. The officers are: Mary Scholl, president, and Elizabeth Autlitz, secretary.

SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY.—This society consists of children attending Holy Cross Church school, under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame. It has sixty members, and meets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. Sister Julia, president.

SODALITY OF ST. ALOYSIUS.—This sodality, under the special protection of our Lady of the Sacred Heart and St. Joseph, was organized June 16, 1872. It has been established for the spiritual advantage of boys who have made their first communion and are under eighteen years of age. Its object is to keep up in its members the spirit of piety and fervor in attending to their spiritual duties. They are especially devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary by endeavoring to imitate the virtues of their glorious patron, St. Aloysius.

The number of members is eighty, who meet at two P. M. every Sunday afternoon. A Sister of Notre Dame presides over this sodality, when its spiritual director, the Rev. J. A. Murray, is absent. Its officers are a president, vice-president, and four councilors, chosen by a vote of the members, and elected every six months. The members are distinguished by a medal of St. Aloysius and a badge of blue ribbon.

ST. MARY'S SOCIETY.—Organized in 1867 by Rev. F. X. Specht. The object of the society is the decorating and beautifying of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

BOOTH'S

CARRIAGES

— AND —

BUGGIES.

REPOSITORY AND MANUFACTORY,

COR. THIRD & GAY STS. : : COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Oldest, Largest, and most widely known Establishment in Central Ohio.

ON HAND,

Shifting Top Buggies,
Phætons,
Rockaways,
Barouches,
Carriages, *and*
Open Buggies,

Of latest styles and best manufacture and finish, and a large Stock of Second-hand Buggies and Carriages.

Officers for 1873: Anna Hack, president; Elizabeth Ranft, secretary, and Anna Brun, treasurer.

ST. AGNES SOCIETY.—Organized in 1872 by Rev. F. X. Specht, with the same object as the St. Mary's Society.

Officers for 1873: Bertha Lauber, president; Mary Brun, secretary; Mary Neumayer, treasurer.

SODALITY OF THE CHILD JESUS.—This society, composed of little girls who have not made their first communion, was organized by the Sisters of Notre Dame, in 1854. Its object is the greater glory of God by honoring in a special manner the Holy Infancy of Jesus. The number of members is one hundred, who meet every Sunday afternoon. They wear a medal of the Infant Jesus and a red ribbon. A Sister of Notre Dame presides over the sodality.

SODALITY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The object of this sodality, organized December 8, 1861, is to assemble and place young girls under the protecting folds of the mantle of the Immaculate Virgin, and to cultivate in their hearts a tender devotion toward her, by binding them by rule to be faithful in their religious duties, constant in good work and private devotions, and thereby secure their eternal salvation.

This sodality numbers one hundred and twenty members, meeting after vespers on the first and third Sundays of each month, in St. Patrick's school-house. They are distinguished by a medal of the Blessed Virgin and a white ribbon. Their day of general communion is the first Sunday of the month. The meetings of the sodality are presided over by a Sister of Notre Dame. She is assisted by a president and councilors, whose number varies as the number of members. The officers are elected annually by vote of the members.

SODALITY OF THE MATERNITY OF THE B. V.—This sodality was organized in 1864. Its object is to unite married ladies and mothers under the protection of St. Joseph, by teaching them to make their homes happy and peaceful, to properly educate their children, and thus secure their own and their families' temporal and eternal welfare. The number of members is eighty-five, meeting every alternate Wednesday at three P. M. in St. Patrick's school-house. The third Sunday in each month is their day of general communion. Their badge of distinction is a silver medal of the Blessed Virgin and a blue ribbon. A Sister of Notre Dame takes charge of the sodality, assisted by officers, chosen annually by vote of the members.

SODALITY OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY.—The object of this sodality, organized in 1860, is to cultivate, in the minds of young girls, a tender and affectionate devotion toward the Immaculate

COLUMBUS

STEAM

STONE WORKS

WM. FISH & SONS, Proprietors.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

—OF—

Houses, Churches, Bridges, etc.

DEPOT STREET,

North of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Freight House.

Mother of God, and to prepare them to enter, at the age of eighteen, the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception. The Sodality of the Children of Mary was established at Rome by the Jesuit fathers. It enjoys all the privileges and indulgences granted to the sodality of the Immaculate Conception.

SODALITY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—This is a branch of the Sodality of the Children of Mary. It consists of sixty members, distinguished by a medal of the Blessed Virgin and a blue ribbon. The sodality meets at two P. M. every Sunday at the school-house. It is in charge of a sister of Notre Dame, assisted by officers, who are members and are elected every six months by the sodality.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.—This sodality was organized by the Sisters of Notre Dame in 1860. Its object is to keep united, in a spirit of innocence and purity, little girls who, having made their first communion, are too young to be admitted into the Sodality of the Children of Mary. The number of members is sixty, who meet in the school-house at two P. M. every Sunday. A sister has charge of the sodality, assisted by a president and vice-president, elected by vote. The girls are admitted at the age of eleven years, and are promoted to Children of Mary at fourteen, if found deserving.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASSOCIATION.—The name of this society indicates its charitable purpose. It was organized April 3, 1848, and is composed of German Catholics. Its first officers were: B. Baumgard, president; John Getren, vice-president; Jacob Kronenbitter, secretary; John Pirrung, treasurer; A. Woelfel, John Ender, and F. Lichtenager, relief committee.

Since its formation the society has done a great deal of good to the poor of the city, extending its charity to all, though mainly intended for the aid of the German Catholic poor. The number of members is one hundred and thirty. The amount in the treasury is about $540.

There is a strong movement among the members to make arrangements, at as early a day as possible, for the purchase of a suitable lot of ground, and the erection of an orphan asylum. Such an institution is much needed in the city, and it is to be hoped the association will speedily succeed in establishing one.

The present officers are: John F. Zimmer, president; Nicholaus Brehl, vice-president; John Saile, secretary; Sebastian Veit, treasurer; Anton Brunel, Frank Wagner, and Valentine Blossauer, relief committee.

MICHAEL'S CELEBRATED

Cider Vinegar.

WAREROOMS,

No. 304 East Friend Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

F. MICHAEL.

FRANKLIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Franklin County Bar in January, 1869, a committee was appointed to prepare and report a minimum fee-bill. The committee reported at a subsequent meeting, held on the 3d of February ensuing. The report was adopted, and Messrs. Otto Dresel, Geo. L. Converse, L. J. Critchfield, C. N. Olds, Llewellyn Baber, Wm. R. Rankin, and Thomas Sparrow were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for the government of an organization to be known as the Franklin County Bar Association. This committee reported a constitution, which was adopted at a meeting held on the 20th of April, 1869.

The constitution states the objects of the association are to promote harmony, good feeling, and a closer union among the members of the bar; to maintain professional honor and dignity; to encourage the highest attainments in legal knowledge, and to promote generally the professional interests of its members. One of the articles of the constitution requires the association, as soon as practicable, to provide a room, which shall be comfortably furnished and kept open during such hours as shall be fixed, and provided with such books, periodicals, etc., as may be purchased for that purpose; the judges of the court are to be invited to make such room their chambers, and the same is also to be used for the meetings and other purposes of the association.

The first officers of the association were: Judge J. Wm. Baldwin, president; Judge H. B. Albery, vice-president; George K. Nash, secretary; Col. James Watson, treasurer; executive committee, Henry C. Noble, Otto Dresel, C. N. Olds; board of trustees, J. D. Burnett, Col. L. Baber, Morton E. Brasee, Col. J. T. Holmes, Gen. J. G. Mitchell.

Soon after its adoption, the constitution was printed in a pamphlet, containing the names of fifty-three members of the association, practicing lawyers of this county.

The association has a fund of $194.75 in its treasury. Its officers are: President, Henry C. Noble; vice-president, L. Baber; secretary, E. L. De Witt; treasurer, James Watson; examining committee, J. Wm. Baldwin, C. N. Olds, and Otto Dresel; trustees, John D. Burnett, John G. Mitchell, E. L. Taylor, J. T. Holmes, and E. T. De Laney (expelled from the bar since his election to the office of trustee).

COLUMBUS TURNVEREIN.—This association was incorporated March 11, 1867, with the following officers of the incorporation: Trustees, George Hessenaur, John Bickel, and Robert Clemen; clerk, John Alten.

The object of the society, as expressed in its certificate of in-

WM. FAIRCHILD,

(Successor to Steinbarger & Fairchild,)

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

☞ *Dealers can find in my Lofts one of the largest and best selected Stocks of OLD RYE and BOURBON in Central Ohio. The attention of the Trade is respectfully solicited.*

F. C. HENSEL, Traveling Agent.

No. 2 GWYNNE BLOCK, : : COLUMBUS, OHIO.

corporation, is to engage in gymnastic exercises, and the cultivation and training of body and mind.

A memorable event in the history of the Columbus Turnverein was the Turnbezirk of the Ohio Valley district, held under its auspices, in this city, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August, 1872. The city, on Saturday, the 18th, the first day of the reunion, was arrayed in holiday attire—banners, flags, flowers, and evergreens being intertwined and wreathed in beautiful festoons, or suffered to freely wave and float on the passing breeze.

Turner Hall was especially decorated for the occasion. Amid festoons of evergreens, American and German flags, pictures, and shields bearing the coats of arms of the different States of Germany, ornamented the interior of the hall. There were delegations present from Indianapolis, Dayton, Cincinnati, Hamilton, Piqua, Louisville, and other places, numbering several hundreds. The hall was brilliantly illuminated on Saturday evening, and from it marched a torch-light procession of two or three hundred Turners, through several streets, headed by a band, each man carrying a Chinese lantern.

This gathering being mainly for an exhibition of progress and proficiency in the exercises of the Turner organization, a meeting was held at the hall, on Sunday morning, in relation to the contest for prizes on the following day. This meeting was called to order by Charles F. Reis, speaker of the Columbus Turners, and an address of welcome was delivered by Henry Olnhauser, of this city. Committees were appointed to award the prizes in gymnastic and literary exercises. There were literary exercises in the City Park, on Sunday afternoon, and a concert at the City Hall in the evening.

On Monday, there was a procession of Turners and other German societies of the city from Turner Hall to the City Park, where there was a grand social picnic, and where the contest for prizes in the gymnastic exercises took place. Diplomas and wreaths were awarded to the victors in these contests. Other and varied exercises rendered the occasion one of real and high enjoyment. Balls at Wenger's and Turner Halls crowned the programme.

The present officers of the Columbus Turnverein are: President, Charles F. Reis; vice-president, A. Robsaman; treasurer, Conrad Born; teacher, C. Peppler; secretaries, E. Cramer, and C. Yohnson; trustees, F. Crum, F. Theobald, and C. H. Campen.

Brewers' Association.—The organization of brewers of this city, although it originally included non-residents of Columbus, is a branch of the Brewers' Union of the United States, which holds annual meetings in different cities. Its object is to guard and advance the general interests of the brewing fraternity.

THE COLUMBUS CABINET CO.

FURNITURE!

The Columbus Cabinet Co.

KEEPS ON HAND AT THEIR SPACIOUS AND COMFORTABLE NEW STORE, ON

SOUTH HIGH STREET,

(Opposite the Opera House,)

A splendid assortment of Furniture in every style and variety, such as

Center Tables, Cabinets, Fancy Stands, Hat Trees, Book-Cases of different styles and finish, Mattresses, Parlor & Library Suits of every description and latest patterns,

Reception & Easy Chairs, Dining-room and Chamber Sets of all styles, Sideboards, Extension Tables, and everything that can be found in a First-class

FURNITURE STORE.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL BEFORE BUYING,

AT OUR

WAREROOMS, : OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE

The officers of the Brewers' Association of Columbus are: Conrad Born, Sen., president; Nicholaus Schlee, treasurer; Lewis P. Hoster, secretary. The association meets in Hessenauer's Hall, once every three months—on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November.

ASSOCIATION OF THE 133D REGIMENT, O. V. I.—This organization, composed of the surviving members of the 133d regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, was formed on the 16th August, 1871. It has for its object the renewing of the associations formed during military service in the late war, and the remembrance of their fallen comrades. The association has a membership numbering 132, who meet together once a year, in a general reunion, at the county fair grounds. The next meeting of the society will take place on Wednesday, the 20th of August, 1873, which is the anniversary of the day on which the regiment was mustered out of service.

The officers of the association at present are: Colonel William Ewing, president; Major C. P. Landon, vice-president; Lieutenant C. N. Bancroft and Captain E. W. Poe, secretaries; Sergeant A. Ritson, treasurer; executive committee, Joseph Robbins, Dr. L. S. Rafferty, George Wagner, H. C. Tipton, H. A. Guitner, John L. B. Wiswell, Edwin Harris, S. M. Sherman, —— Leavitt, Henry Plimpton, and J. H. Fearn.

FIRST GERMAN TARGET CLUB OF COLUMBUS.—Incorporated December 29, 1854. Object—to promote and cultivate scientifically the art of target shooting. Capital stock $1,000, divided into shares of $5 each. First board of trustees under the incorporation: Chr. Siebert, V. Hettesheimer, George Kammacher; clerk, Charles Klie.

The club procured about three acres of ground east of the garden now called the Columbus Nursery, and about one mile and a half south of the State-house. The lot was handsomely laid off with graveled walks, and planted with choice flowers and shrubbery. The targets were placed against an embankment, whose construction cost $250. Annual target shooting-matches are held usually in September, at which offhand and rest shooting are practiced, and prizes distributed. These matches are attended by the best shots from other Ohio cities.

The present officers of the club are: Christian Siebert, president; Nicholaus Schlee, secretary; Ferdinand A. Lesquereux, treasurer; 1st shooting master, Charles Cullman; 2d shooting master, Ferdinand A. Lesquereux.

ST. CLAIR & SCOTT,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Tinware, Etc.,

COLUMBUS, O.

Landreth's Garden Seeds. A full line kept constantly on hand.

C. SEIBERT,

Manufacturer and Importer of GUNS, RIFLES, BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUNS,

REVOLVERS, PISTOLS, ETC.;

Also, Fishing Tackle, and Everything Pertaining to the Sporting Circle.

217 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Repairing done in the Best Manner. All work warranted.

N. E. LOVEJOY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Wood Eave Troughs & Pipes, Doors, Sash, and Blinds,

Moldings, Siding and Flooring,

And Dealer in

LUMBER, SHINGLES, & LATH,

CORNER OF DEPOT AND MAPLE STREETS.

Columbus

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 10 NORTH HIGH STREET.

E. K. Bryan, - - - Principal.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

E. K. Bryan & Co.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

GOLDEN LIGHT LODGE, No. 559, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, was instituted January 21, 1870, by J. B. King, G. W. S. The object of the Good Templars is very well expressed in their platform, as follows:

1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
2. No license in any form, or under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.

This lodge has a membership numbering one hundred and five, and their meetings are held every Friday evening in Sessions' Hall.

Officers for 1873: J. J. Davis, W. C. T.; Hannah Barnett, W. V. T.; A. Johnston, W. R. S.; Wm. Evans, W. A. S.; Thomas W. Grant, W. F. S.; Hugh Earl, W. T.; George W. Fisk, W. M.; Annie White, W. D. M.; Zados Griffith, W. Chaplain; Lucy Hames, W. J. G.; Thomas Earl, W. O. T.; Addie Hames, W. R. H. S.; Mattie Powell, W. L. H. S.; John A. Dunn, past W. C. T.; John Chamberlain, lodge deputy.

BABBLING BROOK LODGE, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, was organized August 12, 1872, in Sessions' Hall, twenty-seven persons becoming members. The object of the organization is to discourage the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors; to help save the fallen, and to prevent others from entering the vice of intemperance. The order extends over the whole of the United States and parts of Europe.

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the United States will meet in this city, in October, 1873.

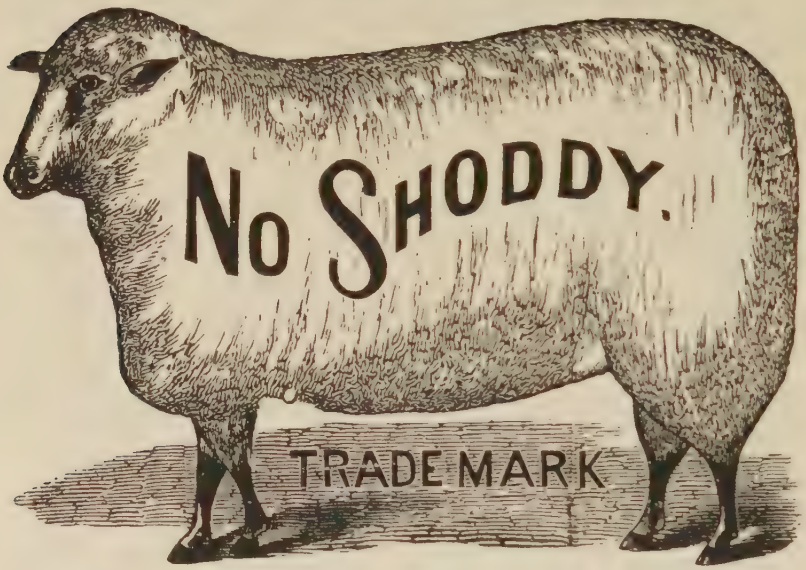
The meetings of the lodge are now held at the Odd Fellows' Temple every Wednesday evening. The society has a membership numbering 125.

Officers for 1873: Wm. D. Barker, L. D.; Wm. Davis, W. C. T.; James Bibby, W. C. T.; Emma C. Cook, W. V. T.; Prof. John Loyd, R. S.; Bell Barker, W. R. S.; J. H. Green, W. F. S.; Edwin Cook, W. T.; Thomas Hames, W. M.; Albert Walrath, W. I. G.; Joseph Cook, W. O. G.; and W. D. Barker, W. C. Trustees: William D. Barker, J. H. Green, and Joseph Cook.

EUREKA DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1.—This is a higher order of Good Templars, with the same object as the Golden Light and Babbling Brook Lodges. It was instituted by John A. Dunn, G. W. M., December 30, 1872. It is as yet in its infancy. The meetings of the degree are held at Sessions' Hall.

Officers for 1873: Hugh Earl, W. D. T.; Annie M. White, W. D. V. T.; Mattie Powell, W. D. R. S.; Emma Cook, W. D. A. S.; Wm. D. Barker, W. D. F. S.; Lewis Fink, W. C.; Belle

CASH PAID for WOOL.



New Factory Store.

EVERY VARIETY OF

HOME MADE

Stocking Yarn, Flannels, Jeans, Blankets, Satinets, Cassimeres, Linseys, Waterproofs, etc., at WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Also,

FOREIGN CLOTHS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC.

FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR WOOL.

Special attention paid to Roll-carding, Spinning, and all kinds of Custom Work.

EAST FRIEND STREET, 3 Doors from High. **C. L. CLARK.**

Barker, W. D. J. G.; Thomas Hames, W. D. S.: Edwin Cook, W. D. M.; Lucy Hames, W. D. A. M.; Hannah Barnett, W. D. R. H. S.; Mary J. Barker, W. D. L. H. S.

PURE FOUNT TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 3.—This society was organized March 22, 1869, in Franklinton, now part of this city, under a dispensation granted by John F. Spencer, S. W. T.

Charter members: Sylvester Condon, John A. Romosier, John D. Dean, John Cloud, Presley Charles, Read Crain, Franklin Flaming, Middleton Poole, George Deardurff, and Henry Linnimann.

The society has a membership numbering twenty-five. Its meetings are held at Temple Hall, every Tuesday evening.

Officers for 1873: Middleton Poole, W. C. T.; David O. Mull, W. V. T.; Read Crain, W. R.; George Wilcox, W. A. R.; Thos. Fleming, W. F. R.; George Sinclair, W. T.; Frederick Mull, W. U.; John Wilcox, W. D. U.; Joseph Davidson, W. G.; John Sinclair, W. S., and Sylvester Condon, P. W. C. T.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This society was organized July 29, 1867. Its object is twofold—the suppression of intemperance, and the mutual benefit of the members. It has about forty members, who meet every Sunday after vespers, in school-room No. 1 of St. Patrick's school-house. Its officers are: Michael Fahey, president; John Scanlan, vice-president; H. J. McMahon, recording secretary; William J. Scanlan, corresponding secretary; John Irwin, financial secretary; Felix Sheridan, treasurer; Right Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, spiritual director.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE COLUMBUS RAILROADS.

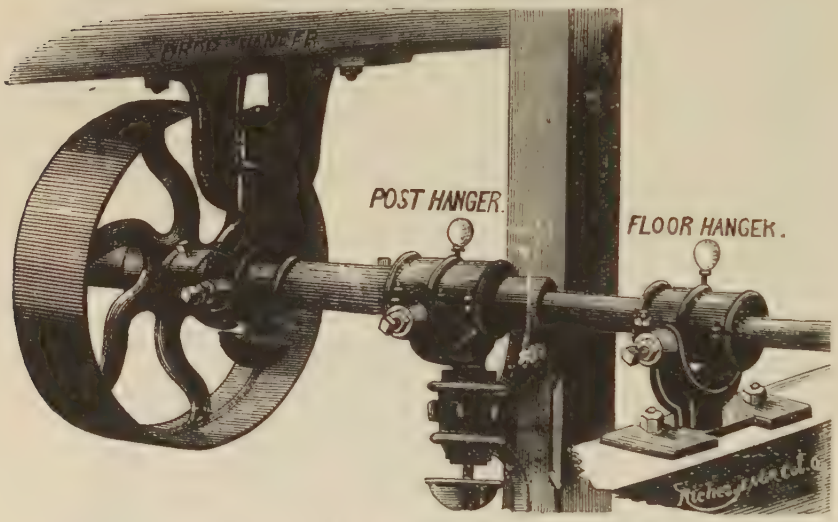
So important, complicated, and extensive have become the business and interests of the railroads centering in this city, that but little attention can be paid to their early history, beyond the facts stated in noticing their present condition and connections. Space can be given to a few interesting items only in our early railroad history.

The Columbus and Xenia was the first railroad built leading out of Columbus. The company was chartered by a special act passed March 12, 1844; but the road was not constructed till 1848 and 1849. The first passenger train passed over it February 20, 1850. Shortly after this date, the legislature, then in

D. H. ROYCE, Supt. J. G. PULLING, Treas.

FRANKLIN MACHINE COMPANY

Manufacturers of



Engines, Shaftings, Pulleys, and Hangers,

MALLEABLE IRON CLAMPS,

Brush Trimmers,

AND

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

BRASS FOUNDERS, ETC.

AGENTS FOR

STURTEVANT'S BLOWERS,
ARMSTRONG'S PATENT HEATER,
HOLLAND & CODY'S GLASS OILERS,
KNOWLES' STEAM PUMPS,

202 Water St., Columbus, O.

session, on invitation, took an excursion over the road and the Little Miami to Cincinnati and back.

The second Columbus railroad put in operation was the road from Columbus to Cleveland, called the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The company's original charter was dated March 14, 1836, but fifteen years elapsed before the road was built. A grand excursion train passed over it from Columbus to Cleveland on the 21st of February, 1851, conveying thither the State legislature, the city authorities of Columbus and Cincinnati, and many other citizens, and returning them to this city after a day's visit to Cleveland.

The Central Ohio was the third railroad opened out from Columbus. The company's special charter bears date February 8, 1847, but the road was not ready for the passage of trains between Columbus and Zanesville till January 18, 1853. The legislature, the city authorities of Columbus, and other citizens enjoyed an excursion to Zanesville and back on the same day.

Our first era of railroad enterprise was closed by the opening up of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana road. The charter of the company for building this road is dated February 23, 1849. The first train passed over the road from Columbus to Urbana, July 4, 1853, and in the fall of that year trains ran from Columbus to Piqua.

These roads, with the Hocking Valley and the Columbus and Springfield, all form trunk lines, having branches and forming connections that enable them to penetrate every considerable portion of the country, and bring our city into direct and immediate communication with every important town, port, and city in the United States and British America. These facilities of transportation and intercourse, joined to those that will be afforded by the coal, mineral, and other roads in prospect and certain to be speedily constructed, will make Columbus a railroad center unsurpassed by few, if by any, in the West.

THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.

[This road is leased to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and is known as the "Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." The Central road is all in Ohio.]

The building of this road was a project originating at Zanesville. The company was formed under a special law passed February 8, 1847, for building a railroad from the city of Columbus, through Newark and Zanesville, "to such point on the Ohio river as the directors may select."

The company was organized at Zanesville, August 24, 1847, by the election of directors and other officers—Solomon Sturges

W. E. IDE. L. C. BAILEY. N. SCHLEE.

CENTRAL BANK,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Drafts for sale, on principal cities of the United States, payable in currency; and on California and four hundred different cities in Europe, payable in gold.

European Passage Tickets for sale at same prices as at Company's office in New York.

Letters of Credit furnished European Travelers.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

L. C. BAILEY, Cashier.

JOHN SCHNEIDER,

No. 155 South High Street,

Would inform the public that he always keeps on hand a large and fine selection of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

Which he will sell at lowest prices. Special attention is called to his assortment of

SPECTACLES.

Any one needing spectacles may be assured to find a pair, perfectly suited to his eyes, at most reasonable prices. He also keeps on hand, and sells as low as the lowest, a fine selection of

Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, etc.

Watches and Spectacles repaired on short notice. Don't forget the place.

JOHN SCHNEIDER.

GEORGE VANDEUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hocking and Straitsville Coal,

No. 129 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

president. In September, 1848, John H. Sullivan was elected president; and in May, 1850, the road was put under contract from Zanesville to Newark, and in November following, the remainder of the line from Newark to Columbus was contracted for. Delays incident to such work occurred, so that the road from Zanesville to Newark was not opened for the passage of trains till the 26th of January, 1852, and from Newark to Columbus not until the 18th of January, 1853.

Although the country from Zanesville to Columbus is generally of a favorable character for a railroad, there was some quite heavy work. Section 13, near Claypool's Mills, in Muskingum county, had about 60,000 yards of embankment; section 17, at Black Hand, a solid rock excavation 700 feet long and 64 feet deep at the deepest place; section 52, at Walnut creek, in Franklin county, some 300,000 yards of embankment, besides a large amount of trestle-work, and section 56, at Alum creek, near Columbus, required a deep cutting, embankment, and a bridge over the creek. With the above exceptions and the necessary bridging, including an iron bridge over the Muskingum river at Zanesville, nothing very formidable was encountered.

While the work on the line west of Zanesville was being forwarded, surveys of different routes were made east to the Ohio river. In 1852, thirty-one sections east of Zanesville were let, upon which work commenced immediately, and during that year the remaining portion of the road to the river was contracted for. The first thirty-one miles were so far advanced in May, 1854, that the road was opened to Cambridge, and the remainder of the line to the river in November, 1854, so that trains passed over it.

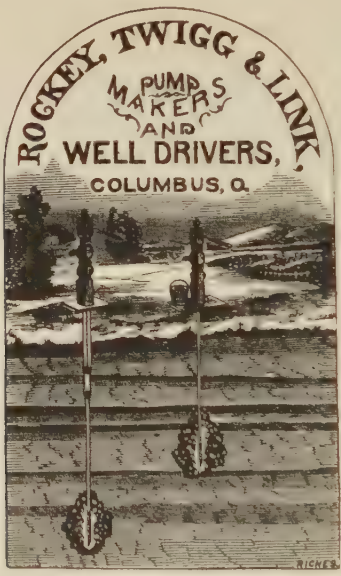
Some very heavy work had to be done on this part of the road. Section 16, east of Zanesville, required a deep cutting, in which continual slips occurred, and it has not yet been brought down to grade. The tunnel at Cambridge was another troublesome affair, being composed of such material as to decompose and fall by the action of the atmosphere. About one-half of its length had to be made an open cut before it could be arched, so as to be permanent.

From Cambridge to the Ohio river considerable heavy work became a necessity. The Barnesville trestle, so called, was a difficult affair, and was not completed till October, 1872. The foundation for the embankment, being of such material as to be subject to continual slides, was a very expensive job. Some parts of the Barnesville grade have been attended with much labor and expense in keeping them up, owing to the tendency of the earth to slip and slide. The grade there, for some five

ROCKEY, TWIGG & LINK,

PUMP MAKERS

— AND —



Well Drivers,

225 EAST FRIEND STREET,

(Near Sixth.) **COLUMBUS, O.**

Every Well guaranteed to furnish an abundance of water, and every Pump warranted to work. Particular attention given to Repairs. Orders through the Post-office, addressed to Lock Box 1053, will receive prompt attention.

miles, averages about eighty feet to the mile. From Barnesville east there are deep cuts and rocky points, and in the valley of McMahon's creek, in eighteen miles, some sixteen bridges were built; besides, there was the usual amount of bridging required to be done, and three or four more tunnels.

Much was expected by the officers of the company and the people along the road at its opening; but owing to the fact that the road was new, unfinished, unballasted, and without the necessary side-tracks and turn-outs to facilitate the passage of trains, it soon became in such condition, and the damage to machinery so great, that it could not accommodate the business offering, and it got into disrepute. More than this, the amount of capital stock subscribed, with the mortgage bonds issued, was only about half enough to pay the cost of construction and equipment, and, in consequence, a large floating debt was contracted. Failure to pay its obligations at maturity caused much complaint; and want of confidence by the public rendered it difficult for the company to put the road in condition to do business. It worked on till the fall of 1855, having to depend entirely upon its earnings, which were inadequate for the purpose, to pay debts and improve the road.

In August, 1855, Elias Fassett was elected president, but did not take charge till March, 1856. About that time it was determined that the earnings of the road should, for the present, be applied to the expenses of operating and putting it in proper order, delaying any attempt to pay the floating debt from that source. This change of policy operated somewhat favorably, enabling the company to give satisfaction by prompt payment for supplies and labor, and the road began to improve.

Arrangements were soon made, by advice of a meeting of the floating-debt creditors, two-thirds or more of the debt being represented, to issue a fourth mortgage, the bonds of which should be applied to funding the debt of the company. The bonds were issued, and about two-thirds of the floating debt retired in this way; but some of the creditors refused to accept them, and commenced legal proceedings to collect their claims.

During Mr. Fassett's administration, with all the drawbacks, the earnings of the road increased and the road improved. The interest on the first and second-mortgage bonds was paid till the latter part of 1857, when it was found that the interest could not be longer paid unless the company ran behind in its daily expenses for labor and material.

On the 1st of November, 1857, Mr. Fassett resigned the presidency, and H. J. Jewett was elected president, and assumed the management of the road. In the years 1857–58 and 1858–59, the earnings declined. Interest on the bonds could not

Ohio Furniture Co.

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE, CANE AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Salesroom, 119 S. High St.

FACTORY, WEST MOUND ST. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

We have the exclusive sale here for the celebrated

United States Spring Bed, Peters' Improved Wire Mattress, and the Tucker Spring Bed Bottom,

With a general assortment of Husk, and Husk and Cotton Top, Palm Leaf, Spring and Hair Mattresses;

And would respectfully invite an inspection of our full and complete Stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Library Sets.

be paid, and the bondholders becoming dissatisfied, instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, for foreclosure of the first and second mortgages. The road was placed, May 1, 1857, in the hands of H. J. Jewett, as receiver. It remained in this condition till December 1, 1865, during which time the business of the road increased; much of the increase, no doubt, was in consequence of the large amount of transportation required for the government on account of the war from 1861 to 1865. The receiver was enabled to discharge a considerable amount of the company's liabilities of a preferred character. In this time, also, the company perfected a plan for compromising their old debts. The road was sold at judicial sale, and a new organization was effected, the creditors and stockholders assenting to receive stock in the reorganized company at such rates as were agreed upon. The new company took the name of the Central Ohio Railroad Company as Reorganized, with an authorized capital stock of $3,000,000, and first mortgage bonds, $2,500,000. A board of directors was elected November 1, 1865, with H. J. Jewett, president; and on the 1st of December following, the road passed into the hands of the new organization.

In November, 1866, a contract was entered into between the company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the latter company leasing the road, its property, and equipment, and agreeing to operate it for a term of years, and to pay the company 35 per cent. of its gross earnings. This contract went into effect on the 1st of December, 1866, the Baltimore and Ohio Company taking possession of the road, which, as a matter of convenience for that company, is called the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This agreement enables the company to pay the interest upon its bonds, provide for the sinking fund, expenses of its corporate organization, and for dividends to its stockholders.

Since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company took charge of the road, it has steadily improved in its road-bed and equipment, and a large amount of rolling-stock has been added. A splendid bridge has been built over the Ohio river at Bellaire and Benwood, West Virginia, which cost about $1,250,000. This bridge is an imposing structure. The following description is taken from the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for 1871:

"The bridge constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company over the Ohio river at Benwood, West Virginia, was first opened for the passage of trains on the 21st day of June, 1871. The first stone of Ohio shore Pier No. 1, was laid May 2,

J. G. FLETCHER,

(FORMERLY OF BOSTON AND NEW YORK,)

Portrait Painter.

Portraits painted in Oil, from Life or from Photographs.
Old Paintings cleaned, repaired, and varnished.

STUDIO, No. 109 South High Street,

ROOM 9 (Over Randall, Aston & Co.)

COLUMBUS, O.

. E. SMITH. J. F. BARTLIT.

SMITH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast Gas and Water Pipe of All Sizes,

BRANCH CASTINGS, ETC.

COLUMBUS, O.

S. E. SAMUEL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Proprietary Preparations,

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.

Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes only. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared at all Hours.

Having had nearly thirty years' practical experience in the general Drug Business, and a business acquaintance with most of the leading importing and jobbing hou es of the East, I feel confident that I can offer special inducements to merchants and others visiting the city with a view to purchasing stock.

Thanking the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

No. 115 N. High Street, Columbus, O.

1868, and from that date to the final opening the work was prosecuted without intermission.

"*Approaches.*—The West Virginia approach is by a line diverging from the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Benwood station, and extending with cuts and fills 2,400 feet to the West Virginia abutment. The Ohio approach is by a line diverging from the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at the company's stock-grounds, and extending by cuts and fills 2,250 feet to the first Ohio abutment. The approach is then continued across the company's grounds and through the city of Bellaire, along First street, by a solid and ornamental arcade work of first-class masonry, extending by 43 arched spans of 33 feet 4 inches each, from center to center of piers, a distance of 1,433 feet 4 inches, and of an average height of 45 feet, to the second Ohio abutment in the city of Bellaire.

"*Masonry.*—The masonry consists of solid ashler, and the workmanship is first-class in every respect. The material employed is sandstone, obtained from the Ohio quarries.

"The Grafton stone is used for the pier-facing where exposed to the action of the ice. The masonry of the Benwood bridge piers ranges from 40 to 110 feet in height, and of an average height of 77 feet, are fourteen in number, and with the Ohio and West Virginia abutments contain 25,374 cubic yards of masonry; the arcade work contains 14,854 cubic yards; total quantity of masonry, 40,228 cubic yards.

"*Superstructure.*—The spans beginning at the West Virginia abutment are of the following lengths from center to center of masonry: Span No. 1 is 121 feet; Nos. 2 and 3, each 106 feet 6 inches; Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, each 107 feet 6 inches. These spans, from 1 to 7 inclusive, are deck 'Bollman' spans, and were built at the company's shops, Mount Clare. Span No. 8 is 211 feet; No. 9, 212 feet; No. 10, 213 feet; No. 11, 348 feet; No. 12, 241 feet 6 inches; No. 13, 210 feet in length. These spans, from 8 to 13 inclusive, constitute the river or water-way spans, and are of a total length of 1,435 feet 6 inches. Spans Nos. 11 and 12 are the channel spans. These spans are of the 'Linville and Piper' truss, and were built by the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. Span No. 14 is 107 feet; No. 15 is 105 feet in length. These spans are deck 'Bollman,' and were built at the company's shops at Mount Clare.

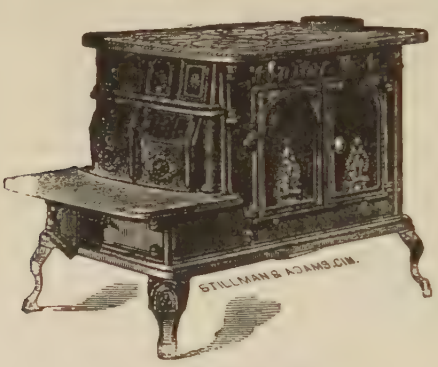
"The total length of open work is 2,411 feet 6 inches. The total length of bridge, from end to end of masonry, is 3,916 feet 10 inches.

"The total length of bridge and approaches is 8,566 feet 10 inches."

The road is now a first-class road, and is managed with much

E. B. Armstrong & Co.

No. 21 East Town Street,



DEALERS IN

STOVES,

Ranges, Furnaces,

And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps,

ETC., AND

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE,

COLUMBUS, O.

ability. Its trains have been run with great regularity, and it has been remarkably exempt from accidents causing loss of life to passengers. The road is 137 miles in length from Columbus to Bellaire, passing through the east part of Franklin county, and through Licking, Muskingum, Guernsey, and Belmont counties; also, through Newark, Zanesville, and Cambridge, the county-seats of Licking, Muskingum, and Guernsey counties; and the town of Barnesville, in Belmont county, to Bellaire, a city of about 5,000 inhabitants. Besides the places named, there are some forty stations, of more or less importance, for the accommodation of the business of the company, and to receive and deliver passengers, produce, and merchandise.

Its connections are of the very first class. Connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Bellaire, and passing over the bridge to Benwood, West Virginia, close connections are made to Wheeling and all the eastern cities, with the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, at Bellaire, and with steamers on the Ohio river to various ports; at Zanesville, with the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad; at Newark, with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, the Lake Erie and Straitsville Divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and at Columbus with all the railroads radiating from that point; thus furnishing unsurpassed facilities to travelers going in any direction, and superior accommodations for all passing over the road.

The operations of the road are under the direct management of W. C. Quincy, as general superintendent, and his assistants, with office at the northwest corner of High and North streets, in Columbus; George R. Blanchard, general freight, and Louis M. Cole, general ticket agents, offices at Baltimore; and N. Guilford, assistant general freight agent, office at Columbus. H. J. Jewett is president, and William Wing, secretary of the company and cashier of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, with offices at Columbus; Daniel Applegate, treasurer of the company, at Zanesville, and A. D. Smith, assistant auditor, at Columbus.

The following statistics of the Central Ohio Railroad Company are taken from the last report of the Ohio railroad commissioner:

"Capital stock authorized, $3,000,000; amount of stock issued, $2,845,500; total cost of road to date, $5,500,000; number of locomotives, 39; number of passenger cars, 20; number of freight and other cars, 1,037; total number of persons employed, 1,275; general average rates for passengers, 2½ cents per mile; general average rates for freight, 2½ cents per ton per mile; total earnings of the road for the year, $966,315.94; total operating expenses for the year, $850,339.09; net earnings for the year, $115,976.85."

The city of Columbus owes, in a great measure, its birth to

DENIG & FERSON,

Manufacturers of

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SALESROOM,

90 North High Street, Columbus.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized, 1850.

J. C. Walkley, PRESIDENT. S. H. White, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

ASSETS, July 1, 1872,	$10,000,000.00
Income for 1871,	4,448,742.00
Dividends to Policy-Holders, in 1871,	1,140,572.00
Death Losses Paid in 1871,	713,545.95

This old and substantial Company issues all desirable forms of policies on **LOW CASH RATES.**

Dividends paid annually, beginning with **first** renewal.

The plan of **Deposit Insurance,** recently introduced by this Company, is very popular, being economical, safe, and available. It gives a much larger cash value for surrender of policy than is allowed under any other form of insurance.

ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT is a prominent feature of this Company.

All persons desiring Life Insurance are respectfully invited to examine its plans and manner of doing business.

JOHN N. LYMAN, General Agent.

109 South High St. **AGENTS WANTED.** Columbus, Ohio.

railroad life to this road. While the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Columbus and Xenia railroads were in operation, a year or two in advance, the Central Ohio was the first direct line from Columbus to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and the great eastern centers of trade, and, in this regard, it justly deserves the title of pioneer. Had not this road been constructed, there would probably have been to-day no direct communication east, by railroad, to Baltimore and Washington City. It opened the gateway over the Alleghanies, following parallel with that great thoroughfare, the National Road, and, for some years, it held the key to this splendid western country, inducing emigration to, and settlement in Columbus, its terminal western point, thereby contributing largely to the prosperity and wealth of the city. For these things, the Baltimore and Ohio should ever be held in grateful remembrance, and be liberally patronized by our citizens.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

On the 14th of April, 1864, W. P. Cutler, John Mills, Douglass Putnam, E. H. Moore, and M. M. Greene filed a certificate with the secretary of state, incorporating "*The Mineral Railroad Company*," with authority to construct and operate a railroad from Athens to Columbus, with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

M. M. Greene took charge of the project, and labored for some time, in Southern Ohio, to secure the requisite subscription to the capital stock. But in vain, and the enterprise was dropped.

In January, 1866, Mr. Greene came to Columbus and presented the project to our citizens, specially asking from a few of our representative business men, that after a full consideration of the enterprise, they would meet and discuss the question as to the probable benefit which would result to our city, from the development of the coal and iron fields of the Hocking Valley. February 19, 1866, a number of gentlemen met at the office of Bartlet & Smith, and Mr. Greene presented, fully and concisely, his views as to the great importance of the proposed road, giving facts, data, and estimates as to the business of a railroad built with special regard to the coal and iron trade, rather than for passengers and agricultural traffic. He stated what was then hardly credible, that his observation for years warranted him in assuming that a railroad, with low grades and easy curves, could be constructed down the valley, and reach, with short branches, the entire coal-field. The meeting resulted in a determination to have a preliminary survey made.

Messrs. B. E. Smith, Wm. Dennison, Wm. G. Deshler, W. B. Brooks, Wm. A. Platt, B. S. Brown, Wm. A. Neil, and

M. C. LILLEY & CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

PUBLISHERS OF

The Odd Fellows' Companion,

AND

DER ODD FELLOW,

Monthly Magazines of the I. O. O. F.

I. O. O. F.

RED MEN,

MASONIC,

DRUIDS.

KNIGHTS PYTHIAS,

Temperance,

And Regalia and Lodge Supplies

FOR ALL SOCIETIES,

MANUFACTURED BY

M. C. LILLEY & CO.

COLUMBUS, O.

Theo. Comstock each gave one hundred dollars for the proposed preliminary survey, which was forthwith made under direction of Mr. Greene. This was the germ, whence sprang an enterprise that time has proven to be of the greatest importance to our city, and has fully sustained Mr. Greene, the projector, in all his representations.

Upon report of survey, books for subscription to the capital stock were opened in Columbus and at the several towns along the line of the proposed road, providing "that no subscription should be binding, unless seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, unconditional subscription, should be made within one year." After great labor by a few active men, among whom we may name Isaac Eberly, the sum as provided was obtained.

The stockholders met at the City Hall, Columbus, December 19, 1866, and organized the company by electing the first board of directors:

Peter Hayden, B. E. Smith, Wm. G. Deshler, Isaac Eberly, Geo. M. Parsons, J. C. Garrett, M. M. Greene, Wm. Dennison, Theo. Comstock, W. B. Brooks, D. Tallmadge, Wm. P. Cutler, E. H. Moore.

The board elected as officers: Peter Hayden, president; M. M. Greene, vice-president and superintendent; J. J. Janney, secretary and treasurer; Allen G. Thurman, solicitor.

M. M. Greene was directed by the board to take charge of the engineer department, and to proceed forthwith to survey and locate the line of the road.

May 2, 1867. The name of the company was changed to "The Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company."

May 22, 1867. The board contracted with Dodge, Case & Co., in the sum of $1,665,000, payable in bonds and cash, for the construction of the road, to be completed in November, 1868.

August 17, 1867. The board authorized the issue of $1,500,000 in first-mortgage seven per cent. thirty-year bonds, to be dated October 1, 1867, and at the same time provided a sinking fund setting aside October 1, 1872, and annually thereafter, $15,000 to be applied to the reduction of said bonded debt.

January, 1870. B. E. Smith was elected president, P. Hayden retiring.

In consequence of unavoidable delays, the road was not opened to Lancaster, until January, 1869; to Nelsonville, September, 1869; and to Athens, July, 1870.

As the road opened from point to point, business was pressed upon it, taxing constantly to its limit the capacity of its equipment. During its unfinished state, its earnings were sufficient to pay the interest upon the bonds, as they were required to be issued. The opening of the road created great excitement among

John P. Jacobs,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Pure Catawba Wines,

OF HIS OWN PRODUCTION;

Also, Constantly on hand, a Full Assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Rooms, 21 and 23 East Town Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

JACOBS' HALL, 21 and 23 East Town Street, used generally as a DANCE-HALL FOR RESPECTABLE GATHERINGS.

the owners of coal lands throughout the entire coal region; the lands advanced rapidly in price; options were secured on all accessible territory; coal companies, with abundant capital, were rapidly organized, and mines were opened. The success of the coal operators, on the main line, caused great demand and pressure on the board for the building of branch roads to traverse the several valleys of the coal region.

The policy of the directory being conservative and cautious, they yielded only partly to the demand by authorizing, in April, 1870, the construction of a branch to Straitsville—thirteen miles in length—which was opened in January, 1871. To provide funds for building the branch, the board authorized the issue of $300,000 in ten-year seven per cent. bonds, dated July 1, 1870, secured by a mortgage on the branch. This is the first of numerous branches which will be imperatively demanded by the constant development of the coal trade.

We expect, in the not far distant future, to see the Hocking Valley road, like a thrifty tree, pushing its roots into the earth, and drawing thence the rich life-blood of trade to be poured through the main trunk, and thence disseminated far and wide through its branches—its roots penetrating the Southern Ohio coal-fields, and its branches spreading all throughout the North and West.

The great increase of business in 1871—that being the first year during which the road was fully operated for twelve months—necessitated a corresponding increase of depot grounds, sidings, and equipment. To provide the funds therefor, the board, in September, 1871, authorized the issue of $1,000,000 in seven per cent. twenty-year second-mortgage bonds, dated January 1, 1872; $300,000 of which were set aside to be exchanged for the $300,000 branch bonds, and the residue—$700,000—to be sold from time to time, as the increase of business should require. The entire authorized bonded debt is $2,500,000; of the second mortgage, however, but $370,000 of the $700,000 have been sold, making the net bonded debt, November 1, 1872, $2,170,000. The capital stock paid up, November 1, 1872, is $1,150,000, making a total stock and debt of $3,320,000, as of that date.

Although built as a "coal-road," the other business, arising from the creation and growth of the numerous towns upon the road, and the vast increase in the products of lands in its vicinity, have made the miscellaneous trade no small item. This trade is chiefly lumber, stone, salt, agricultural products, and supplies for the miners. The supply trade is quite large and is rapidly growing, many Columbus merchants doing more business in the Hocking Valley than in any other section of Ohio.

J. & G. BUTLER,

Established 1843,

Wholesale Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

AGENTS FOR

Cement and Plaster Mills,

COR. HIGH AND GAY STS., COLUMBUS, O.

Specialties: : : Liquors and Tobaccos.

Jacobs Brothers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JACOBS' SUGAR EVAPORATORS,

And Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Office, 15 West Broad Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The trade is both profitable and safe, as the coal-operators pay cash monthly to the miners; hence, the trade of the valley is as nearly as possible done on a cash basis.

The business for 1871, leaving off fractions of thousands, was:

INCOME.

Receipts from coal freights	$298,000
Receipts from passengers	120,000
Miscellaneous freight	131,000
Total income	$549,000

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest paid	$129,000
Operating expenses	263,000
Total disbursed	$392,000

Making profit, $157,000. Operating expeenses about 47 per cent.

The coal trade was:

From Nelsonville, W. B. Brooks	$142,000
From Straitsville, Jno. D. Martin & Co	77,000
From Haydenville, P. Hayden	43,000
From Lick Run, E. A. Fitch & Co	26,000
From other points, new openings	10,000
	$298,000

The passenger transportation was: East bound, $57,000; west bound, $63,000; number, 143,000—not one of whom was injured.

As a return to the stockholders for the use of their funds employed in the construction of the road, the board distributed to them, March 1, 1872, twenty per cent. in the stock of the company, which was paid for in cash from the earnings of the road, from the commencement of business to January 1, 1872.

July 10, 1872, the board made a cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the first six months of that year. After a thorough examination into the status of the road, and looking at its business, past, present, and prospective, the board felt authorized to say that the stockholders could confidently expect regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. thereafter. Frequent or long-continued strikes by the miners of the entire coal region might so affect the business of the road as to diminish the looked-for annual return. No great apprehension, how-

WE SELL TO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS

FOR LESS THAN THEIR WORK COSTS THEM.

IRON BUGGY CO.

SUPPLY

Carriage Makers, Dealers, Traders, and Farmers,

FACTORY, 180 NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

Guarantee Large Profits

TO DEALERS AND TRADERS.

ever, need be felt on that point. Experience has proven that strikes, on the part of miners, and those engaged in like occupations, have been more disastrous to the workmen than to the capitalists. The miners are so intelligent a class, they must see that capital and labor are not necessarily antagonistic, but rather mutually dependent; yet, should the conflict come, the loss of interest can be endured longer than the loss of food.

The propriety of using convict labor in mines, as is done in many of the largest salt and coal-mines and stone-quarries in Europe and Asia, has been discussed by political economists as a last resort. In case of persistent strikes, it might be expedient here. It is to be hoped, however, the day is far distant when the mines in Ohio shall be lighted by the lamp on a convict's brow, or echo the clink of a convict's pick. Let us have "*free labor*" in the Hocking Valley. Let every man be "*free*" to work as he will, for whom he will, and on what terms he will; and let all who will not work, quit. But they should not dictate to or interfere with those who will work. Let the miners be "free men" in their politics, religion, and labor, and public sentiment, backing up law, will sustain them. As "free men" they will receive, in any given year, far more wages than they will earn under their "Union" dictation, the prime cause of frequent strikes, suspicions, recriminations, and bad blood generally. Coal is an article of such necessity to all that community will effectually protect itself against all evils caused by dictation on part of labor, or monopoly on the part of capital.

The business of the road for 1872 has been given us from the books for the first ten months, with a fair estimate for November and December.

INCOME.

Coal freights	$594,000
Passengers	110,000
Miscellaneous freight	142,000
Total income	$846,000

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest paid and due	$148,000
Operating expenses	413,000
Total disbursements	$561,000
Making profit	$285,000

Operating expenses, 49 per cent.

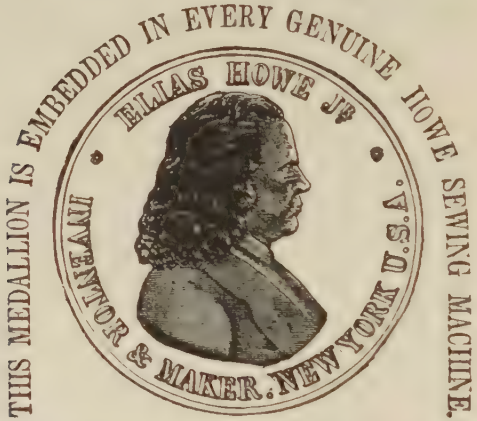
Passengers, number carried	132,000

None injured up to November 15.

1845. THE OLDEST. 1873.
THE MOST SIMPLE.
THE MOST RELIABLE.
THE MOST DURABLE.
THE LATEST IMPROVED.
THE CHEAPEST,

Because the very Best in the World.

The Elias Howe Sewing Machines.



This Medallion is embedded in every genuine

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

These celebrated machines have long held first rank of all the first-class machines. Their production of six hundred machines a day fails to keep pace with the demand. This indicates how the public appreciate them.

The Howe Machine Company's Factory, at Bridgeport, Conn., is the largest and best appointed Sewing Machine Factory in the world, its floors having an area of three and one-half acres, or 150,000 square feet.

Agents and Dealers will find it for their interest to buy and sell the best machines, and not spend their time, energy, and capital upon those having less merit.

☞ Every Machine is warranted perfect.

Every housekeeper should always have one ready for service.

The Howe Machine Co.

CHAS. F. HALL, Manager,

97 South High Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

Increase of business over 1871	$297,000
Increase of profit over 1871	128,000

The status of the road, January 1, 1873, will be about:

Capital stock	$1,150 000
First-mortgage bonds	1,500 000
Second mortgage, set aside for branch and sold	750 000
Total invested in road	$3,400 000

The road, with sidings and branches, is about an even hundred miles in length. It has extensive depot grounds at Columbus, with the necessary improvements now being constructed; it has nine miles of new steel rails, which will be the only rail hereafter laid; it has ample depots all along the line, and bridges, as iron bridges are replacing the wooden ones; and it is in all respects a first-class, well-constructed railroad. Yet, with its twenty engines, nine passenger cars, 800 coal cars, and 135 freight cars, its equipment is not sufficient to do the business offered. The want of coal cars is a constant source of annoyance and loss to the road and the coal-operators. This is being remedied, however, as fast as cars can be built. The road is greatly aided at this time by some of the coal-operators and by other railroad companies, by placing coal cars on the road, to be run for a mileage. The whole number of coal cars now upon the road is about 2,000, which, if placed in one train, would reach from Columbus nearly to Winchester.

To the present time the per centum of operating expenses has been under fifty, and the evidence is palpable that when the road is fully equipped, with double-track steel rails, the easy curves, low grades, and low rate of speed will reduce the per centum to as low a figure as any other coal road in the country; will so increase the business as to place it in the front rank of reliable dividend-paying roads, and make it an immense property of vital importance to Columbus. The demand for coal from distant points has created a large, growing through business. Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo are taking large quantities. The quality of both Hocking and Straitsville coal warrants a long haul, when competing with coal from many other mines.

The best paying business for the road, and for our own city, is the Columbus market. The least amount of equipment and haul will place the price of coal at such figure as to make Columbus a point second to none in Ohio or the West for the economical manufacture of everything in which coal and iron

E. HAYES, Superintendent. M. HAYES, Treasurer. E. K. HAYES, Secretary.

The Hayes Carriage Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CURTIS' PATENT LOOP AND COUPLING

Carriages and Buggies

FACTORY AND SALESROOM:

CARPENTER BLOCK,

No. 109 East Town Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

are important elements. A train can make daily round-trips to the coal-fields from Columbus, while it requires five cars to do the work of one in the Chicago trade, and a corresponding less number in the trade to nearer points.

The value of our city as a manufacturing center is now about being appreciated, as is testified by the blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, iron-works, and establishments of a kindred nature, now running, building, or projected. Columbus is the distributing point for supplies to the entire scope of country, tributary to the Hocking Valley. For the iron and coal received, she should return manufactured articles, produced here, and all dry goods, groceries, and like supplies should be sent from the houses of our wholesale merchants. The interests of the road and our city are reciprocal. To double-track the road will double the manufactures of the city; and to double the manufactures of the city will double-track the road, and make it a property of five million dollars.

The road is decidedly a home enterprise, projected, built, and owned by those living on the line. The larger part of its stock is now owned, and nearly one-third of its bonds held, by our own citizens. The funds expended in operating it are disbursed among ourselves, and the shops for repairs are located in our own city. The policy of the board of directors is to operate the road in the interests of Columbus, and to encourage home enterprise by such fair discrimination in favor of our city as will be just. The fact that the duty devolving upon the board of directors is simply the management of their own and their neighbors' property, is sufficient guaranty that such management will be careful, economical, and at all times conducive to the prosperity and growth of our city.

The board of directors are: Benjamin E. Smith, Wm. Dennison, W. G. Deshler, W. B. Brooks, Theodore Comstock, John L. Gill, Isaac Eberly, John Greenleaf, C. P. L. Butler, M. M. Greene, all residents of Columbus; John D. Martin, of Lancaster; C. H. Rippey, of Logan, and S. W. Pickering, of Athens.

The company's officers, who all reside in Columbus, are: Benjamin E. Smith, president; M. M. Greene, vice-president; J. J. Janney, secretary and treasurer; T. J. Janney, auditor; John W. Doherty, superintendent; W. H. Jennings, engineer; E. A. Buell, general ticket agent.

The following statistics of this company are taken from the last report of the state railroad commissioner:

"Total amount of capital stock authorized, $1,500,000; total amount of same paid in, $1,113,170; length of line, 76 miles; Straitsville Branch, 13 miles, making the total length, 89 miles; number of locomotives, 16; passenger cars, 9; freight and other

The New Improved Family Favorite and the Manufacturers' Favorite,

WEED

SEWING MACHINES,

CONSTRUCTED ON

NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, ARE THE BEST MADE.

Always on hand a full line of the best Sewing Machine Findings, such as Needles, Oil, and Thread and Attachments for all kinds of Sewing Machines;

ALSO, KNITTING MACHINES.

Machines sold on easy Terms, Instruction Given, and

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE,

168 South High Street, Columbus, O.

E. D. HOUSE, Manager.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

cars, 786; freight cars owned by other parties and used by the company, 469; total number of persons employed, 417; average rate of speed for express cars, 26 miles per hour; of mail cars, 20 miles; of freight cars, 10 miles; average rates for passenger transportation, 3 cents per mile; average rate of transportation of coal per ton per mile, 1⅝ cents; amount of coal transported during the year, 433,936 tons; total earnings of the road for the year, $682,195.12; total expenses of same, $308,662.39; net earnings for the year, $373,532.73."

THE COLUMBUS AND FERRARA RAILROAD.

This is probably the most important to this city and county of the railroads projected and yet to be built to and from Columbus as a central point. Its general object is to open, in a southeasterly direction from this city, a communication by rail to Somerset and the coal and mineral fields of Perry county. Several routes have been suggested, examined, and discussed, all, however, having the same general purpose in view. While the great advantages that would result from the construction of the Scioto Valley railroad were admitted on all hands, this mineral road to Perry county was chiefly instrumental in producing the large majority vote in this city, given on the 31st of August last, in favor of the appropriation for building the trunk and branch line from the Union depot. This Ferrara road will not only give us access to apparently inexhaustible coal-fields, but as steps have been taken in Perry and Morgan counties, by the vote of large sums of money, to continue the road through those counties to the Muskingum river, it will open up a route in that direction from Columbus to Marietta and the Ohio river.

The great reason why this Ferrara road should and will be built is, that a new coal-road to this city is becoming an absolute necessity. One road, the Hocking Valley, even if it should have a double track, as is contemplated and expected, can not supply the increasing demand. Already the coal-carrying roads in operation from Columbus are distributing that mineral faster than it can be supplied. Other roads of the same character are about starting into existence, as the Mt. Vernon, the Toledo, and others. To Toledo, the prospect is that we may soon have two roads to supply the towns along each of the routes with coal. One of these may be built under the auspices of the Hocking Valley, and the other under the wing of the Bee Line. At all events, there will shortly be at least one new road in the direction of Toledo, and one that will require a large amount of coal for distribution to the North and Northwest.

The Hocking Valley road has been a successful and prosperous enterprise; it is already beginning to make large dividends

FENCING.

MARTIN KRUMM,

254 South Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio.

WROUGHT IRON FENCING.

The Best, Cheapest, and Neatest ever made.

Warranted to stand in good order for almost any length of time.

to its stockholders for their investments. Not only so, but it has contributed immensely to the growth and prosperity of our city. For these things, and for the ability and sagacity with which the company has managed its affairs, it deserves high commendation.

But, notwithstanding all this, it is necessary for the interests of our citizens, and for the future development of Columbus, as a great manufacturing and trade-center, that no single road or company should have an exclusive monopoly in the transportation of mineral products, on which those interests and that manufacturing and trade must depend for existence. Even if one road could do all the business required in bringing coal and ores to this point, it would be unsafe to suffer it to enjoy a monopoly of the business. But the Hocking Valley manifestly can not supply the demand. Besides, the new projected mineral road will not come in direct competition with the Hocking Valley road. It will penetrate the great coal and mineral field in another direction, and draw its supplies from another quarter of that field. Both roads will have plenty of work to make them both profitable; for with an increasing supply, we may rely upon it there will come an increasing demand.

The certificate of incorporation of the Columbus, Ferrara and Mineral Railway Company was filed in the office of the secretary of state, August 22, 1871. Capital stock, $500,000.

Officers.—The officers of the company are: E. T. Mithoff, president; R. C. Hoffman, vice-president; James Watson, secretary; A. C. Hanes, treasurer; John B. Gregory, chief engineer; executive committee, Henry Miller, John G. Mitchell, and T. Ewing Miller; directors, E. T. Mithoff, Henry Miller, William Monypeny, Thomas Miller, R. C. Hoffman, Z. Vesey, and A. C. Dorsey, all of whom are citizens of Columbus.

The Location of the Road.—The Columbus and Ferrara railroad is to be connected with the Union depot in this city, pass thence on the east side of the city, cross the National Road east of the Front Street railroad stables, and run thence, by way of Basil and Baltimore, in Fairfield county, to Ferrara, in Perry county, the center of the great coal-vein. The company are confident in the expectation of having the road in running order in the year 1873.

The new railroad will cross Alum creek one-third of a mile south of the National Road, or between that road and Livingston avenue, crossing the lay of ground the most eligible in the neighborhood for manufacturing purposes. Land in that vicinity, suitable for such purposes, may at present be purchased at a very fair average rate considering its prospective increase in value. Holders of property in that section are offering lands

J. A. ROBEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

MARBLE

SCOTCH GRANITE, AND

Brown Stone Monuments,

NO. 177 NORTH HIGH STREET,

Near the Depot. COLUMBUS, O.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING WORK DONE.

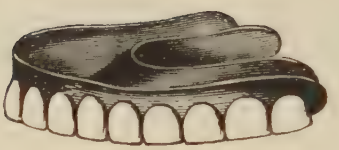
gratis for the purpose of erecting manufacturing establishments thereon. The company intend building, at the crossing of the National Road, a local passenger and freight depot.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY AND COLUMBUS AND FERRARA RAILROADS.

Under the act passed April 23, 1872, commonly known as the "Boesel law," authorizing counties, cities, villages, and townships to build railroads, and to lease and operate the same, James G. Bull, mayor of Columbus, at the written request of more than one hundred tax-paying electors of the city, issued, July 12, 1872, a notice to the voters of the city, to the effect that a special election would be held, on the 31st of August next ensuing, to decide whether the city of Columbus would appropriate two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a railroad from the Union depot, in the city, in a southeastern direction, to an eligible point on the National Road, east of and not exceeding one-third of a mile from the Friend Street railroad stables, thence southerly to an eligible point in and near the center of the north boundary line of Hamilton township, forming thus a commencement for the projected Scioto Valley railroad; and, also, for the construction of a branch road, commencing at a point on the line of said railroad, about one-third of a mile south of the National Road, thence in an easterly direction and parallel to said road across Alum creek to its east bank, about one-third of a mile south of the National Road, so as to form a beginning for the contemplated Columbus and Ferrara railroad to the coal and iron mines in Perry county.

THE VOTE.—The special election was held accordingly on Saturday, August 31, 1872, and resulted in the large majority of 3,777, out of a total vote of 4,701, in favor of issuing city bonds to the amount of $200,000 for building the trunk road and branch described in the foregoing notice by Mayor Bull. The vote by wards was as follows:

	Yes.	No.	Total.
First Ward	313	41	354
Second Ward	296	37	333
Third Ward	301	27	328
Fourth Ward	596	16	612
Fifth Ward	416	18	434
Sixth Ward	452	40	492
Seventh Ward	389	60	449
Eighth Ward	710	40	750
Ninth Ward	264	90	354
Tenth Ward	379	71	450
Eleventh Ward	123	22	145
Total	4,239	462	4,701



E. M. WRIGHT,

Dentist,

No. 49 East Town Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Teeth Extracted without Pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide.

THE LETTING.—The question of the appropriation of funds having been thus decided, the mayor, September 28, 1872, issued a notice for sealed proposals to be received at the office of the city clerk until November 28, 1872, for building said trunk road and branch on a line to be selected by the mayor and city council, the contractor or contractors to give bonds to the acceptance of the mayor and council.

THE COLUMBUS AND SCIOTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

The general purpose of the projectors and friends of this road is to construct a railroad southwardly from Columbus down the fertile valley of the Scioto to Portsmouth, or some other point on the Ohio river, by way of Circleville, Chillicothe, and Waverly. It will pass through the following counties, whose productions of corn and wheat, in 1870, were as follows:

	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Wheat.
Franklin county	2,051,000	257,000
Pickaway county	2,764,000	333,000
Ross county	2,644,000	345,000
Pike county	819,000	74,000
Scioto county	731,000	71,000
Total,	9,008,000	1,090,000

A large portion of this road will be built by municipal subscriptions under the "Boesel law." Several large subscriptions of this character were voted last summer. One of these was voted by Ross county, sufficient to construct the road-bed and bridges through that county. Portsmouth and Scioto county, by a vote of four to one, decided in favor of raising $300,000 by tax for building the road through that county. Waverly, the county seat of Pike county, by a vote of five or six to one, declared in favor of subscribing the requisite amount to build the road through that county. Thus the road was secured to the south line of Pickaway county, leaving its construction through that county and Hamilton township, in Franklin county, to be provided for.

By the building of the Scioto Valley road, and also of the Columbus, McArthur and Gallipolis road, Columbus will gain direct connection with that great trunk-line, the Chesapeake and Ohio road, and access to the mineral and agricultural wealth it will tap, as well as to the Atlantic seaboard by a shorter route than any other now in operation. Referring to the Chesapeake road, the Chicago *Railway Review* says in a recent number:

"As the new great trunk-line approaches completion to the

PAUL & THRALL,

Mercantile Job Printers,

PEARL STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, **COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE FINER GRADES OF

Commercial Job Printing.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR CENTRAL OHIO FOR THE BAXTER STEAM ENGINE,

Designed for business requiring light power, at Moderate Expense.

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND DURABLE.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Ohio, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the leading towns in the Southwest, including a population of ten millions of producing people, are competing to form running arrangements with it. In Europe capitalists are investigating, through agents in this country, the unexampled resources in the iron, coal, timber, salt, and agricultural products of Virginia and West Virginia. Virginia has been long and favorably known to the leading capitalists of Europe. A large proportion of the old State debt is held in Europe. The advance in the market prices of the coal, iron, and agricultural lands of West Virginia since the road began work has been sufficient to pay for the cost of building the road twice over. New industries are springing into life and activity along the line; and at its western terminus on the Ohio river, the new city of Huntingdon, named after the intelligent and enterprising president of the road, is progressing rapidly."

Two certificates have been filed incorporating companies for the construction of the Columbus and Toledo railroad:

1. The Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company, incorporated in May, 1872. The corporators are all residents of Columbus. They are M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, James A. Wilcox, and John L. Gill. The charter of this company permits it to build its road by either the eastern or western route; and the road, it is generally understood, will be an extension of the Columbus and Hocking Valley road.

2. The Toledo and Columbus Railroad Company, incorporated since the Columbus and Toledo, with a capital of $500,000. The corporators are Harvey P. Platt, Valentine H. Hitcham, J. C. Lee, Hervey Brown, J. S. Peterson, S. Carlin, Aaron Blackford, S. L. Broughton, Edwin Reed, Hugh Cargo, William Q. Davis, John Ruthrauff, and K. T. Backus. This company is organized for constructing a road on what is known as the western route.

THE COLUMBUS AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Three routes have been proposed for this contemplated railroad:

1. The eastern route, from Columbus, through Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Carey, Fostoria, and Bowling Green, to Toledo.

2. The middle route, from Columbus, through Delaware, thence directly north, through Forest, Findlay, and Bowling Green, to Toledo.

3. The western route, from Columbus, through the counties of Franklin, Union, Hardin, Hancock, Wood, and Lucas, to To-

C. H. MITCHAMORE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Articles,

No. 3 SOUTH HIGH ST. COLUMBUS.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

S. V. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

No. 176 NORTH HIGH ST. . . (NEAR DEPOT,) . . COLUMBUS, OHIO.

This House has been recently Renovated, Improved, and Refurnished.

B. E. ALLEN, DEALER IN ICE,

No. 61 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

GEO. R. ELLIOTT & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

PARSONS' BUILDING, Cor. High & Town Sts., COLUMBUS, O.

GEO. R. ELLIOTT. S. P. KILLIAN.

WM. STEINBARGER. W. P. ALDRICH. A. ZARTMAN.

STEINBARGER, ALDRICH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

98 NORTH HIGH ST. (SESSIONS' BLOCK.)

JOHN STAIB,

MANUFACTURER OF BRICK.

YARD, EAST OF THE EAST GRAVE-YARD, COLUMBUS, O.

TOWN STREET HOUSE,

COR. FOURTH & TOWN STS. - - - - - D. VANSEVERY, PROPRIETOR.

☞ This House has been entirely refurnished and refitted. Special attention paid to the traveling public. Good Stabling attached to the House.

THEODORE LEONARD,

MANUFACTURER OF BRICK,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ledo, touching the towns of Marysville, Kenton, Findlay, and Bowling Green.

Under the auspices of the Columbus and Toledo and the Hocking Valley Railroad Companies, the eastern and western routes from Columbus to Toledo were surveyed last summer by a corps of civil engineers under Phil. D. Fisher and Jesse R. Straughan. The report of these preliminary surveys has not, at this writing, been published; but they are understood to indicate that on both routes, as surveyed, there is a good grade throughout, and no serious obstacles will be offered to engineering.

The difference between the two routes as to distance is but slight, and if any, not more than five or six miles, claimed by parties interested to be in favor of their preferred route. The survey of the western route, of which we have the most information, shows that the grade is nowhere over twenty-six feet, and that only for a short distance. The deepest cut is at Kenton, which is on the dividing ridge or "backbone of Ohio."

Of the middle route we have no account of a survey, though it was announced, some months since, that Mr. Townsend, president of the Bee Line, had stated that he would have an engineer put on the route, and that if the road was built on that line, his company would lease their track between Columbus and Delaware to the new company on favorable terms, with perfect freedom in making contracts for through freight and traffic with other roads.

These three several routes have their advantages and disadvantages, and each has, of course, its strenuous friends and advocates. What is wanted for Columbus and this section of the State is a direct and easy route to Toledo. The towns along the several proposed lines have held meetings in favor of building the road, and have made liberal subscriptions, both private and public, to aid the enterprise.

The importance of this railroad to Columbus, either as an extension of the Hocking Valley road or otherwise, can hardly be overestimated. Our city has direct railroad communication with almost every point of consequence in the State except Toledo and Northwestern Ohio. Columbus is, and is to be, a coal and iron center. It has already two principal roads—the Bee Line and the Mt. Vernon road, now nearly completed—for bearing off its coal and other mineral products.

The Toledo road will make the third great thoroughfare for the distribution of our coal, and so increase that traffic that the necessity of building another road to the coal region in Perry county will become imperative. Both roads will doubtless be soon in operation. Of the new coal-road to Perry county we

THE LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF

F. A. & L. Lesquereux,

Are Daily Receiving

NEW GOODS

Consisting of a Large and Varied Assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD AMERICAN AND SWISS

WATCHES,

Coral and Amethyst Sets; Diamond, Topaz, Garnet, and Onyx

Rings, Sleeve Buttons, and Studs,

In great variety; Solid Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware and Table Ware; Opera Glasses; Gold, Silver, and Ivory-Headed Canes; Gold and Silver Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Having for years been the Leading Jobbing House in our line in Central Ohio, and buying all our goods from the manufacturers direct, it enables us to offer them at a

LOWER PRICE than any other house in the city can afford.

F. A. & L. LESQUEREUX,

59 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.

speak in another article. There are men at the head of the Toledo enterprise who will push it through. The only obstacle to be removed is to settle the claims of competing routes. This will be done in the manner most satisfactory to the parties interested, compatible with the general public interest.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company includes in its operations the following railroads: The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, proper; the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, and the road proper of the Little Miami Railroad Company and its leased lines.

I. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company involves three original corporations: The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, of Ohio; the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company (more recently the Pan-handle Railway Company), of Pennsylvania, and the Holiday's Cove Railroad Company, of Virginia and West Virginia.

THE STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—This company was chartered by the State of Ohio, February 24, 1848, and constructed its road from Steubenville to Newark, 117 miles, and the Cadiz branch, in Harrison county, 7½ miles. On a foreclosure of mortgages for the sale of the road, it was placed, September 2, 1859, in the hands of a receiver, who operated it under the orders of the court. The receiver, October 1, 1864, on behalf of the company, purchased the undivided half of the road of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, lying between Newark and Columbus, 33 miles, thus making a total length of 157½ miles.

THE PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—This company was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, March 24, 1849. The road, in an unfinished state, was leased, September 30, 1857, to the Western Transportation Company of Pennsylvania, who constructed the road from Pittsburg to the boundary line between Virginia (now West Virginia) and Pennsylvania, in the direction of Steubenville—thirty-six miles. The road was sold March 6, 1867, and the purchasers organized a new company, for its operation, under the name of the Pan-handle Railroad Company.

THE HOLIDAY'S COVE RAILROAD.—This company, chartered by the State of Virginia, March 30, 1860, constructed a road across the narrow neck or section of (now West) Virginia, known as the "Pan Handle," connecting with the road of the Pan-handle Company on the east, and, in connection with the

John T. Jones,

UPHOLSTERER,

And Dealer in New and Second Hand

FURNITURE,

WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Goods Delivered free of Charge to all parts of the City.

No. 178 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Steubenville bridge across the Ohio, with the Steubenville and Indiana railroad on the west, being seven miles in length.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Steubenville and Indiana, the Panhandle, and the Holiday's Cove Railroad Companies were consolidated May 11, 1868, under the name of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the roads forming a continuous line from Columbus to Pittsburg, 193 miles, 157½ of which lies in Ohio, with the Cadiz branch, 7½ miles in length. Of the main line, 33 miles, between Columbus and Newark, is owned in common with the Central Ohio Railroad Company.

II. The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company involves numerous original corporations in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and results from several consolidations. Its history begins with—

THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The company with this title was chartered by the Ohio legislature, February 23, 1849, and constructed its road from Columbus to Union City, on the western state line. The company becoming embarrassed, it was re-organized under the name of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company. The road having been sold August 6, 1863, to trustees, under an order of court, was subsequently transferred by deed to the reorganized company.

THE RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD.—This company was incorporated March 12, 1862, under the laws of Ohio, and constructed its road from Covington, Ohio, connecting with the Columbus and Indianapolis railroad, to a point on the western line of the State, toward Richmond, Indiana. It was sold, September 5, 1864, to the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

CONSOLIDATIONS.—The Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company, of Ohio, and the Indiana Central Railway Company, of Indiana, were consolidated October 17, 1864, under the name of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company. The latter company, September 10, 1867, was consolidated with the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, and the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, both of Indiana, under the name of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, and this new organization was, on the 12th of February, 1868, consolidated with the (fourth) Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company, taking the name of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, extending from Columbus, Ohio, to Chicago; from Bradford Junction, Ohio, to Indianapolis; from Richmond, Indiana, to Logansport; and from Logansport to the western line of Indiana, in all 582 miles. Of this 136 9-10 miles lies in Ohio, extending from Columbus to Union City, on the State line between Ohio and Indiana, 116 3-10 miles, and

J. T. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

57½ South High St., Columbus, O.

TULLER, PARKER & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

196 North High St., Columbus, O.

JAMES OHLEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SAWS

OFFICE AND WORKS, SOUTHEAST CORNER SPRING AND WATER,

COLUMBUS, O.

from Bradford Junction to a point on the State line toward Richmond, 20 6-10 miles.

LEASE.—The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, February 1, 1869, leased its entire railway and appurtenances for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

III. The Little Miami Railroad, and leased lines, includes lines of road built under four different charters.

THE LITTLE MIAMI AND THE COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROADS.—The Little Miami Company obtained a charter March 11, 1836, and the Columbus and Xenia Company, March 12, 1844. The two companies entered, November 30, 1853, into a contract of union or partnership, by which the roads of both were operated as one line. The two companies leased, January 1, 1865, the Dayton and Western railroad (from Dayton to the State line), and the interest of that company in the Richmond and Miami railway from the State line to Richmond, Indiana, and purchased February 4, 1865, the Dayton, Xenia and Belpre railroad, from Xenia to Dayton. The union or partnership was dissolved November 30, 1868, and a contract of lease entered into, by which the Little Miami Company leased for ninety-nine years the Columbus and Xenia road, and the rights and interests of that company in the Dayton and Western; Dayton, Xenia and Belpre; and the Richmond and Miami railroads; making the Little Miami railroad and its leased lines include the following: The Little Miami road from Cincinnati to Springfield, 84 miles, with a branch from Xenia to Dayton, 15 miles; the Columbus and Xenia road, from Columbus to Xenia, 55 miles; the Dayton and Western road, from Dayton to a point on the western State line toward Richmond, Indiana, 37½ miles; and the Richmond and Miami road, from that point on the State line to Richmond, Indiana, 3½ miles; in all 196 miles, of which all but 3½ is in Ohio.

THE LEASE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI.—The Little Miami Railroad Company, December 1, 1869, leased its railroad and its rights and interests in all the foregoing roads to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, for ninety-nine years, renewable forever.

The following statements as to the characteristics and operations of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, are taken from the Ohio railroad commissioner's report for the year ending June 30, 1871:

CAPITAL STOCK.—Amount paid: common, $2,500,000; preferred, $2,924,350; total amount of stock, $5,424, 350, equal to the amount of capital stock authorized.

LENGTH OF ENTIRE LINE.—Main line: P. C. & St. L., 193

R. G. WARNER,

Successor to Dr. Fowler,

DENTIST,

116½ South High Street, Columbus, O.

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Established in 1866.

HALLWICK'S CURVED YOKE SHIRT;

Also, the Diamond, Star, Shoulder Seam, Sack, Etc.

Orders will receive prompt attention, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Patterns cut by Rule, with printed instructions.

O. M. ANDREWS, Prop'r. 18 Opera House, up Stairs, Columbus.

Kilbourne, Jones & Co.

125 South High Street,

HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.

R. J. Hitchins,

PRACTICAL

Lithographer, Engraver, and Printer,

BANK BUILDING,

Corner High and State Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

miles; Little Miami, 119½; C. C. & I. C., 582; making a main line of 894½ miles. Branches: P. C. & St. L., 7½ miles; Little Miami, 76½; total branches, 84 miles. Total length of main line and branches, 978½ miles, of which 453 9-10 miles are in Ohio. The total number of persons employed in operating the road in Ohio is 3,056.

Speed of Trains.—The average rate of speed of express passenger trains is 30 miles per hour, including stops; of mail and accommodation trains, 24, and of freight trains, 10 miles per hour.

Earnings.—The total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $8,914,907.01; the total operating expenses, being 70¼ per cent. of earnings, were $6,328,274.11, leaving for net earnings, $2,616,632.90.

The names and residences of the officers of the company are as follows: Thomas A. Scott, president, Philadelphia; Wm. Thaw, vice-president, Pittsburg; J. N. McCullough, general manager, Pittsburg; Thomas D. Messler, comptroller, Pittsburg; John E. Davidson, auditor, Pittsburg; M. C. Spencer, treasurer, Pittsburg; W. H. Barnes, secretary, Steubenville; J. D. Laying, assistant general manager, Pittsburg; W. G. Brownson, Dennison, Ohio; J. D. Ellison, Cincinnati, and D. W. Caldwell, Columbus, superintendents; M. J. Becker, engineer, Steubenville; F. R. Myers, general ticket agent, Pittsburg; Wm. Stewart, general freight agent, Pittsburg.

The following statistics of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company are copied from the last report of the state railroad commissioner:

"Amount of capital stock authorized, $8,924,350; amount of same paid in, $2,508,100; amount of preferred stock, $2,925,450; total length of the entire length of line, 978½ miles; number of locomotives, 307; passenger cars, 128; freight cars, 4,089; total number of persons employed in Ohio, 3,421; average rate of speed for express trains, 30 miles per hour; of mail and accommodation trains, 29 miles; of freight trains, 10 miles; total earnings of the road during the year, $9,802,815.20; total operating expenses, $7,701,501.80; net earnings for the year, $2,101,313.32."

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, AND SPRINGFIELD BRANCH—"BEE LINE."

The company of the same name with this line of road embraces four original corporations and lines as follows:

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.—The company for building this road was first chartered March 14, 1836; but the charter having become dormant by *non-user*, the

L. WILLIAMS & CO.

Importers of

SCOTCH GRANITE,

And Manufacturers of

NATIVE GRANITE,

Brown Stone, Marble Monuments, Tablets, Slabs, Etc.

65 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

GLENN & HEIDE,

PRACTICAL

Book and Job Printers

And Publishers of

THE COLUMBUS GAZETTE,

A Weekly Local and Family Paper, at $1.50 a year.

All varieties of Printing executed promptly and reasonably, and in the Finest Style of the Art.

Rear of Odd Fellows' Building, Columbus, Ohio.

act was revived and amended March 12, 1845. The road was located and constructed from Columbus to Cleveland, 138 miles. The company purchased, as hereafter stated, part of the Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburg road, now known as the Springfield Branch.

THE SPRINGFIELD AND MANSFIELD RAILROAD.—Company chartered March 21, 1850, with authority to build a road from Springfield to Mansfield. Permission was afterward granted by an amendatory act to change the eastern terminus of the road. The name of the company was changed, August, 1852, by decree of court, to the Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad Company. When the road had been nearly completed from Springfield to Delaware, 50 miles, the company became insolvent, and the road was sold at judicial sale, January 1, 1861, to individuals, who, a year afterward, conveyed it to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company.

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—Company chartered by act of the Ohio legislature, February 25, 1848. Under this charter and its amendments, the road was built from Galion to Union City, on the Ohio and Indiana boundary line, 119 miles.

THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD.—Company chartered under an Indiana law, February 17, 1848. Road constructed from Union City, on the State line, where it connects with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad of Ohio, to Indianapolis. The name of the company was changed, December 19, 1854, to the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company.

CONSOLIDATIONS.—The Bellefontaine and Indiana, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland roads, after having been by agreement operated jointly for about eight years, were, December 20, 1864, completed and consolidated, the two companies taking the name of the Bellefontaine Railway Company. This company, May 16, 1868, became consolidated with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, under the name of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, having the following line of road: From Cleveland to Columbus, 138 miles; from Galion to Indianapolis, 203; and from Springfield to Delaware (Springfield Branch), 50 miles; giving a total length of 391 miles, of which 307 are in Ohio.

This line is popularly known as the "Bee Line."

The company's officers, who all reside in Cleveland, are the following: Oscar Townsend, president; H. B. Hurlburt, vice-president Geo. H. Russell, secretary and treasurer; Alfred Ely, auditor; E. S. Flint, general superintendent; Frank Ford, en-

ROBERT A. GAWLER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Human Hair Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CASH PAID FOR HUMAN HAIR.

77 East Town St. Columbus, Ohio.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBUS.

Capital, - - $300,000.

P. AMBOS, President. THEO. P. GORDON, Cashier

No. 106 S. High Street, Columbus.

PHILIP J. KROMER,

Dealer in all kinds of

STOVES,

Tin, Copper, & Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting & Roofing,

CORNER FOURTH AND MOUND STREETS.

Silas N. Field,

COMMISSION

Lumber Merchant

Dealer in all kinds of

WORKED FLOORING, LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

129 North High Street, Columbus, O.

gineer; S. F. Pierson, general ticket agent; Lucien Hills, general freight agent.

The following statistics of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company are gathered from the last report of the state railroad commissioner:

"Amount of capital stock authorized, $15,000,000; amount of same paid in, $13,833,534.06; total length of line, 391 miles; number of locomotives, 126; number of passenger cars, 63; express and freight cars, 3,252; sleeping cars, 7; total number of persons employed, 2,325; average rate of express trains, 30 miles per hour; of mail cars, 22 miles; of freight cars, 10 miles; general average rate for transportation of passengers, 3 cents per mile; for transportation of freight, 1 55-100 cents per ton per mile; total earnings for the year, $4,353,695.67; total operating expenses for the year, $3,170,307.25; net earnings of the year, $1,183,388.42."

THE COLUMBUS, SPRINGFIELD AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

The history of the company owning this road begins with the charter of the Columbus and Springfield Railroad Company, February 16, 1849, under which a road was built from Springfield to London, 20 miles. This road was leased, June 1, 1854, to the Mad River and Lake Erie, now the Cincinnati, Cleveland and Lake Erie Railroad Company, for fifteen years. The road and property were sold, May 8, 1868, under a decree of the United States District Court, to Jacob W. Pierce, of Boston, for $100,000. The Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad Company was incorporated May 1, 1869, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, and on the 4th of September following, Mr. Pierce transferred his purchase, by deed, to the new company. By an arrangement with the purchaser, the road was continued under the management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, to which it was permanently leased July 1, 1870. It has been since completed, and is now in operation from Springfield to Columbus, 45 miles.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

This company was incorporated by special charter as the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, for building a road from Dayton, through Tiffin, *via* Bellevue, to Sandusky. After the road was built, the company became dissatisfied with the line from Tiffin to Sandusky *via* Bellevue, and abandoned it. Meeting with obstacles to the change of line, the parties interested, under the act incorporating the Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad Company, built the new line from Tiffin, *via*

Established 1830.

J. E. RUDISILL & CO.

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

79 South High Street, Columbus, O.

Established 1862.

T. W. TALLMADGE'S

Military Claim Agency,

Office: 69 High Street,

First Stairway North of American Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

210 South High Street,

CHRISTIAN SCHAAB, Proprietor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

This House has been recently Renovated and Improved. Good Stabling attached to the Premises.

M. FASSIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

60 NORTH HIGH STREET, Opposite Senter House.

W. C. M. BAKER & CO.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

178 South Fourth Street, cor. Rich, Columbus, O.

Clyde, to Sandusky, and leased it to the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company virtually in perpetuity.

The company has passed through many financial embarrassments; the road has been once sold, and the company reorganized, its name changed, etc. The company leased, March 25, 1871, that portion of its line, 25 miles in length, between Dayton and Springfield, to the Cincinnati and Springfield Short Line Railroad Company, which took possession April 1, 1872. The Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland company has now a main line from Sandusky to Springfield, 130 2-10 miles; a branch road from Carey to Findlay, 15 5-10 miles; and the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati road, from Columbus to Springfield, 45 miles, making an aggregate line of 190 7-10 miles.

THE CLEVELAND, MT. VERNON AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

A portion of the line of the company owning this road, formerly belonged to the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which had its origin under an act passed February 19, 1851, authorizing the construction of a railroad from Hudson, through Cuyahoga Falls and Akron, to Wooster, or some other point on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, between Massillon and Wooster, to connect with the same and any other railroad running in the direction of Columbus, and provided that such road should be known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company. A company was organized under this act by the name of the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and constructed the road from Hudson to Millersburg.

The name was changed by order of court, March 17, 1853, to the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The company becoming financially embarrassed, the road, property, and franchises were, by order of court, sold, November 2, 1864, to George W. Cass and John J. Marvin, who, on the 1st of July, 1865, sold their purchase to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, by whom the road was owned and operated, until leased, with that company's main road, July 1, 1869, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Pittsburg, Mt. Vernon, Columbus and London Railroad Company was organized May 11, 1869, and on the 1st of November following, purchased so much of the old unfinished road, right of way, etc., of the Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburg railroad, as lies east of Delaware, and extending through Mt. Vernon, in the direction of Millersburg, 43 miles in length. The same company purchased, November 4, 1868, the entire Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati road, before known as the "Akron Branch," extending from Hudson to the coal-mines

OPERA HOUSE MUSIC STORE.

G. A. Haverfield & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PIANOS, ORGANS,

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, Etc.

General Agents for the

Best Pianos and Organs made in this country.

A Choice Stock of the Best Makes of Pianos and Organs Constantly on hand.

Send for our Price Lists and Circulars, with important information about Pianos and Organs, which may save purchasers from disappointment in purchase of inferior or worthless instruments, or paying of high prices.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

G. A. Haverfield & Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

southwest of Millersburg, 45 miles, and obtained an assignment of a lease of the Massillon and Cleveland road, from Massillon to Clinton, 13 miles, giving to the company 78 miles of railroad built and equipped.

The name of the company was changed by decree of court, December 20, 1869, to the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company.

THE COLUMBUS AND MAYSVILLE RAILROAD.

This is one of the recently projected railroads centering in Columbus, whose importance has not been yet duly appreciated. It is, however, steadily gaining public recognition and favor. Its value to our city should not be overlooked. At Maysville, connection can be made with the Maysville and Lexington road, and at or near Lexington, with the Cincinnati Southern through line, giving Columbus a direct trade with Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and the entire Southern and Southeastern seaboard.

It would thus open to our manufacturers the almost inexhaustible iron mines in the Chattanooga country, and place us considerably nearer to these than to the great mineral deposits of Missouri, now one of the main sources of supply. Besides, the road and connecting lines would afford a fine market for our agricultural products, and make the road advantageous to the farming interests in the countries through which it would pass. It could be made the great through route to the Gulf, and one of the best paying enterprises now contemplated.

The recent status of the Columbus and Maysville railroad was this: Bonds appropriated by Brown county, $173,000; bonds appropriated by Darby township, Pickaway county, $32,000; stock subscribed by Pleasant township, Madison county, $32,000; total appropriations, $237,000; to which are to be added $150,000 from the townships in Fayette county, through which the road is to pass. The enterprise, say its friends, is delayed, but will yet be accomplished.

COLUMBUS, MCARTHUR AND GALLIPOLIS RAILROAD.

This projected railroad is to be constructed from Gallipolis on a direct route to McArthur, Vinton county, and thence to Logan, Hocking county, where a connection is to be made with the Hocking Valley road to Columbus. Nearly the whole length of the line passes through a field of inexhaustibly rich coal and iron deposits, and a quality of stone almost equal to conglomerate marble.

Some months ago, a great portion of the road between Gallipolis and McArthur had been put under contract, and work

THE

Columbus and Hocking Valley R. R. Co.

Office: 196½ North High Street.

B. E. SMITH, President.

M. M. GREENE, Vice-President.

J. W. DOHERTY, Superintendent.

J. J. JANNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. J. JANNEY, Auditor and Paymaster.

E. A. BUELL, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.

W. H. JENNINGS, Engineer.

H. S. WALLACE, Master Mechanic.

TICKET OFFICE, UNION DEPOT.

FREIGHT DEPOT,

South Side Mound Street, West of the Canal.

upon it was steadily progressing. The township in which Gallipolis is situated, had voted an appropriation of $80,000 to build that end of the road. Elk township, in which McArthur is located, had also voted an appropriation of $25,000 for building the road through that township. It was stated that the only remaining need to assure the construction of the road, was the means to build it between McArthur and Logan, and the prospect was that the president and directors would be able to supply this want speedily.

It is of great importance to the business and interests of Columbus, that this road should be built and equipped as soon as possible. The paramount object in its construction is to penetrate the great coal and iron veins in Vinton and Jackson counties, and at the same time form a connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio road, at or near Gallipolis, on the Ohio river. This latter object is of no small moment to the future progress of Columbus, as it will open up a direct communication, by a shorter route than any other yet devised, through the rich agricultural, lumber, and mineral regions of West Virginia and Virginia to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE COLUMBUS AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

On the 20th of June, 1872, there was filed in the office of the secretary of state a certificate of incorporation for the Columbus and Northwestern Railway Company, organized to construct a road from Columbus to a point on the line between Ohio and Michigan, in Williams county, passing through Franklin, Union, Logan, Hardin, Auglaize, Allen, Putnam, Defiance, and Williams counties. The capital stock is four million dollars, in shares of fifty dollars. Corporators: Charles M. Hughes, Norman Tucker, J. J. R. Hughes, S. A. Baxter, Jr., Calvin S. Brice, J. B. Roberts, Theo. Mayo, and D. Sandford.

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Columbus Board of Trade.—On the 6th of November, 1872, the following communication appeared in the *Journal* and *Sentinel* of this city:

"Many of our citizens have signed a call for a public meeting at the Board of Trade room in the City Hall building, for the purpose of organizing an association such as was contemplated in the construction of that apartment. Such associations have been found in other cities of great advantage in the advancement of their general interest, as well as of private enterprise.

Singer Sewing Machines.

It is noticeable that while the Singer is one of the oldest, its sales lead the list of all the others for the past year, in the aggregate returns, as also in the recent report of the Special Relief Committee of Chicago, where every applicant designated the kind of Machine desired, and where of 2,944 which the Committee had provided, 2,427 were Singer Machines.—*New York National Standard.*

D. S. COIT, Agent, 154 South High Street.

SOUDER & BRIGHT,

Successors to A. E. Davis, dealers in

Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Feathers,

FLOWERS, VELVETS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.

51 South High St., South of Post Office.

F. HALLEY & SON,

PLUMBERS AND BELL HANGERS,

N. W. COR. TOWN AND THIRD STS., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Have on hand, and will furnish

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Water-Closets, Baths, Wash Bowls, Force and Lift Pumps, Cistern Pumps of every Variety, Hydrants, Street Washers, Rubber Hose, Couplings. Also, Ale and Beer Pumps, Brass and Silver-Plated Cocks in every Variety, and of the most substantial patterns.

Repairing Done on Reasonable Terms. All work Warranted. Orders Promptly attended to.

RICKLY'S

SAVINGS BANK,

Allows Interest on Savings Deposits, negotiates Loans, buys Exchange, sells Drafts, payable in Currency or Gold, on all the principal cities of this country, England, Ireland, Germany, etc.; makes Collections, and does a general Banking Business.

S. S. RICKLY.

"Columbus is so situated as to be the natural outlet by railroad of one of the greatest coal-fields of the world—one that abounds also in iron and other minerals. Our city has railroad connections with all parts of the country equal to any, and superior to many other inland towns. It has men of capital and enterprise who compare favorably with those of their class in the more thriving business centers of the country.

"Our facilities for manufacturing are not surpassed anywhere. Right at our door, as it were, and coming to us on its way for consumption and distribution, is that article of prime necessity—COAL. Vacant lands in the immediate vicinity of the city, well adapted to manufacturing purposes, can now be bought at one-third or one-fourth the prices they will bring four or five years hence, even if we advance no faster in the next than during our last decade.

"The things thus briefly alluded to are but a few of our great manufacturing and commercial advantages. By availing ourselves of these in due time, while on a progressive career, our city will speedily become great, rich, and prosperous. Neglecting these, she will soon begin to retrograde, and be outstripped in the race by her more enterprising rivals. An organization is needed to do by united action, in a few years, what the isolated efforts of individuals, however enterprising, can never accomplish.

"The almost superhuman efforts for our advancement made within a few years past, and now making by some of our citizens should be encouraged and aided by all the power and energy at the command of the entire community. This can only be done by a proper organization—a board of trade—of which our manufacturers, merchants, bankers, business men, professional men, and other citizens should become members and assist in the general advancement of all our interests, public and private.

"It is to be hoped that the call made will be promptly responded to, and that there will be a large meeting in the Board of Trade room, at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow evening. It will be an important meeting, as the initiatory steps will be taken, on which the success of the proposed organization will depend.

"The best and ablest men we have should be selected for officers and members of committees. There is no lack of such men in Columbus. We have plenty of them; their names might be mentioned, but it would be only a few among the many, from whom selections could be made for officers and for members of the committees on manufactures, railways, transportation, law, taxation, membership, weights and measures, insurance, public improvements, finance, etc.

"As the primary object of a board of trade is to collect, record, and diffuse special, as well as general statistical and reliable information respecting manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests, and especially to guard, foster, and develop manufacturing and other industrial resources, let there be a full attendance at the meeting on to-morrow evening of all such as desire to see an efficient board of trade in Columbus, and are disposed to assist in its formation. J. H. S."

The initials appended to the foregoing article are those of the publisher of this work. The subject was agitated in the city papers and in business circles, and the demand soon became urgent for a public meeting to take the preliminary steps for organizing a board of trade.

The call for a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms, in the City Hall building, on Saturday evening, November 9, 1872, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the organization

F. WOHLLEBEN,

Merchant Tailor,

70 North High Street,

Between Gay and Long Streets. COLUMBUS, O.

Special attention paid to all kinds of Custom Work.

CHAS. F. SCHWAB,

Locksmith and Bell-Hanger,

Speaking Tubes Put Up and Sewing Machines Repaired.

117 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

Between State and Town Streets, COLUMBUS, O.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

BRAINARD H. HOWE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Chromos and Engravings,

MANUFACTURER AND FURNISHER OF

Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes, and Photographers' Requisites of every description. Publisher of Photographic Portraits and Stereoscopic Views.

6 East Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

W. C. M. BAKER,

BLANK BOOK PUBLISHER,

21 South High Street, Columbus, O.

Sole Proprietor and Publisher of Baker's Labor-Saving System of Accounts, requiring but one-third the labor of Double Entry Sets of Books, but furnishing more safeguards, with more satisfactory results, and giving a daily balance of the standing of the firm each day. Also, Sole Proprietor of

BAKER'S INSTRUCTION BOOK, which will be ready for delivery June 1, 1873.

of a board of trade, was numerously signed by the leading firms and business men of the city. As a matter of record in the history of Columbus, we give the names of the signers to the call:

B. E. Smith, J. G. Mitchell, T. Ewing Miller, A. D. Rodgers, John C. English, W. B. Brooks, F. C. Sessions, L. Donaldson, P. W. Huntington, W. G. Deshler, W. B. Hayden, Charles Ambos, Osborn, Kershaw & Co., Reinhard & Co., Freeman, Staley & Co., Wm. J. McComb. N. Merion, Jos. Gundersheimer, John Joyce, Isaac Eberly & Co., J. J. Ferson, Vandegriff & Webster, James G. Pulling, Steinbarger, Aldrich & Co., H. C. Filler, John L. Gill, John T. Blain, Nevins & Myers, Columbus Paper Company, L. Williams, John U. Rickenbacher, Ernst J. W. Schueller, R. C. Hoffman, Hubbard & Jones, D. F. Suydam, Wm. Monypeny, E. B. Armstrong & Co., Smith & Co., J. R. Stone, O. G. Peters & Co., J. H. Davidson, Homer C. Lewis, W. R. Kent, M. C. Lilley & Co., Charles C. Walcutt, Wm. Fairchild, T. W. Tallmadge, W. A. McCoy, C. J. Hardy, J. H. Outhwaite, Theodore Jasper, H. S. Lynn, Tress & Harrington, Hoster & Sons, J. F. Harris & Co., N. Schlee, Born & Co., J. M. Hale & Co., F. Fieser, Randall, Aston & Co., Wm. Dennison, J. Reinhard, S. S. Rickly, Otto Dresel, J. R. Flowers, W. W. Bliss, W. S. Wilson, G. W. Gleason, A. G. Parker, Siebert & Lilley, Charles Hueston, Paul & Thrall, Brown & Dunn, L. A. Bowers, Kilbourne, Jones & Co., Henry C. Noble, Walstein Failing, Gilchrist, Gray & Co., Hayden & Baker, George Gere, T. Lough, Ohio Furniture Company, R. Main, Walter C. Brown, Wm. Taylor, B. F. Stage, Jonas Pletsch, Zettler & Ryan, L. E. Wilson, Charles Kemmerle, C. C. Smith, Brooks, Walker & Co., P. Ambos, John T. Harris, A. C. Hanes, E. D. House, H. J. Jewett, George M. Peters, Clinton D. Firestone, J. Cable, S. E. Samuel, Braun & Bruck, James A. Robey, J. & G. Butler, Wm. H. Gaver, A. C. Greenleaf, C. Siebert, W. K. Deshler, J. M. Stuart, James M. Westwater, W. G. Perks, F. D. Clark, C. P. L. Butler, W. B. Hawkes, A. W. Francisco, Comly & Smith, A. S. Butterfield, Theo. H. Butler, R. C. Hull, F. Gale, J. A. Jeffrey, Sentinel Printing Company, O. A. B. Senter, C. T. Pfaff, J. M. Tibbetts, St. Clair & Scott, Dispatch Printing Company, E. J. Blount, George W. Sinks, Y. Anderson, Jacobs Brothers, Symmes E. Brown, E. K. Stewart, W. A. Mahony & Co., J. F. Linton, E. A. Fitch, John Jacobs, R. G. Graham, James Fulton, Leonard L. Smith, Wm. B. Thrall, Reed, Jones & Co., Gill & Gager, J. G. Maier & Son, H. Mithoff & Co., Columbus Cabinet Company, Wm. Garretson & Co., Patterson, Burt & Co., George J. Rodenfels, John M. Pugh, G. S. Innis, Carpenter Brothers, Lorenzo English, John G. Reinhard, D. McAllister, F. Michel, J. W. Chapin, J. J. Rickly, J. Pettrey, M. Daugherty, Mart Krumm, P. Bliele, M. Halm, Jacob H. Studer.

Pursuant to the call a very large meeting was held in the room in the City Hall building, set apart by the city council, on the motion of Luther Donaldson, for the use of a board of trade. At the time designated in the call, the meeting was called to order by Jacob H. Studer, on whose motion John L. Gill, the oldest and the largest manufacturer in Columbus, was made temporary chairman; Jacob H. Studer acted as temporary secretary.

The following prominent business men were appointed to draft a certificate of incorporation, a constitution, and by-laws:

RANDALL & ASTON,

PUBLISHERS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

109 SOUTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF

BOOKS, Paper Hangings for your Homes, Offices, Stores, Churches, and Sunday-School Rooms.

FRESCO DECORATIVE PAPERS,

Quite as pretty as the genuine fresco, more durable, and at one-third the cost.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS

And requisites, at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati Prices.

SAVING FREIGHTS TO PURCHASERS.

BLANK BOOKS

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS.

Picture Frames and Moldings.

Frames made to order. Window Cornices in all styles.

Ladies' Fine Stationery: Wedding Cards, at Eastern Prices.

And anything you need to make your homes attractive, may be found in our Store.

FINE BRONZE STATUARY,

RODGERS' CELEBRATED GROUPS;

"Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land;"

Our Mr. Randall's Travels in the East.

85,000 copies have been sold, and a new edition will soon be issued. This Work sells as rapidly now as it did when first published, and everybody should read it.

Send orders to

RANDALL & ASTON.

Messrs. David W. Brooks, S. S. Rickly, T. Ewing Miller, C. P. L. Butler, and R. C. Hoffman.

By request, ex-Governor Dennison delivered a masterly *ex tempore* speech on the great advantages Columbus would derive from a well-organized and efficient board of trade in developing her vast resources and assisting in her onward progress toward greatness, wealth, and prosperity. The address was listened to with marked attention and deep interest.

At the conclusion of Governor Dennison's remarks, the committee having that subject in charge produced a certificate of incorporation which embodied the following:

The objects of said association are to promote integrity and good faith, just and equitable principles of business; to discover and arrest abuses; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business statistics and information; to prevent or adjust controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between persons engaged in trade, and generally to foster, protect, and advance the commercial, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of the city, in conformity with an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled, "An act to authorize the incorporation of boards of trade and chambers of commerce," passed April 3, A. D. 1866.

On motion of C. P. L. Butler, it was decided that the initiation fee of each individual member should be ten dollars, and of each corporation or firm represented in the association should be fifteen dollars.

The committee on constitution and by-laws were, on motion of Governor Dennison, instructed to insert in the by-laws a provision prohibiting the organization from contracting one dollar of debt for any purpose whatever.

The meeting then adjourned, to reassemble at 7½ o'clock on the following Thursday evening.

At the adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, November 14, on motion of the acting temporary secretary, T. Ewing Miller, representing the largest mercantile firm in the city, was called to the chair. Mr. Brooks, from the committee on that subject, reported a constitution, which was amended and adopted. The committee also reported by-laws, which were subsequently amended and adopted.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. B. S. Brown, W. G. Deshler, R. C. Hoffman, Alexander Huston, D. W. Brooks, and E. T. Mithoff, was appointed to nominate candidates for officers of the board. The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening, November 21, when the committee made the following report: For president, John L. Gill; vice-presidents, T. Ewing Miller, Theodore Comstock, E. L. Hinman, D. S. Gray, W. B. Brooks, and H. Mithoff; secretary, H. M. Failing; treasurer, Joseph Falkenbach. The report was accepted and the nominations confirmed.

JOHN LOYD,

Sign, Banner, and Scenic Artist,

LOCATED IN THE NEW ATHENEUM, COLUMBUS, O.

To parties in provincial towns it is perhaps necessary to mention some of the qualifications of the above well-known Artists, but to those resident in Columbus and vicinity, a notice of this kind would be superfluous, as the merits of this Artist are well known to surpass all competition in his line. Professor Loyd is well known as an Artist, not only in Columbus, and other portions of the State of Ohio, but throughout the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; his skillful brush has more than once elicited the loudest praise, not only for skill, but for neatness and dispatch. As an Artist, Mr. Loyd has but few equals, no superiors. As a versatile artist, twenty-five years' manipulating with the brush, with what nature has done for him, and what he has gleaned throughout his diversified experience with other skillful artists, proves him to be an Artist of more than ordinary ability, and justly entitles him to the above encomiums; and more, a place in the front ranks. Mr. Loyd, as a Banner Painter, is not to be excelled, and is constantly turning off beautiful designs in that line, such as for Sunday Schools, Political and Secret Organizations. Mr. Loyd also justly prides himself that few Artists can excel him in Portraiture, either from life sittings, or from photographs of deceased parties, taken from life. Mr. Loyd would prefer to paint from life, but where such is not convenient, either from parties being deceased, infirm, or indisposed, Mr. Loyd will guarantee a faithful portrait from a Photograph, by giving color of eyes, hair, etc. Work in Portraiture is particularly solicited, and in all cases perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mr. Loyd knows no such word as fail.

Communications sent through the Post-Office will be promptly attended to. Any design given by sending description in writing of what is wanted.

The following are the committees of the Board of Trade of Columbus:

On Inspection—Wm. Monypeny, Wm. B. Hayden, Y. Anderson, W. L. Hughes, Frank Hickox.

On Reference—John Greenleaf, Isaac Eberly, P. W. Huntington.

On Appeals—David W. Brooks, M. A. Daugherty, J. M. Westwater, Theodore H. Butler, L. Hoster.

Floor Committee—George W. Sinks, H. Brown, Charles L. Osborn.

Daily meetings of the Board of Trade were appointed to be held between 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.; the rooms of the board to be open from 7 P. M. till 10 P. M.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

THE CLINTON BANK OF COLUMBUS.—This bank was chartered by the Ohio legislature at the session of 1833–34. In October, 1834, the first board of directors was elected, and consisted of William Neil, Christopher Neiswanger, David W. Deshler, Demas Adams, John Patterson, Jesse Stone, Noah H. Swayne, Joseph Ridgway, Bela Latham, William S. Sullivant, William Miner, O. W. Sherwood, and Nathaniel Medbury.

The bank commenced business in November following. Wm. Neil was the first president of the bank, and John Delafield, Jr., cashier. Mr. Neil continued president until January, 1846, when he was succeeded by William S. Sullivant, who remained president until the expiration of the charter, in January, 1854. Mr. Delafield was succeeded as cashier, in January, 1838, by John E. Jeffords, who, dying in April, 1842, was succeeded by David W. Deshler. The latter continued to act as cashier until the charter expired. The capital stock of the bank was $300,000. The circulation averaged about $600,000. As capital was scarce in the West at that early day, a large part of the stock was taken and held for many years in New York city, and in London, England.

Though located in Columbus, the bank did a very large discount and deposit business for Central Ohio, the business men therein, keeping bank accounts the same as did Columbus merchants. There being at that date but few banks, in the fast-growing "West," the demands for discounts from the States west of Ohio were so great that, for many years, the business of the bank, as to discounts, was much larger beyond than within the limits of the State of Ohio itself.

The bank was closely connected with the great stage firm of "Neil, Moore & Co.," afterward known as "*The Ohio Stage Company*," whose business, in the transportation of passengers

CHARLES HUSTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

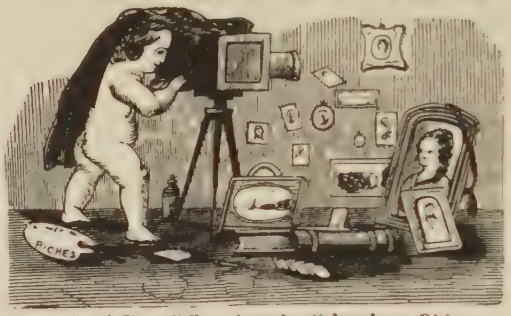
Fine Imported Cigars a Specialty.

T. MOSURE & SON,

DEALERS IN

Oval and Square Frames,

Of all Sizes and Styles.



SPECIALTIES.

WATER COLOR, INDIA INK,

AND OIL PICTURES,

FROM LIFE, OR COPIED.

No. 4 Post Office Arcade, Columbus, Ohio.

W. RICHES,

Wood & Seal Engraver,

95 and 97 South High Street, Columbus, O.

Views of Buildings, Machinery, and Stoves, Monograms, Autographs, Portraits, Seals, etc. Particular Attention given to Engravings of Machinery, and all work requiring Elaborate detail. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Paper Headings, Catalogue and Book Illustrations, Tinted Envelopes and Posters, Engravings made from Photographs, Pencil Sketches, Models, etc. Designs and information given on application by mail or otherwise.

N. B. The Cuts for this work were made by Riches.

and the United States mails, extended throughout the country west of the Ohio river, keeping pace with the constant westward advance of population. The connection was one of great profit, both to the bank and the stage company. The bank furnished, timely and cheap, the capital required by the yearly increasing business of the company, and the company afforded a wide field for the circulation of the bank throughout the great area of country traversed by its lines.

For a long time the bank was the only United States depositary, north and west of the Ohio river. It disbursed for the government all moneys used in the construction of the National Road (sometimes called the "Henry Clay Road") west of Wheeling, and also all funds required for mail service, for the United States courts, and for many of the distant western military posts. The receipts of many of the western land-offices were brought to the bank. This being long before the day of railroads and express companies, the handling of government funds (being silver and gold—mostly silver) was laborious and hazardous. It may not be out of place to note that the public money received at the land-office, at the then village of Chicago, was hauled in wagons, under guard, to the bank.

For many years the bank did a large business in the State of Ohio, collecting and disbursing many millions of dollars during times of financial disaster, peculation, and defalcation.

The bank aided greatly in establishing the State Bank of Ohio. For a number of years it owned several of the branches—D. W. Deshler, its president, being at one time president of *two* branches. During its existence of twenty years, from 1834 to 1854, many financial storms swept over the land, wrecking corporations, prostrating business firms, and impairing public credit. When suspicion and doubt pervaded the whole business atmosphere; when what had value to-day was worthless to-morrow; when protest was hopeless bankruptcy; when defalcation and fraud abounded; when credit was but a bursting bubble; in times so full of disaster, it required both nerve and judgment on the part of bank managers to weather the many storms. The Clinton Bank kept on its course; meeting losses—at times deserted by friends—doubts as to its solvency in the public mind—its stockholders alarmed; yet its officers, equal to the task, brought it through to the end of its charter. It was one of the very few banks *which did not suspend specie payments.* The bank was of great use to the public, and profitable to its stockholders. It was succeeded by the "Clinton Bank," a private firm.

THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.

Established 1811.

COMLY & SMITH, Publishers.

JAMES M. COMLY, Editor, Columbus, O.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

By Mail, in Advance.

One Year	$9 00
Six Months	4 50
Three Months	2 25
One Month	80
Delivered by Carrier, per Week	20
Delivered by Carrier, per Month	90

WEEKLY.

By Mail, in Advance.

One Year.....$1 50 | Six Months.....75 Cents.

CLUBS.

In Clubs of Ten.....$1 25 each. In Clubs of Twenty.....$1 00 each.
And an extra copy to getter up of Club.

To those desiring a paper tri-weekly, the daily will be sent Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the following rates:

One Year	$4 50	Three Months	$1 15
Six Months	2 25	One Month	40

The above prices are invariable. Remit at our risk, in Drafts or Post Office Money Orders, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

DAILY.

Ordinary Advertisements per Inch. Twelve lines Nonpariel Solid make an Inch.

1 day	$ 75	1 month	$8 00
3 days	2 00	3 months	16 00
1 week	3 50	6 months	24 00
2 weeks	6 00	1 year	40 00

WEEKLY.

1 insertion	$1 00	3 months	$9 00
2 insertions	1 75	6 months	17 00
1 month	3 00	1 year	30 00

Twenty-two and one-half inches make a Column.

JOB PRINTING

The Steam Job Printing Establishment connected with the Ohio State Journal is one of the best appointed in the State, and is particularly noted for its

Fine Show Work, and Mercantile, Railroad, and Commercial Printing.

THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.

The State Bank of Ohio, with forty-four branches, and an aggregate capital of $4,500,000, was organized under a general banking law passed by the legislature, February 24, 1845. Soon after the passage of this law, books were opened in Columbus, and the requisite amount of stock subscribed for three new banks, the Exchange and the Franklin Bank (both branches of the State Bank), and the City Bank, based upon State stocks. Before the expiration of the charter of the State Bank, May 1, 1866, its branches in this city had been merged in national banks.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.—This bank went into operation on the first of July, 1845, as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Its capital was $175,000. Its first board of directors were Gustavus Swan, Samuel Parsons, George M. Parsons, Wray Thomas, and Thomas Wood. Its first president was Samuel Parsons, and its first cashier, James Espy. In January, 1865, it was merged into the Franklin National Bank of Columbus.

THE CITY BANK.—The City Bank of Columbus went into operation in 1845, under a provision of the general banking law passed in February of that year, which authorized independent banks, with securities in the shape of State stocks, deposited with the treasurer of state. The City Bank was located in the same building as the Columbus Insurance Company, chartered by the legislature in 1832–33. To a greater extent, the stockholders in one institution were also stockholders in the other, and so also with the directors of each. As a natural consequence the business of the two became intermixed.

The first president of the bank was Joel Buttles, who continued such till his death, in the summer of 1850. He was succeeded by Robert W. McCoy, so long president of the city council. Mr. McCoy was president of the bank at the time of his death in January, 1856. Thomas Moodie was cashier of the bank during its entire existence.

Both the bank and the insurance company at length failed; the latter in 1851, and the bank in November, 1854, when it suspended and closed its doors. The notes of the bank in circulation at the time of its failure, being secured by the deposit of State stocks, were ultimately redeemed by the State.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.—This bank went into operation on the 24th of May, 1845, as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Its capital was $125,000. Its first board of directors were: William B. Hubbard, D. T. Woodbury, Edwards Pierrepont, O. Follett, and Peter Hayden. William B. Hubbard was its first president, and H. M. Hubbard its first cashier. In December, 1864, it was merged in the First National Exchange Bank of Columbus.

JOHN STUDER,

PROPRIETOR LIVERY, BOARDING, AND SALE STABLES,

West Walnut Alley, rear of Opera House Block, Columbus, O.

Special attention given to boarding Horses.

Barouches, Carriages, and Buggies, for family and other uses, supplied on short notice.

H. FITCH & SON,

GRAIN

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

A. CARLISLE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER, DOORS, BLINDS, AND SASH.

Office: 112 East Rich Street, Columbus, O.

Joseph Gundersheimer,

DEALER IN MERCHANT TAILORINGS,

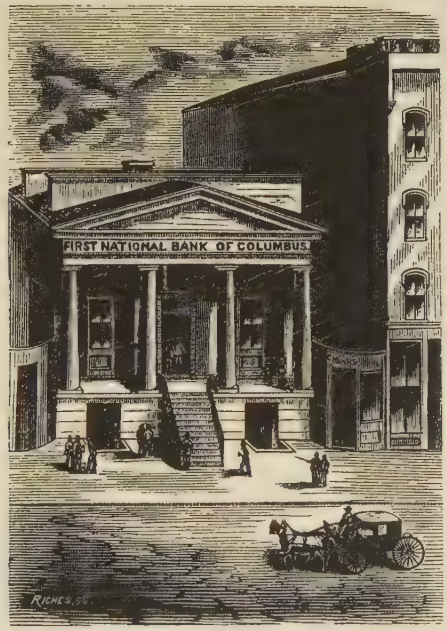
READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

81 and 83 High Street,

American House Building. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The war of the rebellion, whatever else it did or failed to do, brought about a revolution in the paper circulating medium of the country, superseding the notes of banks established by State authority by the notes of national banks established by authority of Congress. As in other cities and states, the State banks in this city and state, when the national banking system became fully established, either went out of existence, or were reorganized and went into operation under that system.



First National Exchange Bank of Columbus.—This was the first national bank established in this city. It was organized on the 7th of December, 1863. Peter Ambos is its president, and Theodore Gordon its cashier. The directors are Peter Ambos, Wm. Monypeny, E. T. Mithoff, W. B. Brooks, and D. A. Randall.

A. B. STEVENSON. C. F. GLOCK. ANTONE RUHL.

STEVENSON, GLOCK & CO.

65 and 67 South High Street,

Opposite the State House, Ambos Building.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS,

Oysters, Fish, and Game.

Connected with our Extensive Rooms, are

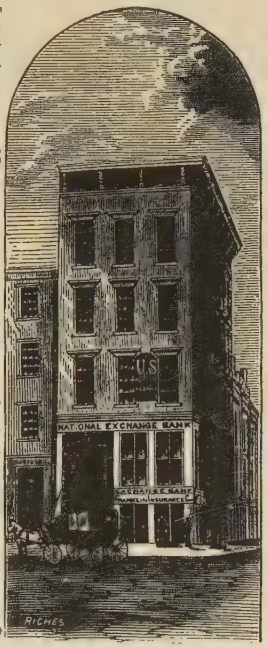
FINE LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANTS,

Which are Open Day and Night.

☞ Meals and all the delicacies of the season served at all hours.

Weddings, Private Parties, etc., at home or abroad, supplied at short notice.

Ambos Hall, one of the finest Halls in the City, for Dancing or Social Parties, is connected with our House.



THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF COLUMBUS.—This was the second national bank organized in this city. It was established in December, 1864. The directors are Wm. Dennison, Wm. A. Platt, Wm. B. Hawkes, and James S. Abbott. Wm. G. Deshler is president; C. J. Hardy, cashier; Geo. W. Sinks, teller; Wm. K. Deshler, book-keeper, and John G. Deshler, Jr., assistant.

This bank is the only United States depositary in Columbus.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBUS.—This is the third national bank organized in this city. It was established in January, 1865. John G. Deshler is the president; David Overdier, cashier; and C. B. Stewart, teller. The directors are W. G. Deshler, J. G. Deshler, W. Failing, P. W. Huntington, James L. Bates, and Richard Cowling.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the three national banks of this city:

Their deposits for 1872 amounted to $12.279,666.60.

The sums discounted during the same period amounted to $10,700,000.

The aggregate capital of the three banks is $650,000, and their united circulation is $585,000.

PRIVATE BANKERS.

There are in Columbus nine private banking-houses, doing a large and extended business, as the annexed statistics show. In connection with their operations in the line of deposit and discount, they sell passage tickets to and from foreign countries, buy and sell gold, bonds, and other "gilt-edged" paper. As a general thing, money can be obtained here at as low a rate on good paper as in other cities. The following firms represent the private banking interest and business of this city:

BARTLIT & SMITH.—This house was established in 1850. Its present proprietors are John F. Bartlet and Benjamin E. Smith. William Ferson is cashier, and William C. Faxon, teller.

MILLER & DONALDSON.—This banking-house was established in 1854. John Miller and Luther Donaldson constitute the

ROBERT W. LINEN,

FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 17 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

Opposite State House, and a few doors north of the Neil House,

COLUMBUS, O.

firm. The teller is James F. Kelley, and the book-keeper, L. Donaldson, Jr.

Rickly's Bank.—This house was established in August, 1857, by J. J. and S. S. Rickly. The latter became sole proprietor, April 14, 1870. The cashier is Ralph R. Rickly.

The Central Bank.—This house was established in January, 1863. The proprietors are Ide, Bailey & Co. The officers are Dr. W. E. Ide, president; N. Sclee, vice-president, and L. C. Bailey, cashier.

P. W. Huntington's Bank.—This house was established January 1, 1866, by P. W. Huntington and David W. Deshler. On the death of the latter, August 1, 1869, Mr. P. W. Huntington became sole proprietor.

P. Hayden & Co.—This banking-house was established in 1867. Its proprietors are Peter Hayden and Wm. D. Hayden. Edward K. Stewart is the cashier, and Robert C. Hull, general book-keeper.

Reinhard & Co.—This banking-house was established May 6, 1868. The proprietors are Jacob Reinhard, F. Fieser, and Joseph Falkenbach. The officers are Jacob Reinhard, president; F. Fieser, vice-president; Joseph Falkenbach, cashier, and John Reinhard, teller.

Sessions' Block.—This beautiful and imposing building is located on the southeast corner of High and Long streets. It has a frontage on High street of sixty-two and one-half feet, ex-

J. F. CORDRAY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Gold Jewelry

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCRIPT AND MONOGRAM ENGRAVING.

Diamonds & other Precious Stones Mounted to order.

GENUINE AND IMITATION STONES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OFFICE, 8 EAST BROAD ST.

Factory, over Archer, Strayer & Co.

tending back on Long street one hundred and twenty-five feet; is four stories high, built of brick, with Corinthian iron columns and window-caps. It is a counterpart of Gill's building on the south, making a block 125 by 125 feet, and is generally considered one of the most substantial blocks in the city. It was built in 1868, at a cost of about $40,000. R. T. Brooks was the architect; Wm. Voswinkle, contractor for brick work; Wm. McDonald & Co., for the iron work, and C. Lawson, for the carpenter work.

The lower stories are fifteen feet high and one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. The rooms are occupied by the Commercial Bank, of which F. C. Sessions, Esq., is president; Symmes E. Brown, dealer in hats, caps, and furs; Vandegriff & Webster, trunk factory; Thomas Lough, brush factory, and Steinbarger, Aldrich & Co., boot and shoe factory.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—This house was established in April, 1869. The proprietors are Sessions, Johnson & Co. The officers are F. C. Sessions, president; Orange Johnson, vice-president; J. A. Jeffrey, cashier, and Wm. H. Alberry, teller.

HINES, TAYLOR & Co.—This banking-house was established October 1, 1869. The proprietors are O. P. Hines, David Taylor, David W. Brooks, and James M. Walker. O. P. Hines is president.

STATISTICS OF PRIVATE BANKING.—The capital and deposits in the private banks of Columbus for 1872 amounted to $18,766,030.96. The sums discounted in the same banks during 1872 amounted to $13,199,758.57.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.—Just before the close of 1872, the banks of the city organized a clearing-house association, in order to avoid the complications attendant on the daily exchange of checks under the former cumbrous system. The officers of the association are T. P. Gordon, president; P. W. Huntington, vice-president; Joseph Falkenbach, George W. Sinks, and Joseph A. Jeffrey, managing committee; Henry M. Failing, manager. The clearing-house is located at the board of trade rooms in the City Hall. Such institutions have been found highly advantageous to business men in other cities; this will doubtless prove to be so in Columbus. It is one of the good results of the organization of a board of trade in our city.

BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

There are in this city nine building and loan associations. The object of the organizations is to raise money from members and stockholders, and receive deposits to be loaned among the members and depositors for use in buying lots or houses, or for other purposes.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Call at any Drug Store in the United States, and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *Free of Charge.* It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles, 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. G. G. GREEN, Proprietor of WESTERN LABORATORY, No. 8 Gwynne Block, Columbus, O.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND!

500,000 Bottles of Green's August Flower

Have been sold in this State in three months. We only ask you to go to any Drug Store in the United States and get a Bottle

FREE OF CHARGE!

OR A REGULAR SIZE AT 75 CENTS.

Every Bottle warranted to cure Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Impure Blood, and all diseases caused by Impure Blood or deranged Stomach and Liver.

Try it, or get a Descriptive Circular.

G. G. GREEN, Proprietor of Western Laboratory,

No. 8 GWYNNE BLOCK, COLUMBUS, O.

FRANKLIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated September 18, 1868, with a capital stock of $200,000, with privilege to increase to $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Incorporators: J. J. Janney, R. Burr, D. Jay Thompson, John Reeves, John H. Grove, John F. Bartlit, and Justin Morrison.

HOME BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated in 1868. Capital stock $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Officers and directors for 1873: Wm. B. Hayden, president; L. E. Wilson, secretary; J. Falkenbach, treasurer; John G. Mitchell, solicitor; Charles Breyfogle, W. H. H. Shinn, A. D. Rodgers, and T. Ewing Miller.

CAPITAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated in 1868. Capital stock $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Officers and directors for 1873: M. C. Lilly, president; L. E. Wilson, secretary; J. Falkenbach, treasurer; John G. Mitchell, solicitor; W. H. H. Shinn, Charles Breyfogle, Jacob Peetrey, and T. J. Janney.

CLINTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated May 1, 1869, with a capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $1,000 each.

Incorporators: W. G. Deshler, C. J. Hardy, J. W. Sinks, R. Wentworth, and M. E. Brazee.

COLUMBUS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated March 4, 1870, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Incorporators: Charles C. Walcutt, S. S. Rickly, Conrad Born, Sen., M. Halm, Thomas Robinson, and Henry O'Kane.

The association was organized November 13, 1872.

Officers and directors for 1873: Charles C. Walcutt, president; Thomas Robinson, vice-president; Ralph R. Rickly, secretary and treasurer; Conrad Born, Sen., and Henry O'Kane.

COLUMBUS REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated February 16, 1871.

Incorporators: Wm. Jamison, W. M. Mansfield, Thomas Miller, M. Haveland, R. C. Hoffman, W. A. Burt, J. F. Huffman, R. H. Gardner, and Wm. J. Lacey.

Organized for business May 1, 1871. The capital stock is $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Officers and directors for 1873: W. H. Akin, president; W. L. Jamison, secretary; Wm. Jamison, treasurer; R. C. Hoffman, solicitor; W. E. Ide, Thomas Miller, A. C. Hanes, E. T. Mithoff, Wm. J. Lacey, and Noah Bowen.

GERMANIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated July 10, 1871, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200.

Incorporators: Joseph Falkenbach, Henry Lindenberg, Ernst J. W. Schueller, W. Saile, Fred. Krumm, and J. H. Heitman.

J. REINHARD. F. FEISER.

"DER WESTBOTE,"

Published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by

REINHARD & FEISER.

No. 180½ South High Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

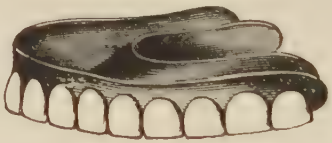
Terms of Weekly, $2.00 per Annum, in Advance.

The "Westbote," having a very extensive circulation throughout the Western States, is an excellent advertising medium for business men generally.

ALL KINDS OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Will be executed with neatness and dispatch, in both German and English languages.



J. B. Beauman, D. D. S.

81 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

Columbus, O.

Officers and directors for 1873: H. Mithoff, president; C. Siebert, vice-president; J. B. N. Guessbacker, secretary; Ernst J. W. Schueller, treasurer; J. H. Heitman, solicitor; W. Saile, T. C. Pfaff, William Schabe, J. Bleile, G. P. Schroll, C. Synold, and J. Janton.

SAVINGS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated in 1873, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Incorporators: J. A. Jeffrey, Wm. Barton, G. G. Collins, L. Williams, J. R. Hughes, Joseph Guitner, Augustin Converse, John J. Loop, and A. C. Hanes.

CITIZENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated January 28, 1873, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Incorporators: James Watson, C. Breyfogle, W. H. H. Shinn, T. Leonard, A. D. Rogers, John G. Mitchell, and G. G. Collins.

TEUTONIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated February 11, 1873, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200 each.

Incorporators: Conrad Born, Thomas Koch, John A. Single, Ernst Grissel, George Beitz, Frank Thone, and John Frech.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The first insurance business of which we can find record was done about 1822, by David W. Deshler, as agent of "*The Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia.*" Mr. Deshler was a justice of the peace, and had his office on Broad street, just west of High. His agency was profitable to the company, as he was quite conservative in his ideas of taking fire risks. He was one of the projectors and founders of the "*Columbus Insurance Company,*" which was incorporated in 1833. Directors: Wm. Neil, president; D. W. Deshler, secretary; Jesse Stone, N. Medbery, C. Neiswanger, Bela Latham, Demas Adams, Wm. S. Sullivant, Noah H. Swayne, John Patterson, William Miner, Jos. Ridgway, and M. Northrop. Capital stock, $300,000. After doing business a short time, there arose a diversity of opinion in the board of directors, as to the policy of establishing agencies and the writing of hazardous risks. The conservatives sold out their stock and withdrew from the company, which then established agencies and largely extended its business. The company met with large losses through its agencies at New York, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Detroit. The company was closely connected in business with the City Bank of Columbus. The bank, for a long time, gave it such aid as was required by its necessities, consequent upon its many and large losses. The company struggled on for a time, but finally was compelled to yield and disastrously failed, carrying down with it the City Bank, in 1854.

JOS. L. HALL,
President and Treas.

O. Y. CONE,
Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

Manufacturers of Hall's Patent

SAFES,

BANK LOCKS,

AND

VAULT WORK.

182 SUPERIOR STREET. CLEVELAND. 182 SUPERIOR STREET.

Cincinnati, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, and
New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, San Francisco.

This was a blow so severe that the business of fire insurance, for many years thereafter, was done in Columbus by the agencies of eastern companies.

In 1864, the Home, Capital City, Franklin, and Central Insurance Companies were organized. Three of the companies, the Capital City, Franklin, and Central, did a joint business for some years, having separate boards of directors, with the same agents. The stock of the three companies was gradually concentrated into the same hands. The stockholders thinking it more economical to carry on the business as one company, voted to consolidate the three companies; and, in accordance therewith, in April, 1872, the Capital City and Central were merged into the Franklin, and its capital stock increased to $300,000, full paid in cash. The cash assets of the Home Insurance Company, January, 1873, were $800,733.76. The policy of our home insurance companies is, and always has been, to decline hazardous business. The business of the companies has been profitable. Their list of stockholders embraces our most successful and reliable business men and capitalists.

Franklin Insurance Company.—Officers and directors: John Greenleaf, president; W. B. Hawkes, vice-president; Allen G. Thurman, B. E. Smith, Wm. G. Deshler, F. C. Sessions, Isaac Eberly, J. P. Bruck, P. W. Huntington, E. Barcus, W. C. Brown, Henry O'Kane, secretary and treasurer; Zelotes Wood, manager; and S. M. Shedd, solicitor.

Home Insurance Company.—Officers and directors: M. A. Daugherty, president; E. T. Mithoff, C. P. L. Butler, Henry Miller, Samuel Galloway, B. E. Smith, Jno. G. Mitchell, B. S. Brown, Francis Collins, Jared Sperry, Joseph Black, Henry Jones, J. Warren Keifer, Charles Follett, S. W. Pickering, Jacob Pectrey, secretary; and J. W. Chapin, agent.

The Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company of the United States and the Canadas.—Organized in October, 1868, at Cincinnati, by the railroad conductors—passenger and freight—of the United States and the Canadas. The whole number of certificates of membership issued to January 1, 1873, is 5,420; present number of members in good standing, 3,500.

It is a mutual association. At the death or total or permanent disability, each member in good standing is assessed one dollar, to be paid to the heirs of the deceased, or to the party disabled. The sum of $480,000 had been assessed, collected, and paid, up to January 1, 1873. This is a large sum of money for an organization in existence only four years.

The office of the association is in this city.

Officers for 1873: James Marshall, president; J. G. Cormick,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS STORE

IN COLUMBUS.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of

FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER.

T. P. WHITE, . . 91 SOUTH HIGH STREET.

☞ All the Novelties of the Season received as soon as out.

STROBRIDGE & CO.

COR. FOURTH AND RACE STS., CINCINNATI,

LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS,

AND PUBLISHERS OF CHROMOS, ETC.

Show Cards, Bonds, Diplomas, Maps, Portraits, Certificates of Stock, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Cards, etc., executed in the best manner.

WM. R. KENT,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Northeast Cor. Town and Fourth Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

DR. A. O. BLAIR,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Office and Residence, opp. the Town Street Methodist Church.

M. LANG,

Dealer in all kinds of Building Stone.

Stone Yard on Fifth St., South of Livingston Avenue, Columbus, O.

R. C. HELLRIGLE. A. R. TALCOTT.

HELLRIGLE & TALCOTT,

PUBLISHERS of DIRECTORIES, GAZETTEERS & RAILROAD GUIDES.

☞ Directories of all the Principal Cities kept on File for reference.

first vice-president; M. Spain Jay, second vice-president; and Jos. F. Culbertson, secretary and treasurer.

Executive Committee: John W. Moore, J. N. Horner, and E. Morrell.

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated in January, 1873, with a capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $100.

Incorporators: John G. Doren, C. P. L. Butler, R. N. Brown, W. A. Hershiser, Isaac C. Aston, P. B. Ewing, Frank S. Osborn, John Seltzer, Peter Ambos, Joseph Falkenbach, W. H. Belville, W. H. Platt, O. C. Maxwell, A. S. Bates, John C. McKenny, and S. R. Stimson.

THE COLUMBUS STREET RAILROADS.

THE COLUMBUS STREET RAILROAD was the first street railroad constructed in the city, and it is generally known by the name of the High Street railroad. The company to build the road was incorporated in 1863; the road was constructed and went into operation the same year, with a double-track, and continued to use the double-track until 1866. The directors finding the enterprise unprofitable, took up the double-track and laid a single one, with turn-outs, six in number. Its entire length of track, including turn-outs, switches, etc., is about three miles. Its rolling-stock, horses, and other personal property is valued at about $80,000. Its value has been very much impaired by the occupation of High street as a switch-yard by the railroad companies.

The present officers of the company are Edward T. Mithoff, president, and Wm. Ferson, secretary and treasurer.

FRIEND STREET RAILWAY.—Incorporated April 10, 1868, with a capital stock of $22,000. Corporators: Thos. Miller, M. C. Lilley, H. H. Kimball, Isaac Eberly, N. Merion, and Horace Wilson.

The length of the road is three miles, running east from High, on Friend, to the county fair grounds. The road was constructed in the summer of 1870, and in the fall of the same year cars commenced running.

Officers and directors: M. Haviland, president; Thomas Miller, acting superintendent; J. McArty, F. Michael, John Joyce, D. C. Wax, and N. Miller.

FAIRWOOD STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.—Incorporated March 3, 1870, with a capital stock of $5,000.

Corporators: B. F. Martin, B. F. Stage, Frederick Michael, M. Haviland, and Samuel Galloway.

This road commences at Rose avenue, connecting with the Friend Street railroad where the latter diverges from the National

Road to the county fair grounds, and runs east along the north side of the National Road, about three-fourths of a mile, to a point very near to Alum creek.

The company organized by electing as directors B. F. Martin, B. F. Stage, Thos. Miller, Michael Haviland, R. C. Hoffman, Frederick Michael, and E. W. Livingston. The board of directors elected the following officers: B. F. Martin, president; Thos. Miller, vice-president; B. F. Stage, treasurer; E. W. Livingston, secretary—who still continue in office. The road was constructed in the winter and spring of 1871.

East Park Place Street Railroad Company.—Incorporated in 1870. Capital stock, $25,000.

Corporators: William S. Sullivant, W. B. Hawkes, A. D. Rodgers, S. S. Rickly, F. C. Sessions, and John G. Mitchell.

The length of the road is one and one-fourth miles, running east from High, on Long, to Albert street. It is contemplated to be extended to the county fair grounds. The road was constructed in the year 1871, at a cost of $13,000, and cars commenced running in January, 1872.

Officers and directors: A. D. Rodgers, president; James Watson, secretary; S. S. Rickly, treasurer; Wm. E. Ide, John G. Mitchell, W. S. Sullivant, Orange Johnson, William Trevitt, John M. Pugh, and William B. Hayden.

The North Columbus Street Railway Company.—Office, No. 5 Odeon Building. This company was incorporated September 12, 1871, by Samuel Doyle, Wm. Dennison, Rudolph Williams, M. M. Green, Henry M. Neil, Wm. Preston Brown, and Joseph Guitner; but was not organized until November 2, 1872, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for 1872–73: Samuel Doyle, president; James Finley Brown, secretary and treasurer; Wm. Neil Dennison, E. L. De Witt, H. M. Neil, Joseph Guitner, George M. Peters, and George Williams. Capital stock, $75,000.

The line of the road is as follows: Beginning on High street, at the west end of Swan street (on the line of the High Street railroad, one block north of the Union Depot), and running east on Swan street to Third street, north on Third street to First avenue, east on First avenue to Summit street, north on Summit street to the Mock road (the north line of the city limits), thence west on the Mock road and Second street to Monroe street, in the Northwood Heights addition, thence north on Monroe street to the Columbus Sewer Pipe Works, at North Columbus, two blocks east of High street, extending three and three-fourth miles, through elevated and beautiful suburbs of our city.

The grading on the line of the road has been completed, at a

cost of about $20,000. The track will be laid with T rails, thirty pounds to the yard. The equipments for the passenger traffic will consist of two of Baxter's steam street-cars, which are noiseless and smoke-consuming. The gauge of the road will be 4 feet 8½ inches, so as to allow the transportation of freight and coal cars without breaking bulk.

M. S. Doyle, the president of the company, who has the contract for the construction of the road, expects to complete and equip the same by the middle of April next.

Estimated cost of construction, $45,000; of equipments, $15,000; total, $60,000.

GLENWOOD AND GREEN LAWN STREET RAILWAY.—Incorporated April 23, 1872, with a capital stock of $50,000.

OAK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.—Incorporated January 23, 1872, with a capital stock of $20,000.

THE STATE AND OAK STREET RAILROAD.—Incorporated March 13, 1873, with a capital stock of $30,000.

Corporators: Luther Donaldson, John M. Pugh, R. C. Hoffman, Wm. C. Stewart, and D. W. C. Jones.

The line of the road is to be as follows: Commencing at the east end of the State Street bridge, thence running east on State to Seventh, north on Seventh to Oak, east on Oak to an avenue on the east side of Stewart and Jones addition, thence north to the Fair Ground avenue, and thence east on Fair Ground avenue to the fair grounds.

COLUMBUS GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

The act creating Joel Buttles, Samuel Medary, Chas. Scott, J. S. Abbott, Dwight Stone, Jno. Miller, James D. Osborne, James Westwater, S. D. Preston, and Wm. Armstrong a body, corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of the Columbus Gaslight and Coke Company, was passed by the legislature February 21, 1846, and signed by Elias F. Drake, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Seabury Ford, speaker of the Senate. A meeting of the incorporators named in this act of incorporation was held at the office of Gilbert & Baldwin, on the 21st of May, 1846. Wm. Armstrong was appointed chairman, and J. D. Osborne, secretary. At this meeting, Gilbert & Baldwin were authorized to open books at their office for subscriptions to the capital stock, from and after that date.

The records do not show that any stock was subscribed until November, 1848. From that time to January 4, 1849, about one thousand shares, of $10 each, only were taken, notwithstanding that the enterprise was warmly recommended to the people by

such reliable business men as J. Ridgway, Jr., Jno. Miller, D. W. Deshler, Jno. L. and W. A. Gill. The first meeting of stockholders was held December 6, 1848, and John Miller, D. W. Deshler, J. Ridgway, Jr., Jno. Lockwood, and W. A. Gill were declared duly elected directors of the company. Jno. Miller was appointed president; J. Ridgway, Jr., secretary; and D. W. Deshler, treasurer. The president and secretary were made a committee to prepare by-laws. At a meeting held at the American Hotel, January 5, 1849, the secretary was directed to procure from the engineer of the Cincinnati gas-works, plans and specifications for gas-works, suitable for the wants of thecity.

At a subsequent meeting held on the 15th of February, 1849, a contract was entered into between the directors and Jno. Lockwood, by which said Lockwood was to furnish plans and specifications, with an estimate for constructing the works, which, if satisfactory to the directors, should be executed, and if not, then said Lockwood and his associates might construct gas-works on their own responsibility. At the annual election of directors, held on the 1st day of April, 1850, W. A. Gill, Jno. Miller, Peter Hayden, Thomas Moodie, W. A. Platt, J. Ridgway, Jr., and D. W. Deshler were elected; and on the following day, W. A. Gill was elected president of the board; W. A. Platt, secretary; and T. Moodie, treasurer. A committee was also appointed at this meeting, consisting of D. W. Deshler and W. A. Platt, to purchase grounds for the erection of gas-works.

On the 4th of April, 1850, a committee was appointed to contract with Jno. Lockwood for the erection of gas-works, and the committee on the purchase of grounds were authorized to purchase from Lewis Mills and C. Niswander, lots Nos. 249 and 250. On the 10th of April, a committee was appointed to procure from the city council a satisfactory ordinance, conveying to the company the right to use the streets and alleys for laying down pipes. The ordinance was passed on the 14th of May, 1850, and accepted on the day following by the gas company. The contract for the erection of the works was concluded with Jno. Lockwood, on the 18th of May, 1850.

The first requisition on the stock subscribed was made June 10, 1850. Joseph C. Vance was appointed secretary of the company December 18, 1850. The gas-works were accepted from the contractor as complete December 24, 1850, and by order of the board of directors, a supper was tendered to Lockwood and Barringer at the American Hotel. On the 5th of March, 1851, a committee, appointed for that purpose, reported a contract entered into with Grafton Douty as superintendent. The original capital stock of $40,000 was increased to $50,000

on the 30th of April, 1851. The first balloon inflated by the company was for John M. Kinney, July 4, 1851. The experiment of using Roman cement for joints in gas-mains was authorized by the board of directors, in May, 1851, since which time the company has used no other material.

On the 6th of April, W. A. Platt was elected president, and J. C. Vance resigned the office of secretary at the same date, and was succeeded by H. Z. Mills. Large extensions of main pipes in the principal streets were made during this season, and more grounds purchased for the necessary extension of the works, which the business already showed would soon be necessary.

The capital stock was increased (May 18, 1854,) $50,000, and on the 20th of January, 1858, the price of gas was reduced from $3.25 to $3,00 per one thousand cubic feet, without discount. The capital stock was increased, April 23, 1860, to $125,000; April 17, 1863, to $150,000; June 25, 1867, to $200,000; May 26, 1869, to $250,000, and April 24, 1871, to $400,000. There are now twenty-four miles of main pipe laid in the streets, and the consumers of gas number over two thousand; besides, six hundred and sixty-one street lamps are supplied with gas.

The company are erecting a large three-story building for a fitting-shop; and will, during the present season, build a large gasometer and enlarge the retort-house, so that the capacity of the works will be nearly or quite doubled.

Officers and board of directors for 1873: W. A. Platt, president; John F. Bartlit, John Miller, John L. Gill, George McDonald, W. G. Deshler, P. W. Huntington; A. B. Robinson, secretary; Grafton Douty, superintendent, and C. A. Platt, foreman.

CHAPTER XX.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

COLUMBUS AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

Columbus has grown from small beginnings to be one of the most important business and manufacturing centers in the West; and its facilities and prospects for future growth are unequaled. While yet a small village, it owed much to the enterprise and energy of its citizens. These form the true secret of its prosperous condition, inasmuch as these sterling qualities

have always distinguished, as they do now, in a pre-eminent degree, our manufacturers, merchants, and business men.

The locating of the State capital and State institutions here, no doubt, to some extent, assisted Columbus in her struggles upward. They gave some impetus to her infant business, but at the same time retarded her progress in an almost equal degree. They excited a jealousy and a prejudice against her, as though she were a parasite, living and growing at the expense of the rest of the State. But it is needless to more than allude to this unreasonable prejudice, as it is now generally admitted that the advantages Columbus enjoys from being the State capital are very few, and of very little consequence when compared with the wealth, trade, and resources that have been and are being developed by the talent and efforts of her citizens, unaided by the State.

The growth of Columbus, though not so rapid as some other western towns, has been as steady and stable as that of any of them, and bids fair to increase in the future with an ever accelerated speed. In 1870, when the last federal census was taken, its population was set down at nearly thirty-two thousand. Since that time our city limits have been greatly enlarged; our population has been rapidly increased, and our total number of inhabitants must now reach from forty to forty-five thousand. During the last decade, we have more than doubled our population, and at the rate of progress we are now making, our city will contain within its bounds, in 1880, from seventy-five to one hundred thousand people.

From our location, in the center of Ohio, and our means of easy transit to all points of the compass, our merchants and business men are not only fast building up a profitable trade with the rich and populous counties around us, but are extending their enterprises into adjoining States. There is no more desirable place in the West, in which to fix a residence or engage in business. Our public schools are among the best regulated and the most thorough in the country. Our Holly water-works afford us almost perfect security against fire. As a railroad center, Columbus will soon rival Indianapolis. Six important lines already converge to this point; three others are about ready to be constructed, and several more will not be long delayed.

But it is as a manufacturing city that Columbus is becoming, day by day and hour by hour, more prominent. For many years she has been steadily gaining ground in this regard. Simultaneously almost with the laying bare to public gaze of the almost inexhaustible riches of the coal and iron mines to the southeast of us, was the opening of the Hocking Valley railroad, giving us ready and speedy access to a portion of those mines, and

bringing their rich products to our very doors. Then it was that our capitalists and business men saw more clearly than ever before, that the only safe and sure way to advance their own interests and those of the city, was to utilize the raw material so abundant and so easily obtained, and that this could only be done by enlarging the business of existing manufacturing establishments, and inaugurating new ones that should be liberal in the employment of capital, skilled labor, and the most improved mechanism. Grasping this idea firmly, our men of means and enterprise went to work "with a will," and in 1871, our manufactured goods amounted to more than six and a half million dollars, and our aggregate of goods sold at wholesale, to over eight millions.

It is mainly as an iron manufacturing city, that a bright and glorious future opens up before Columbus. This is due to her close contiguity to the coal and iron fields of Southeastern Ohio, and the comparative ease with which she can avail herself of these all but exhaustless resources for manufactures and trade, and the consequent continued increase of her population and wealth. What has been already achieved in the infancy, as it were, of the coal and iron mining, is a mere prophecy of the still greater results to be wrought out in the future. It may be thought extravagant to say, as some intelligent men do, who are far better versed in these matters than we are, that the day is near at hand when Columbus will divide with Pittsburg the honor of being the best iron market.

This anticipation will not, however, appear very romantic, when the resources at our command are duly considered. We can already procure valuable iron ores, and cheaper and better coal, over the Hocking Valley road than can be had elsewhere; and when the Ferrara road, now under way, penetrates the mining region in another direction, we shall have cheaper, and as good, and probably to some extent better, coal and iron ores. Having in abundance the cheap and superior coal and ore that will be supplied, not merely by one or even two roads penetrating the mining region, but by several well-equipped thoroughfares, there will be nothing to hinder our iron and other manufactures increasing to an unlimited extent.

Men of capital and enterprise may avail themselves of one advantage now offered at this point, but which, in the natural order of our progress, is daily becoming less and less. We refer to the cheap or moderate rate at which lands within the corporation, or just outside of it, as, for instance, on the line of the new Ferrara railroad, may be procured for residences or manufacturing sites. These lands, now in market, are being taken up so fast that in a very short time the most eligible sites will

be all gone. Investments made in the city or vicinity, in real estate, not wanted by the purchasers for their own immediate occupancy, will be quite certain to double or treble in a few years. As our manufactures and trade increase, the greater will be the demand for, and the value of the present outlying lands around the more compact portions of our city, for new manufacturing establishments, for suburban residences for the more prosperous, and for cheap homes for mechanics and laboring men.

Some facts may here be briefly stated, showing the amount of coal brought to Columbus by a single road. During 1871, the amount brought by the Hocking Valley road was 302,766 tons. During the seven months ending August 1, 1872, the amount was 377,108 tons. The main increase was from the Straitsville mines, where 107,055 tons were produced in the seven months against 89,000 for the entire year of 1871. The greater portion of the coal distributed at this point passes on, in about equal quantities, to Cleveland and Chicago, while supplying numerous small towns and cities.

That this coal is adapted for the manufacture of iron has been satisfactorily proven. It is now used in the Columbus, Cleveland, and Zanesville blast-furnaces, with complete success—the Columbus furnace making a ton of iron with sixty-two bushels of coal, at a cost of nine cents per bushel. The iron ores used are one-third Lake Superior, and two-thirds native—the latter being procured from the great mining region to the southeast of Columbus. Limestone, suitable for fluxes, in the manufacture of iron, can be procured here at fifty cents per ton.

Our coal for gas purposes yields four feet of gas per pound. Its illuminating power is said to be superior to that of the Youghiogheny coal, though the latter is much sought after for steam and domestic purposes. It is not so hard as the Straitsville coal, and not adapted for use in blast-furnaces. The "great vein," extending over a large area of country, principally in Perry county, averages about eleven feet in thickness. This immense deposit, in point of extent and quality, is nowhere equaled in this country.

The Hocking Valley road, though operated to its fullest capacity, will be inadequate, even with its proposed double track, to the removal of the coal that will be daily mined in the great field contiguous to Columbus. Nor, were it able to meet the increasing demand, should our manufactures and the public be dependent upon a single company, however competent its officers, and extensive its means of transportation. Hence the importance, and the absolute necessity of at least another mineral railroad, such as the Columbus and Ferrara, now ready for con-

struction, and which will undoubtedly be in operation in a year or eighteen months. We shall then have, from one of the best coal-fields in the world, an abundant supply of the very finest coal, and at a cheap rate, for manufacturing purposes at home, and for distribution to other points.

The fact should be noted in this connection, that in the Hocking and Perry county mineral region, iron ore abounds in immense quantities, and of nearly the same grade as that of Hanging Rock. With these vast sources of mineral wealth, so near Columbus, its advantages for manufactures, and especially for the manufacture and distribution of iron and all kinds of utensils and machinery, can not but be apparent to every man.

Agricultural Implements.—The manufacture of agricultural implements has been carried on for many years in Columbus, but not to an extent that its location, facilities, and resources for such business would seem to justify. At present, however, these manufactures are energetically prosecuted by two establishments in the city, and two other dealers, not manufacturers, in this line, keep on hand pretty extensive stocks. These four establishments employ 110 hands, and a cash capital of $218,000. Their products in 1872 reached $332,000.

Book-binding and Blank Book Manufacturing.—This branch of the manufacturing industry is carried on in the city by two firms. Their product for 1872 amounted to $120,000; the capital employed is $40,000, and gives employment to 37 hands.

The Boot and Shoe Trade.—Our manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes are now doing, as they have done for many years, an extensive business in Ohio, Indiana, and the far West.

The following statistics will give some idea of the extent of the business done by our boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers at wholesale and retail: There are in the city, in the retail trade, 14 stores and 57 shops, with a capital of $119,000, and employing 143 different persons. Their business in 1872 amounted to $357,000. The number of wholesale houses is three, with a capital of $230,000, and employing 220 hands. Their business amounted, in 1872, to $780,000, and the combined products $690,000.

Brewers.—The manufacturing of malt liquors is carried on by six firms, and is one of our most extensive business interests. The products of our breweries are in excellent repute with dealers and consumers throughout Central Ohio. The aggregate capital employed is $112,000; number of men, 53.

Brass Foundries.—There are two establishments of this class of manufacture in our city, which are doing a pretty fair business. The value of their manufactured products for 1872 was

$20,000, and they carried an average stock of $9,000, employing ten persons, occupying real estate worth $6,500, and having an invested cash capital of $11,500.

Brush Manufacturers and Dealers.—It is a growing business for which the city affords great and increasing facilities. There are in the city two establishments in this line, having a cash capital of $103,000, and employing 227 hands. The value of their average stock is $64,000, and the amount of business done in 1872 was $230,000.

Bakeries.—There are in Columbus fourteen of these establishments, covering the whole range of products in their line. They employ sixty-nine hands. Their aggregate products for the year 1872 were valued at $234,900. They carry an average salable stock worth $22,500; have a cash capital invested of $25,700, and occupy real estate of the value of $65,500.

Broom-makers.—There are in the city seven broom-making establishments, employing sixty-three hands, and a cash capital of $33,000, and having on hand an average stock of $21,000. The value of their business done in 1872 is estimated at $160,000.

Blacksmithing.—Aside from the blacksmithing carried on in various manufacturing establishments, we have shops conducted by active and enterprising men. The number of shops is thirty-three, employing 117 men, and having a cash capital of $17,000.

Boiler-makers.—There are in this city three establishments engaged in the manufacturing of boilers, with an aggregate capital of $7,800, and employing thirty-nine hands.

Brick.—The manufacture of brick for building and other purposes, is carried on in this city by thirteen firms. Their product for 1872 amounted to about 20,000,000 of brick, giving employment to 200 persons, and about $100,000 capital.

Columbus Mantel and Grate Company.—Though this company has been in operation only about two years, it has extended its trade to most of the large cities and towns in the Northwest.

For several years, the only manufactory of these articles in the West was at Cincinnati, where excellent work was turned out, far superior to that produced at Eastern manufactories. Yet in style, finish, and truthfulness to nature, the Columbus manufactory competes with any in the country.

Children's Carriage Manufacture.—Our city can boast of the largest and most extensive manufactory of children's carriages in the United States. This branch of business employs a cash capital of $75,000, and has fifty different persons engaged in its various operations. It occupies real estate valued at $20,000, and its aggregate products in 1872 amounted to $80,000.

CAR BUILDING.

The Columbus Car and Wheel Works is the most extensive manufacturing establishment in Columbus. John L. Gill is the sole proprietor—a man who has done more to advance the manufacturing interests of the city than any other person living. For nearly half a century he has been engaged in Columbus in the foundry and iron manufacturing business, with an ability and perseverance that deserve, and have been crowned with eminent success.

Mr. Gill's car works are a monument to his skill, enterprise, and public spirit. In this establishment, nearly 400 men are employed in the manufacture of freight cars and car-wheels. The dimensions of the various connecting brick and stone buildings are as follows: Foundry, 190x96; machine-shop, 150x50; forge-shop, 100x85 (20 furnaces); wood machine-shop, 200x40; erecting-shop, 175x80; paint-shop, 136x50; dry-house, capacity, 20,000 feet of lumber; also, other outside buildings, as pattern-shop, pattern storage, and store-house.

The engine that furnishes power for these immense works is the Babcock & Wilcox pattern, 20 by 36 inch cylinder, built by John Cooper & Co., Mount Vernon, Ohio. When operated to their full capacity, the works turn out ten gondola coal cars per day, and a proportionate number of box cars. A vast number of chilled car-wheels, in excess of those made to equip the cars here constructed, are cast for the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company.

Mr. Gill has provided his works with all the modern improvements in machinery that his long familiarity with the business could suggest. During the year 1872, about 9,000 tons of pig metal and 1,800 tons of wrought-iron were consumed. E. P. Bullard, a man of remarkable mechanical ability and energy, is the general superintendent. The business last year reached to nearly $1,500,000, employing a capital of $400,000, and giving work to 300 men; the monthly pay-roll amounts to $16,000; the real estate occupied is valued at $250,000.

English, Miller & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

AND

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS

95 and 97 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, O.

CLOTHING.—We have thriving establishments for the manufacture and sale of clothing at wholesale, at retail, and at both wholesale and retail. Many of these are equal to any of the kind in any other Western city, and few will be found anywhere as complete in all their departments.

Buying clothing here, the purchaser pays but one profit; whereas, in buying East he pays what is equivalent to two or three profits. Clothing made in Columbus is manufactured expressly for home consumption and the Western trade. One house, that of English, Miller & Co., employ over 150 hands in this branch of manufacture.

CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORING.—There are twenty-seven merchant tailoring and retail clothing establishments, manufacturing clothing for customers and for the trade. These do a very large business, giving employment to 753 different persons, and having invested in the business a cash capital of $363,000. The average stock carried in these establishments is $413,000, and the aggregate sales in 1872 amounted to $696,000.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—The manufacture and trade in carriages and other like vehicles forms a large item in the business of our city. The manufacture is extensive, and for it Columbus affords such facilities that its cost is much less than in many other cities. The dealers in this line are able to offer vehicles, from a simple spring-wagon to the most costly carriage, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at most other points in the West. One great advantage to the buyer here is, that the stocks are so large and varied he can scarcely fail to find the precise thing he wants, and at the lowest price in the market.

We have nine manufacturers and dealers in this line, employing a capital of $62,700, and 127 hands. They occupy $73,000 worth of real estate, and have on hand an average stock of $57,000. Their products in 1872 amounted to $147,400.

MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON MATERIALS.—There are in the city three establishments engaged in the manufacture of the various parts and machinery belonging to carriages, wagons, and other wheeled vehicles.

For this kind of manufacture Columbus has extraordinary advantages, which our men of capital and enterprise are disposed to improve, as they can afford these manufactures at lower rates, quality considered, than can be afforded at almost any other accessible point.

Our three establishments in this line employ a cash capital of $210,000, and 230 hands, occupying real estate valued at $54,000,

and carrying an average stock worth $94,000. Their products in 1872 amounted to $330,000.

Coal Oil Refining.—This is not a very extensive business in Columbus. We have, however, one establishment engaged in it, with a cash capital invested of $20,000, employing three hands, and transacting a business, in 1872, reaching to $40,000.

Cane-seat Chairs.—There are in the city two establishments engaged in chair manufacturing exclusively. They employ 165 persons, and have invested a cash capital of $80,000. They carry an average stock of $22,000, and occupy real estate worth $23,000. The aggregate products of these two manufactures amounted, in 1872, to $110,000.

Confectionery.—There are in the city twenty-three of these manufacturing and wholesale and retail establishments, who give employment to seventy-one persons, and have invested in the business a cash capital of $62,000. Their business transactions in 1872 amounted to $137,000.

Cigars and Tobacco.—There are thirteen manufacturers of cigars in this city, who employ a capital of $14,000, and give employment to fifty-two hands.

Dental Work.—In the manufacture and preparation of dental work, there are in the city ten different establishments, employing seventeen persons, and a cash capital of $7,000. The value of their products, in 1872, was $29,200.

Edge Tool Manufacturing.—There are three firms engaged in this branch of our manufacturing industry, who have an aggregate capital of about $200,000, and give employment to 170 hands. Products for 1872 amounted to about $350,000.

Furniture.—Columbus, having an unusual combination of advantages for the manufacture of furniture, as abundant cheap and good material, cheap production, and ready facilities for transportation to any part of the country, has become quite a center for the manufacture and trade in furniture.

There are in the city three furniture manufacturing establishments, employing a cash capital of $193,000 and 355 men, occupying real estate valued at $120,000, and carrying an average stock worth $255,000. They report products for 1872 to the aggregate amount of $420,000. We have five furniture dealers, whose combined sales in 1872 reached $460,000, making our transactions in furniture for that year aggregate nearly $900,000.

Flouring Mills.—The number of flouring mills in the city and immediate vicinity is six. They have an invested cash capital of $27,000, and employ twenty-seven persons. The products of the mills are estimated at $120,000.

Galvanized Iron and Tin Work.—We have in Columbus nine establishments that may be placed under this head. Three of these manufacture galvanized iron cornices and window caps. The nine establishments have an invested capital of $62,500, occupy real estate valued at $82,000, employ forty-seven men, and carry an average stock of $79,600. Their business transactions in 1872 aggregated $185,000.

Guns and Pistols.—There are in the city two manufactories of these weapons, employing a cash capital of $4,000 and three hands, occupying real estate valued at $15,200, and doing a business in 1872 that amounted in the aggregate to $9,500.

Human Hair Work.—The number of manufacturers and dealers in this description of goods, in Columbus, is three, who employ a cash capital of $3,500, and 11 persons, doing, in 1872, a business amounting to $17,000 in the aggregate.

Job and Newspaper Printing.—The printing press, the former product, but now pioneer of civilization, was found in Columbus at almost its first settlement. Our city has eight job printing establishments, and four newspaper offices having no job office attached. The capital employed in the printing business, in the city, is estimated at about $180,000, from which was realized a business, in 1872, of about $220,000.

Lumber, Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturing.—These several departments of manufacture, taken together, make an extended business, carried on in this city by nine different establishments, whose aggregate investments of cash capital amount to $314,000. They afford employment to 119 men, and occupy real estate valued at $124,000. Their business transactions in 1872, aggregated $480,000.

Lard Oil and Candles.—There are three establishments of this kind here, employing $20,000 capital, and sixteen hands. Products for 1872, $60,000.

Marble and Monument Works.—This branch of manufacture, or rather of art, is represented by three firms. The cash capital invested in the marble and monument business, in the city, amounts to $13,500. It gives employment to 26 men. The transactions in this line, in 1872, amounted to $33,400.

Mineral Water.—Columbus has three establishments engaged in the manufacture of this article. The capital invested in the business is $20,000, and the number of men employed is 21. The business done in this line amounted, in 1872, to $23,500.

Paper Mill.—There is but one manufactory of paper, and that is printing paper, in this city. There is employed in this branch of manufacture a capital of $25,000. It gives employ-

ment to 27 hands; occupies real estate valued at $40,000, and the sales for 1872 amounted to $120,000.

PAINTERS AND PAPER-HANGERS.—There are in the city twenty-seven different establishments that make a specialty of painting and paper-hanging. They afford employment to 79 men, and transacted in 1872, a business amounting in the aggregate to $49,000.

PUMP-MAKING.—There are four establishments in the city devoted to this branch of production, which have quite a large run of business, employing an invested capital of $5,200 and 17 men. The business in 1872 aggregated $24,000.

PLUMBERS.—There are in the city five plumbing establishments, with a cash capital of $10,500, occupying $35,000 worth of real estate, employing 23 men, and carrying an average stock valued at $11,750. Their gross business in 1872 amounted to $47,000.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND PORTRAIT PAINTING.—There have been, within a few years past, as almost every one is aware, great improvements in these arts, of which our Columbus artists have taken good care to avail themselves. Some of them have won a wide and deserved reputation for the excellence, truthfulness, and vividness of their pictures and portraits, and for the neatness and elegance of their workmanship. We have ten photographic and portrait painting establishments, employing a cash capital of $27,000, and 28 different persons, and transacting a business, in 1872, amounting to $47,500.

REGALIAS.—M. C. Lilley & Co.—M. C. Lilley, John Siebert, H. Lindenberg, C. H. Lindenberg, C. H. Lindenberg—organized in the fall of 1868 for the manufacture of regalias. This company employs at present eighty persons. Shipments of goods are made to all parts of the United States, British North America, and Australia. Regalias and supplies, varying in price from fifty to eighty dollars, are manufactured for all classes of associations and societies. The company received the first premium medal at the Cincinnati Expositions in 1871 and 1872, for fine embroidered regalias, notwithstanding the competition of several other extensive manufacturing establishments. The monthly pay-roll of Messrs. M. C. Lilley & Co. is $1,600. This house employs more hands and sells more goods than any other house in the United States, in the same business. It has a cash capital invested of $35,000, and its business transactions for 1872 equaled $120,000.

ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, FOUNDERIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, METAL MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY.—Combined, these constitute the pride of the manufacturing interests of the city, repre-

senting an aggregate capital of about one million dollars, employing near one thousand hands. The products for 1872 are valued at about $2,000,000.

Railroad Companies' Car Building and Repairing.—This class of the manufacturing industry of the city is of very great importance. The companies employ seven hundred and sixty-eight men, occupying forty-five buildings, and paid, during the year 1872, the large sum of $440,396.04 to their employes.

Saddlery Hardware—Peter Hayden.—Columbus counts among her citizens, Peter Hayden, the first manufacturer of saddlery hardware in the United States. In his business in this city, Mr. Hayden is associated with his son, Wm. B. Hayden, under the firm name of P. Hayden & Son. One of the largest and handsomest displays of saddlery hardware, on this continent, can be seen at the exhibition and salesrooms in Mr. Hayden's block, on East Broad, near High street.

In this connection, it seems in place to speak briefly of Peter Hayden as the most successful and one of the oldest pioneers in manufacturing in Columbus. To his skill, enterprise, energy, and perseverance, we are indebted for an example of what well-directed efforts may achieve, and a striking illustration of the facilities and resources Columbus presents as a manufacturing center.

Mr. Hayden has been a manufacturer and dealer here, principally in iron-ware, since 1834. His earliest establishment on the Scioto river, near the penitentiary, now known as the Columbus Iron Works, Rolling Mill and Wire Mill, has done, as it is still doing, an extensive business in almost every variety of iron and steel manufacture from railroad iron to fine wire cloth.

Sewer Pipe.—This branch of manufacture is carried on by the Columbus Sewer Pipe Company. They give employment to forty hands. Their monthly pay-roll is $2,000.

Starch.—This branch of manufacture is carried on, on a large scale, by Julius J. Woods & Co.; established in 1843. The capacity of their factory is to work up five hundred bushels of corn per day, employing a capital of $100,000 and forty hands.

Saw Mnaufacturing.—This branch of manufacture is carried on here by Mr. James Ohlen, on a very extensive scale, employing fifty hands. The products for 1872 amounted to $125,000.

Trunks, Valises, etc.—This branch of manufacturing is carried on extensively by two firms. Their large experience has given them a familiarity with the wants of the trade. The sales

of the two firms for 1872 amounted to $105,000, employing a capital of $26,000, and fifty-six persons.

Vinegar Manufactories.—There are two vinegar manufactories in Columbus, one of which is on a pretty large scale, and has an extensive trade. The capital employed by the two establishments is $8,000, and the value of the real estate occupied by them is $12,000. They employ four hands, and the average value of the stock on hand is $6,500. The amount of their sales in 1872 was $49,000.

CHAPTER XXI.

TRADE.

The Columbus Wholesale Trade.—The growth of the wholesale trade of Columbus has been rapid, like that of her manufactures, and has become the theme of general comment both East and West. Though other large cities entered, with fierce desperation, the lists with Columbus, for possession of the trade of Central Ohio, the capital city has finally achieved a complete triumph, and is to-day mistress of the situation, without a rival. This is due in great measure to the enterprise of her merchants, seldom equaled in the mercantile history of any part of the country. This enterprise has been fortunately aided by the great increase of railroad facilities, by the investment of home capital previously lying dormant, and of capital from abroad, giving employment to artisans, mechanics, and laborers, thus rapidly increasing our business and population, and laying the foundation for a still greater and unlimited increase.

Within the last two or three years our city has entered upon a new career. The season of youth and indecision with her has passed away, and, knowing her strength and resources, she is disposed to avail herself of their benefits. We have now business houses with enormous stocks of goods, employing a multitude of salesmen, clerks, and travelers, and working with a talent and energy that only not assure, but bring success. We send, not only through the central portions of our own state, but into the very center of Indiana, dry goods, groceries, etc.—selling, in fact, our goods under the very noses of some of our more populous and more pretentious neighboring cities.

The day when retail merchants in Ohio and Indiana deemed it out of the question to buy goods advantageously outside of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati, is beginning to pass away. Experience is proving to that class of dealers that

they can do better nearer home than by going East, or even to Cincinnati, for their stocks of goods. They are becoming aware of the fact that Columbus jobbers offer their goods at lower figures than can be had in New York or in Cincinnati. In regard to the latter, it is known that while the capital of her several firms is not larger than that of our Columbus firms, the expenses of her firms are much heavier than those of ours in the items of rent, cost of living, etc. Such items must, of course, be included in the calculation of the prices at which goods can be afforded to the retailer. Thus, it happens that on every package of goods the retail merchant buys in Cincinnati, he pays more or less percentage toward an expense which the Columbus jobber does not charge, because it is not incurred by him. This is a self-evident proposition. If the firm pays a higher rent for a store-room, residences, etc., so must the salesman and clerk pay higher rents for dwelling houses, etc., and have higher salaries, and these and other increased costs of living must be charged upon the goods and paid by the purchaser.

So far as regards retail merchants in Central Ohio, the matter of freights should be taken into the account. These are notoriously heavy on goods transported from the East, and can easily be avoided by dealing in Columbus. But suppose the retailer goes to Cincinnati. Then, in proportion to the distance that city is west of him, will be the distance he will have to travel, going and returning, and for the like distance east will he be obliged to pay freight on the transportation of his goods. The greater part of this expense of travel and freight can be saved by purchasing in Columbus, while goods can be afforded here at a much less margin of profit than at Cincinnati, even while our wholesale dealers are making more money.

Our wholesale houses keep on hand as complete stocks, and as great a variety of goods from which to make selections, as can be found in Cincinnati, or in any eastern city. Goods can be found here in such assortments and in such quantities, that any retail store can be supplied with a full stock, no matter how large the business intended to be done.

The Auction and Commission Business.—We have three auction and commission houses, having a cash capital of $23,000, and giving employment to eleven men. Their sales of merchandise and real estate in 1872 amounted to $298,000.

Books and Stationery.—There are seven dealers in this line of trade in this city, who have employed an aggregate capital of $110,000 and twenty-five hands. Their sales for 1872 amounted to $280,000

Billiard Rooms.—There are in the city five of these estab-

MILLER, GREEN & JOYCE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods

AND NOTIONS.

97 and 99 North High Street,

Columbus, O.

N. Y. OFFICE, 87 & 89 LEONARD ST.

PROGRESSION.

To the Merchants of Ohio and Indiana:

We have just completed extensive additions and improvements to our business building, and now have one of the largest and most commodious Jobbing Houses in the West. We occupy four floors, 40 by 190 feet, and have ample room for every department. We are now displaying the most attractive stock of

Dry Goods

Ever offered in a Western House, and at prices that defy competition. In addition to a full line of Staple Domestic Goods always on hand, we have largely increased our stock in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS, *LACES, LINENS,*
CLOTHS, *RIBBONS,*
CASSIMERES, *HOSIERY,*
WHITE GOODS, *GLOVES & NOTIONS.*

We have facilities for obtaining and selling goods cheap equal to the best houses in New York, and boldly declare that to-day, in the Capital City, within a few hours' ride of every retail store in the State, we are displaying a stock equaled by few, and excelled by no other house in the United States. We cordially invite every merchant to a close inspection of the advantages we offer, feeling confident that it will be to their interest to give us an early call.

Miller, Green & Joyce.

lishments, having a capital of $25,000, and employing thirteen men. Their business in 1872 amounted to $38,000.

Barbers.—There are in the city thirty-seven different barber shops, employing a cash capital of $14,800, and ninety-two barbers. Their business for 1872 amounted to about $52,000.

Crockery and Glassware.—There are four crockery and glassware houses in the city, having an invested capital of $63,000, and employing sixteen persons. The value of their average stock on hand is $74,000, and their sales in 1872 amounted to $197,000.

Commission Merchants.—There are in the city four commission houses, occupying real estate valued at $70,000, and having invested in the business a cash capital of $130,000. They afford employment to twenty-nine different persons. Their stocks, of course, fluctuate according to demand and supply. Their business transactions in 1872 reached in the aggregate about $670,000.

Dry Goods.—We have two wholesale dry goods houses, with an invested cash capital of $500,000, occupying real estate worth $120,000, having an average stock on hand of $450,000, and employing forty-two persons. Their aggregate sales in 1872 amounted to $1,455,000.

Our retail dry goods stores number fourteen, having an invested cash capital of $341,000, occupying real estate valued at $213,000, carrying an average stock of $556,000, and giving employment to 139 persons. Aggregate amount of sales in the retail trade in 1872, $1,554,000. Thus, the aggregate of our transactions in dry goods for 1872 was over $3,000,000.

Drugs.—The jobbing trade in this branch of business in Columbus is confined to two houses, who sell at both wholesale and retail. There are, besides these, sixteen retail drug stores. The cash capital invested in the eighteen establishments, is $94,500, and the number of persons employed by them is forty-one. Their sales in 1872 reached $257,320.

Dyers.—There are three establishments in this line of trade in the city, who use a capital of $4,000, and give employment to eight hands. Their business for 1872 amounted to $10,000.

Flour and Feed Stores.—There are sixteen of these, so located in different parts of the city as to be a great public accommodation. These stores have invested in the business a cash capital of $10,400; they employ thirty-four persons, and made sales in 1872 amounting to $98,000.

Groceries.—There are five exclusively wholesale grocery

houses, who employ a cash capital of $295,000, and thirty men; they occupy real estate valued at $92,000, and keep on hand an average stock worth $202,000. Their sales in 1872 amounted to $1,491,000.

In the wholesale and retail grocery trade, we have fifteen houses, employing seventy-six men, and a cash capital of $151,000, occupying real estate valued at $215,000, and carrying an average stock of $207,000. Sales in 1872, $985,000.

Our retail grocery establishments number 249, employing 391 hands, and a cash capital of $177,400, occupying real estate worth $305,000, and carrying an average stock worth $248,000. Sales in 1872, $852,070.

Summing up results, we find a grocery business done in this city in 1872, equal to the amount of $3,328,070.

The Hardware Trade.—We have in Columbus six establishments doing, in the aggregate, an extensive business wholesale and retail.

Our six hardware dealers have invested a cash capital of $211,000, employing forty-seven men, occupying real estate valued at $125,000, and carrying an average amount of stock worth $258,000. Their sales for 1872 aggregated $757,500.

The Hat, Cap, and Fur Trade.—The number of dealers in this line is seven, who employ twenty-two hands and a cash capital of $53,000. They occupy real estate valued at $67,000, and the average value of their stock on hand is estimated at $69,000. Their sales in 1872 amounted to $172,000.

Hotels.—The following statistics show the condition of our present hotels, taken in the aggregate:

The number of hotels is twenty-two. The amount of capital employed in them is $177,000. They have 854 rooms, and employ 265 hands. Their rates are from $1 to $3 per day. The value of real estate occupied is $453,000, and the amount of business done in 1872 was $295,560.20.

The Ice Trade.—We have three dealers in ice, who give constant work to thirty hands, and employ a capital of $25,000. The value of the ice business done in 1872, was estimated at $45,000.

Loan Offices.—There are three of these in the city. Their invested cash capital is $5,000, and their annual business transactions cover the amount of $23,000.

Leather and Findings.—This trade has six establishments in the city, which do, in the aggregate, an extensive business. They employ a cash capital of $47,000, and seventeen persons, and carry an average stock of $61,000. Their combined sales in 1872 amounted to $262,000.

Livery Stables.—The number of livery stables in the city is eighteen, whose employed cash capital is $56,000, and the aggregate of whose business, in 1872, was about $66,000.

Millinery.—There are seventeen millinery establishments in this city, who have employed an aggregate capital amounting to $65,000, and give employment to sixty-eight persons; their sales for 1872 amounted to $170,000.

Notions.—We have two large notion houses, having a cash capital invested of $67,000, and an average stock of $100,000 on hand, while giving employment to twenty-three persons. Their sales for 1872 amounted to $200,000.

Pianos and Organs.—There are in the city at present in this line three dealers and one manufacturer of organs. These four establishments have a cash capital invested of $57,000; they give employment to twenty-seven persons, and their business transactions amounted, in 1872, to $310,000.

Sewing Machines.—The extent of the business done here may be inferred from the fact that it requires for its prosecution an invested capital of $153,500; gives employment to one hundred and four persons; and in 1872 its transactions in the way of trade reached an aggregate of $730,000.

Saloons and Restaurants.—In these establishments Columbus is not a whit behind any of her sister cities. She has an ample number of them, no less than one hundred and twenty-seven. These establishments in our city have a cash capital employed of $47,000, and keep actively engaged two hundred and nineteen persons. The business done by them in 1872 amounted to $228,000.

Saddles, Harness, and Horse-collars.—In the manufacture and dealing in these articles, there are in the city eleven different establishments, which have an aggregate cash capital invested of $15,800; they afford employment to thirty-two men, and made sales in 1872, amounting in the aggregate to $35,000.

Undertaking.—There are establishments in this branch of business in Columbus that will compare favorably with any others in the country. The number of these establishments in the city is seven, employing a capital of $29,000. The amount of the business done by them in 1872 is estimated at $65,000.

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, etc.—The number of dealers in this line is thirteen, who employ a cash capital of $57,000, and occupy real estate to the value of $53,000. They employ twenty-one hands, and have on hand an average stock of $72,000. The business done in 1872 amounted to $129,000.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—We have three houses, doing an extensive wholesale business exclusively in this line, and eight houses in the same business in connection with the grocery trade. The capital employed in the wholesale wine and liquor trade is $29,000, and the number of hands engaged is sixteen. The value of the real estate occupied is $48,000, and the amount of stock invested in the business is $39,500. The value of the business done in 1872 is estimated at $110,000.

St. Mary's of the Springs.

Three Miles from Columbus, Ohio.

This establishment, recently erected and incorporated by the State Legislature, is under the superintendence of the Dominican Sisters.

This new and spacious building is situated about three miles east of the city. A more beautiful site for a Literary Institution could not have been selected. The grounds being elevated and extensive, afford ample room for recreation and healthful exercise.

The buildings are large and commodious, and are well arranged for an extensive boarding school, having all the modern improvements for heat and ventilation.

The Academy will be open for the reception of pupils at any time during the year; but it is much to their advantage to enter at the commencement of the session. The location is easy of access from all parts of the country, by good roads; and the Central Ohio Railroad will have a station within a quarter of a mile of the Institution.

The Academy is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who will spare no pains to render the Institution worthy of extensive patronage, and whose constant efforts will be to form the hearts of youth to virtue; to imbue their minds with useful knowledge, so as to fit them for the various duties of after-life; and train them to early habits of order and economy.

The discipline of the school is firm, but uniform and parental. Constant attention will be given to the neatness, health, and comfort of the pupils. The managers of the Institution are Catholic; but no undue influence will be used to change the creed or religious principles of the pupils. Regularity and good order, however, require that all the pupils assist at the public exercises on Sunday.

The course of instruction embraces all the requirements of a thorough education, fitting the pupil for the highest social circle, or for the office of Teacher; but it may be modified to suit the wishes of parents, or the circumstances of the scholar. For this purpose, the course of studies is divided into four departments—each department having a distinct class of studies assigned to it.

The Academic year consists of two sessions of five months each. The first commences on the first Monday of September, and the second on the first Monday of February. On the last Thursday of June, after a thorough examination of the classes, crowns and premiums will be awarded to those who excel, and to such as are most exemplary in conduct and diligence. Diplomas will be awarded to Graduates.

In order to guard against improper correspondence, all communications by letter will be subject to inspection.

There will be an annual vacation from the last Thursday in June to the first Monday in September.

The Academy is now under the auspices of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Columbus, Very Rev. Provincial of the Order of St. Dominic, Very Rev. S. A Clarkson, O. P., and the Rev. Clergymen of the Diocese of Columbus.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, Orthography, Reading, Music.

SECOND JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Christian Doctrine, Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, German, French, Music and Sketching, Penmanship.

FIRST JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Christian Doctrine, Orthography, Reading, Modern Geography, Grammar, Aids to Composition, U. S. History, Arithmetic, German, French, Penmanship, Music, Drawing.

SECOND SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Christian Doctrine, Grammar, Rhetoric, Sacred and Profane History, Astronomy and Globe, Mythology, Arithmetic, Algebra, French, German, Penmanship, Music, Drawing.

FIRST SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Christian Doctrine, Grammar, Rhetoric, Course of History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy and Globe, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting. Use of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus.

GRADUATES.

Christian Doctrine, Rhetoric and Criticism, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Book-keeping, French, German, Latin, Music, Drawing, and Painting, Use of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus, Use of a choice Library.

For Board and Tuition, per session, $70, $75, $80, $90, according to the department of the pupil.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Latin, $5; Music on Piano, $15; Guitar, $5; Harp, $30; Vocal Music, $5; Use of Piano, $2; Sketching, $5; Painting in Water Colors, $8; Oil Painting, $20; Washing, $5; Bed and Bedding, $5; Books and Stationery, $5; board per month during vacation, if spent at the Academy (including washing), $12; embroidery and all kinds of needle-work taught free of charge; *materials* furnished by the pupil.

WM. PRESTON BROWN. JAS. FINLEY BROWN.

BROWN BROTHERS,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,

ABSTRACTERS OF TITLES,

Notaries Public,

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS

FOR ALL THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

PROPRIETORS OF THE ONLY

ABSTRACTS OF TITLES TO REAL ESTATE

IN THE CITY OF

COLUMBUS, AND FRANKLIN COUNTY.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

On First-Class Mortgage Securities.

Accurate Plats, Diagrams, and Maps of all City and Town Lots and Farm Lands.

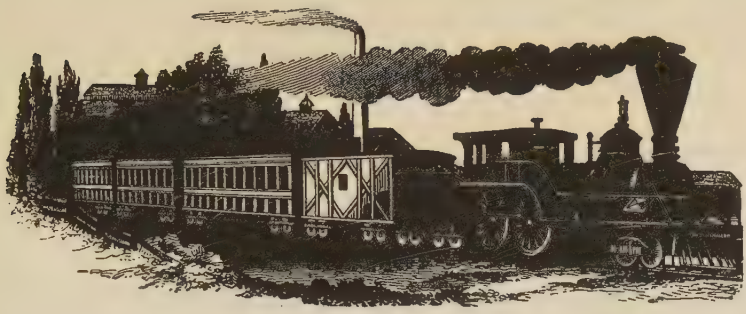
Office: 5 Odeon Building,

47½ SOUTH HIGH STREET,

OPPOSITE STATE CAPITOL. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

W. RICHES ENGRAVER
ON WOOD
COLUMBUS, OHIO

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.



THE GREAT

NATIONAL PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ROUTE

And the Only Road

RUNNING DIRECT

To the

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Officers and Agents at all Prominent Points.

The especial inducements by this Line for Transportation of Freights of all descriptions are—

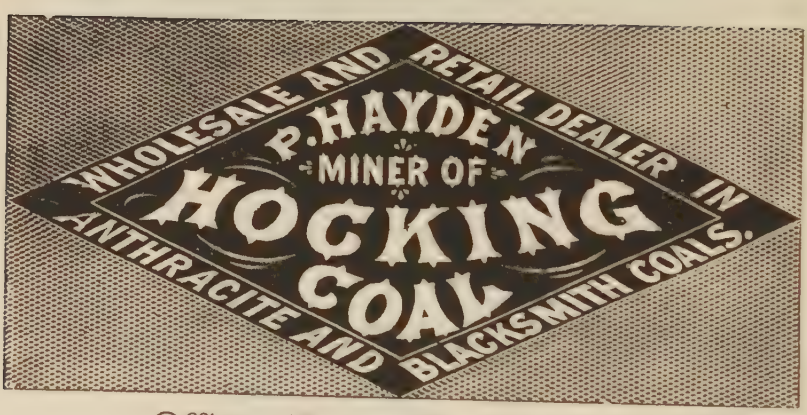
QUICK TIME! CAREFUL HANDLING!

Prompt and Liberal Adjustment of Claims!

PASSENGERS

By this Line for Eastern Cities have the opportunity of visiting **WASHINGTON CITY FREE,** *and passing through the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia on the route, at the same rate of fare charged by other Lines.*

THOS. R. SHARP, Ass't Master of Transportation, Baltimore, Md.
W. C. QUINCY, Gen'l Superintendent Ohio Divisions, Columbus, O.
N. GUILFORD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore, Md.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
SIDNEY B. JONES, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.



Office: Post-office Arcade.

hardcover
0832834718

by Jacob H. Studer, entitled The Birds of
y beautiful Lithographic Colored Engrav-
ne same.

he first two numbers of the 'Birds of North America,'
e public. E. E. WHITE."

Greene
Co. Room
977.1
Franklin

Greene
Co. Room
977.1
Frankli

GREENE COUNTY ROOM
GREENE COUNTY LIBRARY
76 EAST MARKET STREET
XENIA, OH 45385